

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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Shikarpur–Kandhkot Additional Carriageway Section

Prepared by M/S International Development Consultants and endorsed by the National Highway Authority, Ministry of Communication, Government of Pakistan for the Asian Development Bank.

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 15 June 2020)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan Rupee/s (PRs)
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 164.10
PRs 1.00	=	USD \$ 0.0061

ACRONYM

ACW	Additional Carriageway
AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BOR	Board of Revenue
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CAREC	Central Asia and Regional Economic Cooperation
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDIP	Corridor Development Investment Program
CLAS	Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge
CPID	Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure
CS	Construction and Supervision
CSC	Construction and Supervision Consultants
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DCW	Dual Carriageway
DD	Deputy Director
DHs	Displaced Households
CAREC-DIP	CAREC Development Investment Program
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
DPC	Displaced Persons Committee
DPD	Deputy Project Director
DPs	Displaced Persons
EA	Executing Agency
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EALS	Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social
ECW	Existing Carriageway
EDO	Executive District Officer
EM	External Monitor
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMR	External Monitoring Report
ES	Executive Summary
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
Ft.	Feet
FY	Financial Year
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism

GRO	Grievance Redress Office
HQ	Head Quarter
IA	Impact Assessment
IDC	International Development Consultants
ILA	Inventory of Lost Asset
IM	Internal Monitoring
IMR	Internal Monitoring Report
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous People
IPD	Irrigation & Power Department
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Km	Kilometer
L&S	Land and Social
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARU	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Masters of Arts
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOC	Ministry of Communication
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRM	Pakistan Resident Mission
PRs	Pak Rupees
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
R&R	Relocation and Rehabilitation
R.ft.	Running Feet
RBC	Reinforced Brick Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHC	Rural Health Clinic
ROW	Right-of-way
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
SSGPL	Sui Southern Gas Pipeline limited
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
USD	US Dollar
VLA	Value of Lost Assets
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority.

GLOSSARY

Compensation	Payment in cash/voucher or kind offered to the displaced persons (DPs) against the replacement of the lost asset, resource and income.
Cut-off-date	Eligibility for entitlements by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced households (DHs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey.
Displaced Household	A household affected by the project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Encroachers	People who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project or persons who have trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, by deriving his/her livelihood there. Such act is called "encroachment".
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to DPs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	A household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Implementing Agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
Income Restoration	Income restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DPs losing their income source.
Inventory of Lost Assets	Descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose based on eminent domain law without the option to refuse by the affected person
Katcha	A house is considered, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Kanal	Measure of land area about 605 square yards (5440 s.ft). Eight kanals are equal to one acre.

Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Marla	Measure of land area equal to 272 square feet. One kanal has 20 marlas.
Pacca	A house/structure is considered as Pacca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to displaced persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Semi Pacca	A house/ structure is considered semi Pacca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes burnet bricks, mud mortar as binder and plaster, wooden beams and planks with saccharum grass leaves and thatch etc. for roofing.
Squatter	A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.
Vulnerable DHs	Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the households below poverty line or will become below poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods and include the landless and those without legal title to acquired land, female headed households, or disabled persons.

Note:

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Shikarpur-Kandhkot subproject is one of the three subprojects being implemented through Tranche 2 project of the Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)-CAREC Development Investment Program (CAREC-DIP). The Shikarpur-Kandkot subproject carriageway section is 62.4 Km in length that starts at Km 43+400 near Shikarpur and terminates at Km 105+820 at Kandhkot Bypass. The existing road is 7.3 meters wide single carriageway with a formation width of 13.30 meters that traverses through territorial jurisdiction of four Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore in Sindh Province. As per land record, the available ROW for subproject road section from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km) in tehsils Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m).

2. The designed additional carriageway will be constructed along the existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the subproject road section of N-55 into 4-lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. The salient design features of additional carriageway include construction of 2 lane carriageway (3.65-meter-wide each lane) with 3-meters outer shoulder and 1-meter inner shoulder separated through New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways. The design included construction of U-turn with three-lane carriageway (10.95-meters wide carriageway with 3-meters outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by a wider median at 7 selected sections through-out the alignment. The pavement width of additional carriageway vary between 13-14 meters in general which will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW of the N-55 while at selected U-turn locations. The pavement width of additional carriageway way with wider median will be above 20 meters which will not fit in the available ROW limits of N-55. Predominantly, additional carriageway will be constructed on the left side of existing carriage however, some site-specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway on the right side to avoid and minimize impacts on residential and or commercial assets along roadside rural settlement have been incorporated in design.

3. The review of land record, screening and assessment of IR impacts likely from land acquisition and clearance of ROW limits confirmed that the available ROW varies between 40.2-42.8 meters for 62.42 km project road section from Km 43.400 to Km 105+820. The available ROW is adequate for constructing additional carriageway as designed in road sections with cumulative length of 60.67 km whereas available width of existing ROW is inadequate to construct additional carriageway with designed U-turns at 7 selected U-turn locations with cumulative length of 1.75 Km. The impact assessment indicated that IR impacts will be confined to clearance of ROW limits for constructing additional carriageway in 60.67 km of road sections and additional land strip (10 meters) will be acquired in addition to clearance of ROW for designated U-turn location. The table (ES-1) below give details of alternating road sections where ROW is followed and designed U-turn sections where additional ROW land will be acquired.

Table (ES-1): Alternating Carriageway Sections and designed U-turn locations

Carriageway Sections where ROW is adequate			U-turn sections requiring additional ROW land.	
#	Chainage	Length (Km)	Chainage	Length (Km)
1	Km 43+400 to Km 51+475	8.075	Km 51+475 to Km 51+725	0.25
2	Km 51+725 to Km 56+775	5.05	Km 56+775 to km 57+025	0.25
3	Km 57+025 to Km 63+975	6.95	Km 63+975 to Km 64+225,	0.25
4	Km 64+225 to Km 74+275	10.05	Km 74+275 to Km 74+525,	0.25

Carriageway Sections where ROW is adequate			U-turn sections requiring additional ROW land.	
#	Chainage	Length (Km)	Chainage	Length (Km)
5	Km 74+525 to Km 82+775	8.25	Km 82+775 to Km 83+025,	0.25
6	Km 83+025 to Km 91+575	8.55	Km 91+575 to Km 91+825	0.25
7	Km 91+825 to Km 99+575	7.75	Km 99+575 to Km 99+825	0.25
8	Km 99+825 to Km 105+820	5.995		
	Total length	60.67	Total length	1.75

4. The assessment of IR impacts and preparation of draft LARP followed detailed design which is subject to review particularly for selected U-turn sections to finalize location, design and alignment of each U-turn. After fixing design at U-turn sections, the land acquisition process under LAA 1894 will commence. Therefore, final assessment of impacts, census of DHs and entitlement, particularly for those who will face loss of titled land along selected U-turn locations will be completed based on finalized design/alignment of U-turns and publication of sections 6 notification under LAA 1894. Accordingly, this draft LARP will be updated as an implementation ready final LARP before award of civil works. Therefore, for award of civil works and commencement following conditions will apply.

- **Contract Award:** The award of civil works contract will be conditional to ADB's approval of NHA endorsed updated and implementation ready final LARP prepared based on final assessment of impacts and census of DHs for all sections. It should include updated inventory of losses and census of DHs, final entitlements and itemized budget for compensation of assets (on replacement cost), applicable resettlement/relocation and income restoration costs for all impact types and LARP implementation time lines synchronized with contract award and commencement of works.
- **Handing over of site/s and commencement of Works:** Handing over of site/s and commencement of works will be conditional to full implementation of final LARP. Therefore, the DHs will not be dispossessed of their assets without payment of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs. The commencement of project works will not be allowed in any of the section (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) until final full implementation of final LARP is confirmed and LARP implementations results are validated by an external monitor.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. As per land record, the available ROW of N-55 carriageway for 62.42 km project road section ranges between 132 feet (40.2 m) to 140 feet (42.8 m), the available ROW limit on either side from the centreline of existing carriageway is 66 feet (20.1) to 70 feet (21.4 m). As per detailed design, construction of additional 2-lane carriageway (7.3-meter-wide two-lane carriageway with 3 meter outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by a new Jersey barrier will follow existing ROW limits in different road sections with cumulative length of 60.67 km. While at 7 selected U-turn sections measuring 1.75 Km, construction of designed three-lane carriageway (10.95-meter wide carriageway with 3-meter outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by a wider median will require acquisition of about 10-meter-wide land strip in addition to clearance of assets encroached in existing ROW. In addition to the noted U-turn locations, an exit entry loop at Km 105+800 is also being considered for which exact location and alignment is not yet fixed and design is not ready.

6. The LAR impact assessment is conducted based on detailed design and issued tendering drawing, available and required ROW land for construction of additional carriageway. All affected assets located in the available and required ROW for additional carriageway have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to prepare the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess socio-economic status of the DHs and

affected households. The inventory of losses with census data of DHs facing loss of their assets encroached in the encroached ROW is almost complete. However, impacts details and listed DHs for titled land at selected 7 U-turn locations will have to be reviewed and updated after fixing design alignment based on design review and/or formal declaration of land (publication of section 6 notification) under LAA 1894 for titled land likely to be acquired. Further, change in number and location of U-turns is very likely during design review that will require updating of impact inventories for other sections once U-turn design and location is fixed.

7. The additional ROW (10-meter-wide land strip) required at 7 selected U-turn locations with cumulative length of 1.75 Km will result in acquisition of 4.324 acres of titled land owned by 7 DHs and crop losses for 4 titled DHs in said section. The ROW clearance in 60.67 km road sections will result in loss of residential structures/assets of 37 DHs and commercial structures/assets of 154 DHs encroached within the ROW limits near road side settlements. The assessment indicated that 14 residential structure owners and 91 business structure owners will experience severe impacts due significant impacts to their residential and commercial structures. Meanwhile restricted use of encroached ROW limits for cropping along farm lands in rural areas will result in crop/ tree losses for 123 DHs. The impacted commercial assets owned by 154 DHs will result in loss of business opportunity and livelihood for 114 DHs in asset owner category, 233 renter business operators and 228 employees linked to affected commercial structures. Thus, in total 575 DHs will face business/income losses. The impact assessment confirmed that the loss of income and livelihood will be temporary and transitory which will be restored after restoration of affected commercial structures/assets at nearby location either owned by the DHs or allocated within ROW limits. The enumerated impacts on titled land and assets encroached in the ROW limits with quantum and numbers of DHs for each impact category are summarized in table (ES-2) below.

Table (ES-2) Summary of all Types of DHs Involved, by Category of Affected Assets

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs	Remarks
1	Loss of Titled Land	Acres	4.324	7	Acquisition of land for 1.75 Km U-turn Section
2	Loss of Cropped Area				
	(i) Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)	Acres	49.786	122	Clearance of ROW in 60.67 Km
	(ii) Cropped Area (Titled Land)	Acres	3.9	4*	Acquisition of land for 1.75 Km U-turn sections.
3	Loss of Trees				All noted trees are within encroached ROW only.
	(i) Trees (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	9	1	
4	Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW) • DHs with Severe Impacts (residential assets)	Nos.	51	37 14*	Clearance of existing ROW in 60.67 Km because at 1.75 Km U-turn sections structures are not noted.
5	Affected Commercial Structures (Encroached ROW) • DHs with Severe Impacts (commercial assets)	Nos.	361	154 91*	
6	Business loss (lost commercial structures)	-	-	347	DHs losing business and employment are linked to 361 commercial assets.
i)	Asset Owners (Encroached ROW)	Nos.		114*	
ii)	Renter Business Operators (Encroached ROW)	Nos.		233*	
7	Employment Loss (commercial structures)	Nos.	-	228	
8	Vulnerable People	Nos.	-	25*	The poor DHs counted for loss of residential and commercial assets.
Total DHs		-	-	781	

Note: *The DHs with multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid duplication.

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

8. ROW clearance for project purpose will impact 31 community structures including significantly affected 16 mosques at different locations and allied assets. The other structures are partly affected and will be restored within the remaining area at the same location. In addition, 47

public structures including 2 schools (the class rooms facing to road side are affected), 4 boundary walls of schools/ hospital and 31 road side Police check post¹, 9 hand pumps and 1 signboard are affected and will have to be restored. Other affected infrastructures and utilities that need to be restored include, passenger waiting sheds (7 Nos.), watercourse and gas supply infrastructure (2Nos.), Mobilink towers (2 Nos.), street lights (6 Nos.), transmission line/ transformer/ cables (46 Nos.) and railway crossing (1 No.). Table (ES-3) below presents the summary of community/public assets and other infrastructure/utilities.

Table (ES-3) Affected Community/Public Assets and other infrastructure

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs
Affected community assets				
	• Mosques (affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall, boundary wall act.)	Nos.	16	Community through representative committees responsible for management and restoration of affected community assets.
	• Hand pumps	No	4	
	• Signboards	No	8	
	• Graveyard	No	3	
Affected Public assets				
	School (Rooms)	No	2	Education Dept.
	School/ Hospital (Boundary Walls)	Nos.	4	Education & Health Dept.
	Police Check post	Nos.	31	Police Dept.
	• Hand pumps	Nos.	9	
Affected Road side Infrastructure and utilities				
	• Signboard	Nos.	1	NHA
	• Roadside passenger waiting sheds	Nos.	7	NHA
	• Watercourse	Nos.	1	Irrigation Dept.
	• Transmission line/ Transformer	Nos.	46	WAPDA
	• Gas pipeline/ gas supply units	Nos.	1	SSGPL
	• Mobilink Towers	Nos.	2	Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited
	• Street Lights	Nos.	6	NHA
	• Railway Crossing	Nos.	1	Ministry of Railways (MoR)

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

C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs

9. Census survey of all 781 DHs facing loss of their assets and access to livelihood sources and sample based socio-economic survey of 22.7% of affected households was carried out during IR impact assessment. As per census and socio-economic survey results, the males comprise 54.1% of the members of the displaced households (DHs). Overall, 27.9% of the members of the DHs are literate with 36.0% male and 15.5% females are literate. Around 18.2% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Other households are engaged in labour works (15.9 %), business (57.4%) and service (8.5%). The income analysis of DHs indicated that the income of 4% of DHs is in the range of Rs.10000-20000/month. About 57.3% of DHs earn in the range between 20001-30000 rupees/month. While monthly earning of 28.9% DHs is between Rs. 30001-40000 and 8.9% earn above Rs 40,000 per month. The census-based income analysis of displaced households

¹ The road side affected police posts are provided to security and safety of the traffic and the local communities from the criminal gangs that operate in the area having their hideouts in forested riverine belt of Indus which run parallel in the locality.

indicated 4% DHs (25 DHs) with their income level below official poverty line so those are considered as vulnerable households. The DHs facing loss of their assets falling in other vulnerability parameters i.e. the landless, elderly, women household and physically challenged (disabled) were not identified.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

10. Community outreach and consultations were started at early project planning and design and different rounds of consultations were carried out to understand community concerns, address the design issues and facilitate the community to benefit from project interventions. During June and Nov.-Dec., 2019, the consultations were conducted along with DMS, census and socio-economic surveys for LARP preparation and finalization. Multiple rounds of consultations were held during the above-mentioned period. The main issues discussed during consultations were: description of various project components, its activities and impacts; land acquisition process and approval of land prices; entitlement matrix; provisions made for the DHs/DPs in the LARP; criteria of valuation of land, buildings and other infrastructure assets; compensation framework proposed for DPs; grievance redress procedures etc. In addition, the DPs were appraised about the ROW limits, likely impacts from ROW clearance, eligibilities and entitlements and applicable compensation costs and payment mechanism. The consultation and information disclosure will continue during LARP implementation stage wherein information dissemination will focus on disclosure of LARP provisions, compensation entitlements, submission and processing of claim with payment timelines, recoding and resolution of grievances. The **Annex 12** illustrate consultation details that include signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation meetings and translated (Urdu version) of draft LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet. The pictorial profile provided at end of LARP represent consultation events held.

11. All DPs were interested in this road subproject and were willing to provide requisite land for the construction of an additional carriageway. However, the main concerns raised were about timely payment of compensation for affected structures/ assets as per current market rate; provision of employment opportunity for local population during construction activities and incorporating design solution for improved road safety and ensured mobility of the local communities including women, children and elderly people. The affected community highlighted that the compensation for lost assets should be paid prior to start the civil works and project related employment opportunity for local population should be considered during implementation of project civil works.

12. The project design and LAR policy including extent of ROW to be cleared for project works, impact assessment, and eligibility and compensation entitlement provisions, compensation payment process and grievance redress mechanism was disclosed to the DPs in multiple rounds of consultations with DPs and local community conducted during preparation of the LARP. Consultation, participation and information disclosure (CPID) strategy is designed for future consultations to be held during LARP finalization, implementation and monitoring phases. Implementation of CPID strategy will ensure effective liaison with the DPs and local community and continued consultations until project implementation is completed.

E. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

13. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up with a two-tiered structure; one at local level/PIU level and other at Higher (PMU/EALS) level in NHA. The recording and resolution of grievances will be ensured at local level and the higher-level (PMU level) will review and address more difficult cases not resolved at the PIU or local level. The GRM including local level and project

level grievance redress systems will provide a project-based mechanism to redress the concerns/issues of the DPs/local community and avoid lengthy litigation processes. At village level, the displaced person committees will be constituted to facilitate DHs and local communities in appraising of their concerns and liaise with project LAR and technical staff for resolution of issues. The village level DPCs will be assisted through social mobilizers for making efforts to resolve issues at local level before its upraising to the project GRC established at PIU during implementation of NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARP. A template for registering and maintaining a log of complaints/has been prepared and is presented in **Annex 13**.

14. A project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be notified and placed in the project Implementation Unit at Shikarpur. The GRC headed by the Project Director will have other members including Deputy Director (DD)/Assistant Director (AD), Land and Social (L&S) for review and redress the complaints/issues related to social and environmental safeguards during execution of the project. The Resettlement Specialist will be mobilized through Supervision Consultants. The GRC will also include representatives from the revenue office and DPs. All grievances/ complaints received by GRC will be logged in complaint register and acknowledged to the displaced persons (DPs). All safeguards-related issues and complaints received will be reviewed and redressed by the GRC and record of GRC proceedings will be maintained. During course of grievance resolution, the GRC can coordinate with the project team, technical site supervisors of consultant and contractor, line departments of local government and local notables of the community to review and assess optimal solutions to the complaint/grievances. All recorded complaints will be reviewed and resolved in 30 days from registration date of the complaint and the GRC's decision will be communicated to the DP(s). The DP who is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC will have the right to take the grievance to next higher level (PMU level in NHA), i.e. Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) at National Highway Authority (NHA) Head Quarter (HQ) for its redress or to the appropriate judicial forum. Therefore, the project based GRM will not bar aggrieved parties to approach appropriate court of law and the complainants will be at liberty to approach appropriate court of law as and when he wishes to do so. All efforts will be made to redress grievances through the project GRM. However, aggrieved people have the right to access the country's judicial system as and when they require.

F. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

15. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards deviate on some key points. The gaps reconciling measures proposed in the project LAR policy include (i) early screening of IR impacts, (ii) carrying out meaningful consultation, (iii) designing activities to at least restore 'DHs' livelihood levels to what they were before the project, and improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost (v) providing DHs with adequate assistance, (vi) ensuring that DPs without rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets (v) establishing a grievance redress mechanism at the project level (vi) monitoring and reporting of resettlement activities and (vii) disclosure all reports. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation for Land Acquisition and policies of the Government of Pakistan and Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of Asian Development Bank.

16. This draft LARP has been prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DHs prior to commencement of civil works in LAR sections. After

payment of compensation, DHs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled structures (commercial & residential) and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the total amount of compensation.

G. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

17. The compensation and assistance/allowances as well as income restoration (if needed) will be provided to the DH (s) to ensure that their standards of living/ livelihood are at-least restored to the pre-project levels, and those who are vulnerable groups are assisted in improving their socio-economic status. Under this LARP compensation, eligibility is limited to cut-off date which is established as completion date of detailed measurement and census survey. The announced cut-off date "Cut-off date" for the project is **15 February 2020**.

18. As per entitlement provisions acquisition of additional ROW land at selected U-turn sections (1.75 km) and all affected assets in encroached ROW sections (60.67 km) will be compensated on replacement costs basis. DHs losing structures will also be entitled to self-relocation and transportation allowance in addition to applicable compensation for affected asset. Besides, Relocation and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration support will be paid to DPs facing loss of residential and commercial structures. R&R allowance will include transitional support, business/income loss allowance, severe impact allowance (for 10% or more loss of productive asset) and vulnerable household allowance. Opportunities for providing project-based employment will be explored and all willing DPs will be considered on priority for project-based employment as per their capability. During updating and finalization of implementation ready LARP, an employment plan will be designed for the eligible DHs in consultation with project team and supervisory consultants and will be incorporated in updated and final implementation ready LARP.

19. As per inventory of losses, 781 DHs are entitled for compensation under LARP out of which 775 will be compensated for their lost assets and income sources due to clearance of encroached ROW of project road section in 60.67 km and other 7 will be compensated for loss of their titled land and land based assets at selected U-turn sections measuring 1.75 km. Out of 775 entitled DHs for encroached ROW section measuring 60.67 km, 314 DHs are in asset owner category including 122 DHs for crops, 01 DH for trees, 37 DHs for residential structures and 154 DHs for commercial structures. Loss of commercial structures/assets will result in loss of business and employment opportunity for 575 DHs out of which 347 will face loss of business (114 asset owner DHs and 233 renters' business operator DHs) and remaining 228 will lose employment because of impacted commercial assets. In addition to applicable compensation and resettlement/relocation costs for affected assets, all DHs losing business and employment are provided with business/employment loss allowance as per entitlements defined in the LARP. Acquisition of additional ROW land at selected U-turn locations will affect 7 titled land owner DHs of which 4 DHs will also face loss of cropped area due to acquired titled land. In addition to entitled compensation for land and crops, income restoration cost will also be provided to titled land owner for investing in restoration of remaining land and improve its productivity. Identified vulnerable 25 DHs are provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their entitled compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs.

20. The construction works of additional carriageway will not interrupt operations of existing carriage way, so temporary occupation of land for transportation of material and traffic diversion is not perceptible. Meanwhile, borrow areas and construction camp sites will be procured through leasing agreements with willing landowners by the contractor under civil works contract and shall be

regulated under EMP provisions, so temporary occupation is unlikely. Therefore, based on impacts assessment, temporary occupation of land² is not identified at the draft LARP preparation stage. However, entitlement provisions for temporary occupation of land are included in the EM of draft LARP and if impacts related to temporary occupation of land are documented at LARP updating/finalization stage, the applicable costs will be estimated and included in the LARP. The proposed entitlement provisions for land structures and other identified assets located in the available ROW for additional carriageway section are explained in the entitlement matrix of this LARP and added to Executive Summary as Attachment ES-1.

H. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

21. Total budget required for the implementation of Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section is estimated as Rs. 317.600 million (Table ES-4). The budgeted costs for payment of entitled compensation and implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation measures for DHs noted against assets to be cleared from encroached ROW for additional carriageway section (60.670 Km) is Rs. 260.672 million. While estimated cost for compensating acquired titled land and land-based assets with applicable R&R allowances for selected U-Turn Sections (1.75 Km) is Rs.12.956 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes LARP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies amounting to Rs 43.928 million. The applicable expenses for internal monitoring will be covered under administrative cost provided in the LARP. Meanwhile, in the LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget, a tentative cost amounting to Rs 5.473 million is provided for engaging an External Monitoring Agent.

Table ES-4 Summary Budget including applicable LAR Costs

Sr. No.	Description	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
LAR costs for Additional Carriage Section (60.67 Km) where existing ROW is followed.		
A	Compensation costs for affected assets	
1	Crops (encroached ROW Sections)	5.406
2	Private Trees (encroached ROW Sections)	0.018
4	Structures (Residential /Commercial/Community and Public assets) (encroached ROW sections)	208.348
	Total (A)	213.772
B	Payable R&R costs in (encroached ROW sections)	
1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support Allowance)	1.274
2	Commercial Permanent [Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator), Transport/Shifting, Severe Impact allowance for Structures & Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator and employment loss allowance)]	42.258
3	Commercial Temporary (Relocation Assistance, Transport/Shifting, Business Loss Allowance).	2.093
4	Vulnerability Allowances	1.275
	Total (B)	46.900
	Total (A+B)	260.672
LAR costs for titled land and assets acquired at U-turn Sections (1.75 Km)		
C	Tentative Costs for land to be acquired (Titled land)	12.432
	Crops Compensation (Titled land)	0.423

² Term Temporary land occupation refers to land required for construction of diversions and/or to provide construction facilities (construction camp, asphalt mixing plant, concrete batching plant etc.) for a period required to execute construction works. It is mostly leased on the agreed terms and conditions.

Sr. No.	Description	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Payable R&R costs (Titled land) Agriculture based Income Restoration cost	0.100
	Total (C)	12.956
	Total (A+B+C)	273.628
D	LARP Implementation, Monitoring and Administration Support Costs.	
1	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost	2.736
2	4 Social Mobilizers	3.360
3	1 Qanungo &	1.680
4	2 Patwaris	3.360
5	M&E cost (External monitoring agent will be engaged by NHA under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 2% of the total LARP costs).	5.473
6	Contingencies @ 10% of the total cost	27.363
	Total (D)	43.972
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	317.600
	Total in US Dollar (1 USD = 164.10 Pakistani Rupee as of 15 th June, 2020)	USD 1.935 Million

I. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

22. The LARP has been prepared based on the detailed design and tender drawings prepared by the design consultants. It is noted that the design is final for different project road sections measuring 60.67 where existing ROW is followed, whereas the design at 7 selected U-turn section measuring 1.75 Km will be reviewed to fix location, design and alignment of U-turn section before commencing acquisition of additional ROW land. With uncertain location, design and alignment of alternating U-turn sections, final assessment of additional ROW land required at U-turn locations was not possible at this stage. The draft LARP includes complete inventory of losses with compensation costs on replacement cost for assets encroached within ROW along additional carriageway sections (60.67 Km) and tentative impact inventory and costs about titled land and land-based assets for selected U-turn locations (1.75 km). This draft LARP is prepared to facilitate appraisal of Tranche-02 project, while updating/finalization of implementation ready LARP and its implementation is synchronized with contract award and commencement of works.

23. After approval of draft LARP and project appraisal, the project implementation unit (PIU) with requisite LAR and engineering/technical staff will be deployed to coordinate with design consultants for review of design at selected U-turn location, fixing the design alignment of each site and installing ROW markers throughout project road alignment by end of Q-3 of 2020. Based on installed ROW the PIU will coordination with local land revenue authorities of BOR Sindh for completing assessment of additional ROW land needed at selected U-Turn sections (1.75 km) and for any other identified site and to ensure publication of section 6 notification during Q-04 of 2020. Based on the design review and advanced land acquisition process (section 6 published), the LAR impacts will be reviewed and LARP will be updated as implementation ready final LARP by end of Q-04 2020 to ensure civil works contract could be awarded by Q-01 of 2021. LARP implementation budget and monitoring arrangement will be ensured in parallel with LARP finalization and implementation of ADB accepted LARP can commenced in Q-01 of 2021.

24. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DP(s) outreach and grievance redress will continue throughout this subproject implementation and periodic monitoring reports

(internal and external) will be prepared and submitted to NHA and ADB for review and concurrence. The internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared on quarterly basis and the external monitoring will be done on bi-annual basis. A LARP completion report (for entire project road or the project road sections ready for construction) will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review and acceptance before handing over of site/s for construction. Therefore, execution of works will not commence unless full implementation of LARP is confirmed and validated through EMA to be engaged for the Tranche-2 project.

Attachment ES-1

Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC³) either through negotiated settlement between⁴ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁵ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS).
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.

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

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

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age). <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, an Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of DPs choice.
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible DPs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the project corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25,000 for one time will paid as project based support. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DHs are relocated outside or within the ROW limits.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, the residential structure owner DPs will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 17,000 /month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All landowners/ land user DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Significant loss of commercial structure.	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.

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

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

I.INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Subproject

1. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) is upgrading and rehabilitating CAREC transport corridor 5 & 6 to improve regional connectivity. Through the National Highway Authority (NHA) of Pakistan, the GoP is implementing CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC⁶ CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche⁷ Financing Facility (MFF). Under the CAREC program existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway between Shikarpur and Rajanpur (222 Km) in Sindh and Punjab Provinces will be upgraded as 4-lane dual carriageway. The detailed design for proposed tranche-2 project is done in separate three sections including (i) Shikarpur - Kandhkot (62 km), (ii) Kandhkot - Kashmore (59 km) in Sindh province and (iii) Kashmore -Rajanpur (101 km) in Punjab province.

2. The detailed design documents including road alignment and plan profile, land acquisition and utility folders were prepared separately for each above explained sections and accordingly are considered separate subproject for the purpose of land acquisition, assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts and preparation/finalization of subproject specific LARPs. This LARP is covers Shikarpur - Kandhkot (62.4 km) Section of the Tranche-02 project. The location map of the proposed road alignment under tranche-2 is illustrated through **Figure 1**.

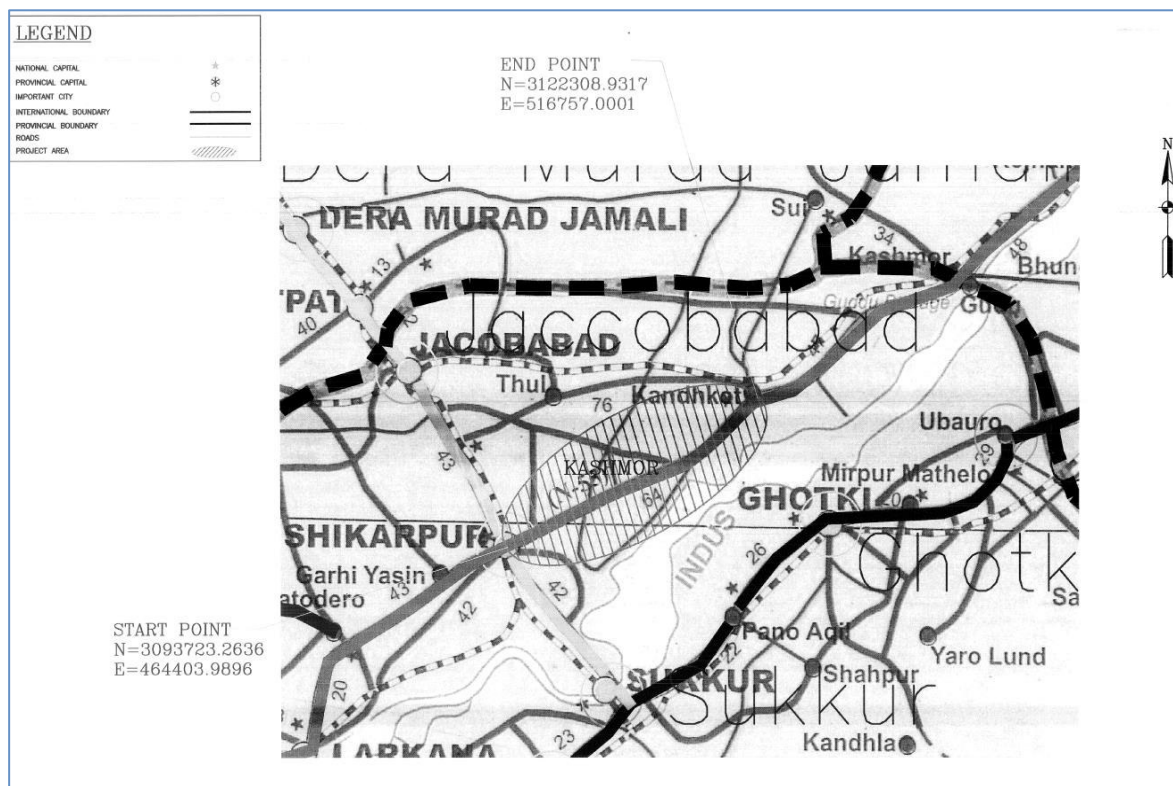


Figure 1: Location Map of Section Shikarpur - Kandhkot

⁶ Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation.

⁷ The tranche-1 project will support the upgrading and rehabilitation of 145 km of N-55 in three sections; tranche 2 will include construction of additional carriageway between Shikarpur and Rajanpur (222 Km) into three contract packages and tranche 3 subprojects will include rehabilitation of 396 km of existing carriageway sections implemented under tranches 1 and 2 of the MFF.

B. Subproject Design Features

3. According to detailed design, the additional carriageway for Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section starts at Km 43+400 near Shikarpur and terminates at Km 105+820 at Kandhkot Bypass and have cumulative length of 62.4 Km. The designed additional carriage will be constructed along the existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the subproject road section of N-55 into 4-lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. The salient design features of additional carriageway in general and for selected U-turn locations are summarized as under:

Main Carriageway

- Carriageway width: 7.3-meter-wide 2 lane carriageway (3.65-meter-wide each lane)
- Shoulders width: 3 meters outer shoulder and 1-meter inner shoulder.
- Median: New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways.
- Embankment slope: The embankment slope will follow 1:2 ratio.

U-Turns

- Carriageway width: 10.95-meter-wide 3 lane carriageway (2+1 turning lane)
- Shoulders width: 3-meter outer shoulder and 1-meter inner shoulder.
- Median: Wider & soft median between existing and additional carriageways.
- Embankment slope: The embankment slope will follow 1:2 ratio.

4. The pavement width including New Jersey barrier of additional carriageway vary between 13-14 meters which will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW of the N-55 along the existing carriageway. While at selected U-turn locations the pavement width of additional carriageway way with wider median will be above 20 meters which will not fit in the available ROW limits. Predominantly, additional carriageway will be constructed on the left side of existing carriage however, some site specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway on the right side to avoid and minimize impacts on land (titled), residential and/or commercial assets encroached within ROW along roadside rural settlement have been incorporated in design. The typical cross sections adopted for construction of additional carriageway and or widening of existing carriageway in urbanized sections are provided as **Annex-1** and typical cross section of U-Turns is presented as **Annex-2**.

C. Available ROW of N-55 in project road section

5. The subproject road section, traverses through lands of 24 land revenue estates (village/ goth settlements) in the territorial jurisdictions of four Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore in Sindh Province and its acquired ROW (as of land record) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). The village wise ROW land record provided by the District Land Revenue Officer presented that the acquired ROW in 24 villages (i.e. 11 villages of taluka Khanpur, 5 villages of taluka Tangwani, 4 villages of taluka Shikarpur and 4 villages of taluka Kandhkot) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). The recorded village wise ROW as of land record provided by the district land revenue authorities is summarized in **Table I-1** and the land record letter and details are attached as **Annex-3**.

Table I-1: Village-wise ROW details

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka/ Tehsil	District	ROW Width			
				Road Width (ft)	Road Width Extended (ft)	Total (ft)	Total (m)
1	Dakhan	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	66	68	134	40.8
2	Phulpota	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	66	66	132	40.2
3	Lal New	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	66	68	134	40.8
4	Mureed Sethar	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	66	68	134	40.8
5	Khanpur	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	74	140	42.7
6	Mirzan Wah	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	70	136	41.5
7	Noom	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	66	132	40.2
8	Mehmoodo	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	66	132	40.2
9	Toung	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	68	134	40.8
10	Redho	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	68	134	40.8
11	Ali Murad Khalore	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	68	134	40.8
12	Mir Muhammad Pahore	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	66	132	40.2
13	Pir Bux Shaghra	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	74	140	42.7
14	Bijarani	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	70	136	41.5
15	Chol	Khanpur	Shikarpur	66	70	136	41.5
16	Sheran	Tangwani	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
17	Naseer	Tangwani	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
18	Nendeji Dhor	Tangwani	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
19	Khairo	Tangwani	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
20	Shar Garh	Tangwani	Kashmore	66	66	132	40.2
21	Machko	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	66	132	40.2
22	Aakhero	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	66	132	40.2
23	Kandhkot	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	66	132	40.2
24	Kandhkot Bypass	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	74	140	42.7

D. Extent of Resettlement Issues and Analysis of Alternatives

6. **Option-1: No Subproject or Pavement Improvement for existing N-55:** The N-55 road is the main artery and shortest route that connects north of the country with the Karachi port in the south. The project road section was constructed and upgraded as 7.3 meters single carriageway with 3 meters shoulders on either side back in 1990. Since then traffic (local, intercity and regional traffic) has significantly increased and the road is inadequate to fit with the existing and emerging traffic needs. The over congestion of traffic coupled with poor and deferred maintenance will further jeopardise ride quality of the road and increase accidental threat to life and properties of the local and the road users.

7. Moreover, if the project civil works are limited to pavement improvement only but without construction of an additional carriageway (ACW), the existing road will continue to be the main transportation route between Shikarpur to Kandhkot. Implementation of this option can improve the ride quality but the width of 7.3 meters carriageway with 2-3 meters shoulders on each side

will remain insufficient to cater for the increasing traffic load. Traffic accidents can increase and will be a common feature particularly at curves if not designed and improved significantly.

8. With the above option 1, there will be no resettlement impacts but it will result in further worsening the present socio-economic environment of the area and increased disturbance to local residents and the road users. The existing single carriageway will be a bottleneck to expected growth of traffic and travellers along this CAREC route and its continued deterioration will deny the investment objectives and socio-economic development in the region. Although this option will not have any IR issues, it will refute sustainable economic development of the area and social uplift of the communities living along the corridor.

9. **Option-2: Construction of a new 4-lane carriageway on existing and/or new alignment:** Existing alignment is the most direct route between start and end points at Shikarpur and Kandhkot cities along N-55. The available ROW 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m) of existing N-55 carriageway criss-cross through irrigated farmlands and settlements along the route. One of the options was to upgrade the existing two-lane carriageway into 4-lane dual carriageway through both sides widening of existing carriageway. By constructing a new 4-lanes carriageway by using same alignment and ROW. Although with this option, acquisition of additional ROW land is unlikely, but still clearance of assets encroached within ROW has unavoidable IR related impacts. Further, due to unavailable alternate parallel road/ route for diverting huge traffic volumes, execution of works was found difficult while keeping the traffic operations in the project road section in the project road section. So, this option was not considered feasible because of the disruption it would cause due to the diversion of huge traffic volumes during construction.

10. **Option-3: Construction of 62.4 Km of Additional Carriageway (ACW) with site-specific design adjustments:** Construction of an additional carriageway for entire road section with site specific design adjustments was the third considered option. In this option, in parallel to existing 7.3 m two lane carriageway, construction of additional 7.3-meter-wide two-lane carriageway with 3 meter external and 1-meter internal shoulder and separated by a New Jersey Barrier was reviewed and assessed. With this option, existing alignment and available ROW of the N-55 was followed to avoid and minimize acquisition of additional ROW land and related IR impacts. So, it was considered most feasible and viable option for which detailed design was conducted for implementation of the project.

11. Meanwhile, to minimize the IR related impacts and physical/economic displacement likely from clearance of assets encroached within the ROW, different design options considered and incorporated in detailed design included a) construction of additional carriageway with New Jersey median between additional and existing carriageway, b) widening of existing carriageway on each side from centre line in urban areas and near road side settlements, and c) shifting of additional carriageway to opposite side of road site settlement along the existing carriageway. It ensured to construct additional carriageway within the existing ROW and the identified resettlement-related impacts were limited to removal of structures (residential and commercial) encroaching into the ROW limits and restriction of ROW used for cropping purposes etc.

E. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

12. As per land record, available ROW for 62.42 km project road section from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 ranges between 66 feet (20.1) to 70 feet (21.4 m) on either side from centreline of existing carriageway). As per detailed design, minimum 20 meters (67 feet) ROW from the

centreline of existing carriageway is required for construction of additional carriageway with its designed embankment width of 12 meters separated by a new Jersey Median at the inner shoulder between new and existing carriageways. Whereas for designed U-turn sections the required ROW for constructing carriageway with additional turning lane and wider median will require about 25 meters (82 feet) ROW on either side from the centre line. Therefore, construction of designed additional carriageway will require clearance of built-up structures and other assets established within the ROW by the local communities and acquisition of a narrow land strip in at 7 selected U-turn sections where available ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is less than design requirement.

13. Consonant with the MFF LARF provisions, National Laws and the ADB's SPS requirements, the land acquisition involved and IR related impacts likely from implementation of the subproject works have been reviewed and assessed to determine the quantum of impact with number of displaced persons, entitled compensation costs for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to ensure that a LARP is prepared and implemented before physical displacement of the affected persons. The basic objectives of this LARP are to:

- Identify and assess LAR impacts based on detailed design, conduct meaningful consultations with the affected/local communities to inform and guide them about the project, perceived impacts and outcomes;
- Assess physical and economic displacement with quantifying loss of impacted asset as significant or insignificant and corresponding income losses to the owners and/or employees of impacted productive assets;
- Provide a strategy that would ensure timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to DPs before taking possession of the acquired/affected assets;
- Suggest mechanism on consultation and participation of DPs at various stages of the subproject including implementation of the LARP; and provide grievance redress mechanism to facilitate the affected people for resolution of their grievances at the project level; and,
- Explain compensation entitlements with itemized budget estimate and LARP implementation schedule as well as suggest institutional set-up for timely implementation and monitoring of LARP.

F. Separation of LARP Sections with respect to assessed LAR Impacts.

14. During planning of LAR impacts assessment, it was noted that the design alignment and embankment width of additional carriageway is not uniform for entire 62.42 km of the project road section between Km 43+400 to 105+820. The typical cross-section and plan profile drawings of the additional carriageway confirmed that the construction of two-lane additional carriageway with embankment width of 12 meters separated by a new Jersey Median at the edge of inner shoulder between new and existing carriageway will follow the ROW limits available. While at selected U-turn sections, it is noted that construction of a 3-lane carriageway (2-lane additional carriageway with third turning lane) separated by a wider median will not fit in the designated ROW and in such section additional ROW land will be required. Based on design approach followed for the U-turn sections, entire project road section is fragmented in alternating section of varying lengths with different impact types. There are 8 sections with cumulative length of 60.67 km where additional carriageway will follow existing ROW limits and a narrow land strip (10 m wide) will be acquired at 7 selected U-turn sections (each measuring 250 meters) with total length of 1.75 Km. The **Table I-2** explains the alternating additional carriageway sections involving clearance of ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land.

Table I-2: Alternating Carriageway Sections and designed U-turn locations

Carriageway Sections where ROW is adequate			U-turn sections requiring additional ROW land.	
#	Chainage	Length (Km)	Chainage	Length (Km)
1	Km 43+400 to Km 51+475	8.075	Km 51+475 to Km 51+725	0.25
2	Km 51+725 to Km 56+775	5.05	Km 56+775 to km 57+025	0.25
3	Km 57+025 to Km 63+975	6.95	Km 63+975 to Km 64+225,	0.25
4	Km 64+225 to Km 74+275	10.05	Km 74+275 to Km 74+525,	0.25
5	Km 74+525 to Km 82+775	8.25	Km 82+775 to Km 83+025,	0.25
6	Km 83+025 to Km 91+575	8.55	Km 91+575 to Km 91+825	0.25
7	Km 91+825 to Km 99+575	7.75	Km 99+575 to Km 99+825	0.25
8	Km 99+825 to Km 105+820	5.995		
	Total length	60.67	Total length	1.75

15. The impact assessment and census surveys for compiling inventory of losses with compensation entitled DHs against different loss types followed the designed cross sections for each section. The noted impacts for additional carriageway section where existing ROW is followed are limited to clearance of encroached ROW limits, while for selected U-turn sections, in addition to assets encroached with ROW, likely impacts due to acquisition of additional ROW land are also enumerated for preparing this draft LARP.

16. Although, inventory of losses and census of DHs is based on detailed measurement surveys and completed title search for the ROW limits, however, due to requisite design review for finalization of design and alignment at selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km), final assessment of acquired land with conclusive number of titled DHs was not possible at this stage. Further, it is likely that the location and number of U-turns is changed during design review which will require review and updating of impact inventory and DHs for adjoining/associated sections, once U-turn locations and design are final and additional ROW land is notified under Section-6 of LAA 1894. Keeping in view the design issues at alternating U-turn sections, this Draft LARP is prepared for project appraisal and will be updated as an implementation ready Final LARP including final inventory of losses linked to DHs, compensation entitlements with itemized budget immediate after fixing U-turn design/alignment at all selected sites and publication of section 6 notification for acquired land.

G. LAR Conditions for contract award and commencement of civil works

17. The assessment of IR impacts and preparation of draft LARP followed detailed design which is subject to review particularly for selected U-turn sections to finalize location, design and alignment of each U-turn. After fixing design at U-turn sections, the land acquisition process under LAA 1894 will commence. Therefore, final assessment of impacts, census of DHs and entitlement, particularly for those who will face loss of titled land along selected U-turn locations will be completed based on finalized design/alignment of U-turns and publication of sections 6 notification under LAA 1894. Accordingly, this draft LARP will be updated as an implementation ready final LARP before award of civil works. Therefore, for award of civil works contract and commencement following conditions will apply.

- **Contract Award:** The award of civil works contract will be conditional to ADB's approval of NHA endorsed updated and implementation ready final LARP prepared based on final assessment of impacts and census of DHs for all sections. It should include updated inventory of losses and census of DHs, final entitlements and itemized budget for

compensation of assets (on replacement cost), applicable resettlement/relocation and income restoration costs for all impact types and LARP implementation time lines synchronized with contract award and commencement of works.

- **Handing over of site/s and commencement of Works:** Handing over of site/s and commencement of works will be conditional to full implementation of LARP. Therefore, the DHs will not be dispossessed of their assets without payment of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs. The commencement of project works will not be allowed in any of the section (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) until final LARP are fully implemented and result LARP implementations are validated by an external monitor.

II.SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

18. The LAR impact assessment is conducted based on detailed design, available and required ROW land for additional carriageway. All affected assets located in the available ROW for additional carriageway have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess socio-economic status of the DPs and affected households.

19. The detailed measurement survey of affected assets and census of DHs were conducted from 1-30 June 2019 and 15 November to 15 December 2019 and the inventory of losses linked to displaced persons was finalized accordingly. The impact inventory was reviewed and re-verified as per ROW land record for each village by conducting a joint survey including DD land / NHA, DD Land HQ/ NHA and land revenue staff from 9-15 February 2020. The DPs, local communities and government officials were consulted on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, confirm land title and ownership of affected assets to define eligibility and entitlement under the LARP provisions.

20. The ROW limits, potential impacts and the compensation policy with compensation mechanism for impacted assets located in the ROW was explained to the assets owners and local communities through consultations during assessment and re-verification of impacted assets and marking of construction limits and installation of ROW markers at site. Such consultations were carried out from 1-30 June and November 2019; and jointly revalidation completed on 9th to 15th February 2020. The section below explains the documented LAR impacts.

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

21. As per land record, available ROW for 62.42 km of project road sections from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 ranges between 66 feet (20.1) to 70 feet (21.4 m) on either side from centreline of existing carriageway). The additional carriageway separated by New Jersey barrier will be constructed mostly on left side of the road except in urbanized sections or along rural settlements where both sides widening of the existing road is provided in the detailed design. At selected U-turn locations, three lane carriageways with wider median is designed for improved road safety. As per design, except for selected U-turn sections, maximum 20 meters ROW from centre line of the existing carriage way will be required for construction of 2-lane additional carriageway with 12 metres embankment width and a new Jersey Median. Whereas, for designed U-turn sections the required ROW for constructing carriageway with additional turning lane and wider median will require about 25 meters (82 feet) ROW from the centre line of existing carriageway.

22. The assessment of impacts confirmed that the additional carriageway sections with cumulative length of 60.67 Km will fit within the available ROW for N-55 and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to that extent at this stage. In this section noted impacts are only related to clearance of assets established within encroached ROW limits by adjoining land owners. While at 7 selected U-turn sections with cumulative length of 1.75 Km, a narrow strip (up to 10 meters wide) will be acquired in addition to clearance of NHA owned ROW limits. The clearance of NHA owned ROW limits will result in loss of residential and commercial assets encroached in ROW by the residents of road side settlements and cultivated crops encroached within the ROW be adjoining landowners. In additions, ROW clearance will also impact community/public structures and assets encroached within the ROW limits.

23. Additional land required at selected U-turn locations and all assets enumerated within the ROW limits have been assessed by conducting detailed measurement and census surveys for the purpose of preparing this draft LARP. All noted impact on titled land and encroached assets with number of DHs from execution of works for designed additional carriageway are summarized in table below while detailed assessment about acquired land and land-based assets, structures (residential, commercial, community/public), crops/tress and lost income/livelihood is provided in subsequent sections. **Table II-1** provides a summary of affected assets with number of DHs entitled for compensation and quantum of impacts in each asset category.

Table II-1: Summary Table for Affected Assets with Number of DHs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs	Remarks
1	Loss of Titled Land	Acres	4.324	7	Acquisition of land for 1.75 Km U-turn Section
2	Loss of Cropped Area				
	(iii) Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)	Acres	49.786	122	Clearance of existing ROW under cultivation.
	(iv) Cropped Area (Titled Land)	Acres	3.9	4*	Acquisition of land for 1.75 Km U-turn sections.
3	Loss of Trees				All noted trees are within encroached ROW only.
	(ii) Trees (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	9	1	
4	Affected Residential Structure	Nos.	51	37	Clearance of existing ROW in 60.67 Km because at 1.75 Km U-turn sections structures are not noted.
5	Affected Commercial Structures	Nos.	361	154	
6	Business loss	-	-		DHs losing business and employment are linked to 361 commercial assets.
i)	Commercial asset owners	Nos.		114*	
ii)	Renter Business Operators	Nos.		233	
7	Employment Loss (commercial structures)	Nos.	-	228	
8	Vulnerable People	Nos.	-	25*	The poor DHs counted for loss of residential and commercial assets.
9	Community Structures and assets (i) Mosques (full/partial loss) (ii) Handpumps & Signboards (iii) Graveyards	Nos.	16 4 & 8 3	Community	Clearance of existing ROW limits because at 1.75 Km U-turn sections structures are not noted.
10	Public Structures & assets (i) Schools rooms & School/hospitals B.wall (ii) Police check posts (iii) Handpumps & Signboards (iv) Passenger waiting shed (v) Utilities (Gas, Power & communication Infrastructures)	Nos.	2 & 4 31 9 & 1 7 56	Edu/Health, Police, NHA, Service Providers	Clearance of existing ROW limits because at 1.75 Km U-turn sections structures are not noted.
Total DHs		-	-	781	

Note: *The DHs with multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid duplication.

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

1. Acquisition of Titled Land

24. Due to additional turning lane with wider median, minimum embankment width of additional carriageway at U-turn location will become more or less 20 meters for which about 25

meters ROW is required on either side from the centre line of the existing carriageway, while available ROW at selected section is noted as 20.1 to 21.4 meter maximum on either side of the existing carriageway. For the purposes of assessment of land to be acquired at each U-turn site, an off-set distance of 125 meter on either side from the U-turn location was taken as standard. Thus, a length of 250 meter was standardized for each U-turn site and land impact for acquiring a 10-meter-wide land strip along the existing ROW limits was measured and assessed for 7 selected U-turn sections with a total length of 1.75 Km. In addition to the noted U-turn locations, an exit entry loop at Km 105+800 is also being considered for which exact location and alignment is not yet fixed and design is not ready. The estimated land required for each location to meet minimum ROW width for constructing additional carriageway with designed U-turns is presented in **Table II-2**, while the list of affected landowners with quantum of impact is shown in **Annex 4**.

Table II-2: Additional ROW Land Required for Selected U-turn Sections

Sr. No	Chainage (km)		Name of Village	Tehsil	District	Additional Land to be Acquired for Selected U-turn Sections				No. of DHs
	From	To				W (m)	L (m)	Sq.m	Acres	
1	051+475	051+725	Khamiso	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	10	250	2500	0.618	1
2	056+775	057+025	Khanpur	Khanpur	Shikarpur	10	250	2500	0.618	1
3	063+975	064+225	Khanpur	Khanpur	Shikarpur		250	2500	0.618	1
4	074+275	074+525	Haji Khan Banglani	Khanpur	Shikarpur	10	250	2500	0.618	1
5	082+775	083+025	Ghulam Muhammad Khan	Taghwani	Kashmore	10	250	2500	0.618	1
6	091+575	091+825	Dari	Kandhkot	Kashmore	10	250	2500	0.618	1
7	099+575	099+825	Abdul Qadir Bhayo	Kandhkot	Kashmore	10	250	2500	0.618	1
			Total			10	1750	17,500	4.324	7

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

25. During impact assessment and census surveys, local land revenue officers (Tapedars/Patwaries), respective landowner households and local community were interviewed to search ownership status (titled landowners and/or occupants/ cultivators having legalizable title under local and customary laws/practices) and extent of land loss faced by respective landowners/occupants of the titled land. This preliminary assessment indicated that 4.324 acres of titled agricultural land owned by 7 DHs will be acquired to meet ROW requirement for the U-turn sections with cumulative length of 1.750 Km. However, for the land parcels to be acquired, final assessment of the DHs entitled to compensation against land being acquired is only possible when section 6 notification for clearly marked land is published under LAA 1894.

26. Because, U-turn's location, alignment and design is not final at this stage and land is not clearly marked, so the assessed impacts on titled land are preliminary which will be reviewed and updated as and when location, design and alignment of U-turn is fixed and based on final design and demarcation, land to be acquired is notified under Section-6 of LAA 1894. In addition to the noted U-turn locations, an exit entry loop at Km 105+800 is also being considered for which exact location and alignment is not yet fixed and design is not ready. Once, design and alignment of U-turn and suggested exit entry loop is final, the impacts on titled land will be reviewed and re-assessed for all selected U-turn location and additional facilities (if considered during design review). Accordingly, this draft LARP will be reviewed and updated into implementation ready final LARP based on final assessment of impacts for all section of the project road.

2. Loss of Cropped Area

27. The project road in this section traversed through irrigated agricultural landscape and the additional land strip likely to be acquired with the ROW limits is cultivated agricultural land. During detailed measurement and census surveys, it was noted that ROW of project road section along agricultural fields at different locations is also encroached for cultivation by adjoining land owners. Thus, the cropped area in encroached ROW along additional carriageway sections and in titled land to be acquired at selected U-turn locations (1.75 km) was assessed and DHs facing crop losses due to acquiring their titled land and/or restricted use of ROW limits for cultivation have been enumerated. As per impact inventory acquisition of titled land will result in loss of 3.9 acres of cropped agricultural land owned by 4 DHs. While clearance of existing NHA owned ROW limits in additional carriageway sections (60.67 Km) will result in loss of 49.786 acres of crop area cultivated by 122 DHs. The crop owners and affected cropped area is summarized in **Table II-3**, while the details are presented in **Annex 5**.

Table II-3: Affected Crop area with Number of DHs

#	Category of Affected Assets	Cropped are in Acres			DHs (Nos.)	Extent		Remarks
		Acq. Land	NHA's ROW	Total		< 10%	> 10%	
1	Loss of crop area (encroached ROW limits)	-	49.786	49.786	122	122	0	The loss of cropped area will have insignificant impact on the productive assets and income source of the crop owners.
2	Loss of cropped area (Titled land to be acquired)	3.9	-	3.9	4	4	0	
	Total	3.9	49.786	53.686	126	126	0	

Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

28. Due to loss of productive agricultural land and restricted access to use of NHA's ROW for future cultivation 126 DHs are considered economically displaced and will be entitled for compensation and income restoration as per entitlements provided in the EM in the draft LARP. However, the analysis indicated the extent of loss of cropped area will be less than 10% of the productive agricultural land owned/occupied by the DHs, so none of them will experience severe impacts due to loss of titled land or restricted use of encroached ROW. None of the DHs facing loss of arable agricultural land is identified as vulnerable.

3. Loss of Trees

i. Affected Private Trees

29. The trees grown within existing ROW limits and additional ROW land, subject to clearance for construction of project road, were enumerated for finalizing impact inventory during impact assessment survey. Mostly, the trees grown within ROW were noted as a linear plantation done by NHA and forest departments as per their policy to secure ROW limits and improve forest cover and foliage. However, assessment indicated that 9 wood trees (Eucalyptus) grown by one house hold for shade at one location, while fruit trees were not identified in project corridor. All identified wood trees of different types were measured and assessed based on girth of the trunk and wood volume to determine the compensation on replacement cost.

30. These wood trees are owned by 1 DH only. The summary of affected wood trees with number of DHs is provided in **Table II-4** below while detailed list of affected trees with their respective owners are presented in **Annex 6**.

Table II-4: Affected Private Trees (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHs (No.)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	
Wood/ Timber Trees						
Eucalyptus (Safaida)	9	-	9	-	-	1
Total	9	-	9	-	-	1

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

ii. Affected Forest/NHA Trees Grown in ROW

31. Assessment elucidated that the noted trees were planted in the public ROWs of highways by the NHA, which are regulated through the Forest Department for enhancing forest cover, securing the ROW and improving environmental/ aesthetic value of the highways/motorways. The trees grown by NHA within ROW land required for construction of project road were enumerated to finalize impact inventory during impact assessment survey. All enumerated trees will need to be removed during the project implementation. A total of 1,260 trees, including 1,249 wood trees and 11 fruit trees of different types and species were identified. Instead of providing compensation, the lost government trees will be replenished through replantation of new trees as per government policy after implementing the project civil works, therefore this LARP did not include compensation costs. The summary of affected wood and fruit trees for each type are provided in **Table II-5** below while detailed list of affected trees is presented in **Annex 7**.

Table II-5: Affected Forest Trees (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	-
A. Wood/ Timber Trees						
Acacia (Kikar)	340	148	191	1	-	-
Konokorps	25	25			--	-
Neem	3	3			-	-
Eucalyptus	843	200	430	213	-	-
Shesham	38		38		--	-
Sub-total	1,249	376	659	214	-	-
B. Fruit Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Ages of Trees				
		Upto to 3 years	=>3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 9 years	10 years and above
Berri	1	-	-	1	-	-
Date Palm	5	-	-	4	1	-
Lasoori	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mango	4	-	-	-	-	4
Sub-total	11	-	1	5	1	4
Total	1,260	376	660	219	1	4

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

4. Loss of Private Affected Structures

i. Residential Structures

32. The project-affected structures include residential and commercial structures that are encroached on the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/structure owners. As per final impact

inventory, 37 DHs will face loss of their residential structures extended into the ROW limits. Due to clearance of ROW limits, 14 DHs will experience severe impacts by losing more than 10% of covered area of their main residential units, i.e. living rooms with other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories and boundary wall etc., so they are considered physically displaced. Other 23 DHs will face partial and insignificant impacts because of limited loss to the extent of boundary walls and/or secondary extended structures, while their main residential units will remain intact. All the affected assets are of different types, sizes and dimensions. The affected area of all identified structure units i.e. rooms, sheds and walls etc. is measured and assessed in basic measuring units i.e. square feet (Sq.ft.) and running feet (R.ft.) respectively for calculating compensation at replacement cost basis by applying prevailing construction unit rates. These structures are considered as significantly or partially affected based on assessment of functional viability of the leftover structure that is located out of the ROW.

33. Total affected covered area of impacted residential structures is 22,581 Ft², and affected boundary walls are measured as 4,882.4561 running feet (R.ft.). All identified impacted structures and assets are encroaching the designated ROW, which will have to be cleared for execution of subproject works. **Table II-6** summarizes the impacted residential structures and assets with number of owners/ DHs. Detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex 8**.

Table II-6: Affected Residential Structures (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area
Significantly Affected Residential Structures					
Residential Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	-	-
	9		Semi-Pacca	15	18,550 Sq. ft
	5		Katcha	5	4,031 Sq. ft
Sub-total	14			20	22,581 Sq. ft
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets					
Residential Structures	11	Boundary Walls/ Gate	Pacca	16	1,786 R. ft.
	12		Semi-Pacca	15	3,097 R. ft.
	-		Katcha	-	-
Sub-total	23			31	4882.456 R. ft.
Total	37			51	22,581 Sq. ft 4882.456 R. ft.

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

ii. Commercial Structures

34. Clearance of encroached ROW limits within the urbanized sections will impact 361 commercial structures of which 288 significantly impacted commercial structures are roadside hotels/shops owned by 91 DHs. Impact analysis showed that all 91 commercial structures owner DHs will experience severe impacts due to more than 10% loss of their income generating productive commercial structures i.e. road side shops and hotels. In addition to structure owner DHs, lost commercial structure will result in loss of business and employment opportunities for the DHs linked to affected structures as renter business operators and their employees. The DPs facing income loss due to impacted structures are discussed in next section.

35. The subproject will also affect 8 logo/ green belt of petrol pumps and require relocation of 39 movable structures including sheds (thatched and angle iron sheds with corrugated sheet extended with the shops) owned by 30 DPs (squatters/ encroachers). In addition, 34 other structures appended with the commercial assets including hand pump and fish farm extending in

the ROW limits will be affected. **Table II-7** summarizes the different types of affected commercial structures and pond with affected area calculated in square feet. Chainage-wise and Tehsil-wise details of these affected commercial structures are provided in **Annex 8**.

Table II-7: Affected Commercial Structures (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area
Permanent Structures	4	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	8	5,464 Sq. ft
	74		Semi-Pacca	258	109,526 Sq. ft
	13		Katcha	22	8,347 Sq. ft
Sub-Total	91			288	123,336 Sq. ft
Weigh Bridge	1	Bridge/ Room		1	649.2 Sq. ft
Movable Structures	16	Thatch sheds	Katcha	22	7,692 Sq. ft
	1		Pacca	1	266 Sq. ft
	6		Semi-Pacca	7	1,628 Sq. ft
	6	Filling station Logo Foundation	Pacca	8	872 R. ft
Sub-Total	30			39	10,225 Sq. ft 872 R. ft
Other Assets (Extended with Commercial Structures)		Hand pump / Motor pump	-	1	- Nos.
Sub-Total				1	
Fish Farm	33		Katcha	33	550,318 Sq. ft
Total	154			361	683879 Sq. ft 872 R. ft

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

iii. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

36. The impacts to or loss of identified 327 commercial structures (288 roadside hotels and shops and 39 temporary/ moveable commercial structures (sheds and cabins) will result in business/income loss of structure owners (self-operators) as well as the business operators who are renting the affected structures. The Inventory of losses reflect that 347 DHs including 114 structure owners (91 owners of roadside hotels and shops and 30 owners of temporary/movable structures) and 233 renters will lose business/income until the impacted structures are restored and/or re-constructed at the same or nearby place. In addition to 347 DHs facing loss of business, 228 DHs engaged as employees by affected business operator will face loss of their employment due to lost commercial structures. Since the encroached parts of the structures will be cleared from the ROW and the structures owners can re-construct and restore their structure out of the ROW limits and continue its operation as such after reconstruction/restoration. Therefore, it is considered that the structure owners and renter business operators will face temporary business interruption for the period required to establish and re-construct their impacted assets at the same place or nearby locations owned/occupied by them.

37. During census, it was noted that the DHs facing loss of affected commercial structures (shops/road side hotels) are adjoining land owner who have extended these structures into the ROW limits. Retrieval of ROW limits will not fully damage the structure which can be restored or the DHs can reconstruct (if restoration by repairing of damaged part is not possible) at same place. Further, in urban areas, both sides widening of the existing carriageway is designed for its upgradation as 4-lane carriageways separated by New Jersey Median. With this modified design approach, construction of 4 lane carriageway with side drains on either side will require 30 meters (15 meters on either side from the centre line) ROW out of available 40.2 - 42.8 meter (20.1-21.4 meter on either side from the centre line) wide ROW limits. Thus, 5 to 6-meter-wide free space will be available between the edge of road side drain and the ROW limits which can be allocated to relocate stalls and stall/kiosks of DHs facing loss of income generating temporary/movable assets. During DMS and census survey, the affected asset owners apprised that they will require two to three months' time to reconstruct and re-establish their impacted assets out of ROW limits required for construction of additional carriageway. **Table II-8** below summarizes number of DPs facing temporary income loss. DPs wise details of these affected Renter operators and Employment are provided in **Annex 9 and Annex 10**.

Table II-8: DHs facing Business/Income Loss (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Sr. No.	Description	Number of DHs facing loss of Income source			
		Owners	Renter Operators	Employment	Total
	Commercial Structures				
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	91	233	228	552
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	23	-	-	23
	Total	114	233	228	575

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

iv. Loss of Community and Public Structures

a) Mosques and allied structures

38. Identified impacted community structures including mosques, waiting sheds and masonry signposts constructed by the community are located within the ROW limits along the project road section. These mosques and allied structures were mostly constructed by the adjoining landowners and/or the community living in the road side settlements. The inventory of losses documented 12 mosques that will be significantly affected and require relocation. The affected parts (boundary walls and ablution area) of partially affected structures will be reconstructed/re-established at the same place but out of the ROW limits. Some other structures that are affected include signposts along the road.

39. For the purposes of compensation on replacement cost basis, the affected area of identified different types of affected structures is assessed in basic measuring unit's i.e. square feet for built-up affected area and running feet for affected boundary walls. All significantly and partially affected community assets with construction type of the structures are presented in **Table II-9** below. Chainage-wise details of these affected community/ public structures are provided in **Annex 11**.

Table II-9: Affected Community Structures (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Significantly Affected Mosques				
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pucca	Sq. ft	11	5848.83
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	-	-
	Katcha	Sq. ft	1	258.36
Partially affected Mosques				
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Katcha	Sq. ft		
	Pucca	Sq. ft	3	2802.89
Boundary Wall	Pucca	Rft	1	23.00
Hand Pump		Nos.	4	-
Graveyard	Pacca	Nos.	3	-
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	8	131.8
Total			31	9041.88 Sq.ft 258.36 R.ft.

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

40. Construction of an additional carriageway will leave no space to reconstruct and re-establish significantly affected 12 mosques and affected parts of the partially affected mosques in NHA owned ROW, therefore all identified community assets will have to be re-established outside of the ROW limits. NHA will provide compensation at replacement costs for affected structures and the community will be responsible to relocate and reconstruct replacement mosques and restore affected parts of partially affected religious structures in adjoining private land but outside the ROW limits.

41. During consultations, project design and compensation mechanism was explained to the known owners/ custodians of the affected community/ religious structures and representatives of local communities. Particularly, the relocation options for significantly affected 12 mosques were discussed. It was apprised that the compensation for affected mosques will be paid to the mosques committee and the person nominated by the community for receiving compensation and re-construction of replacement mosques and other assets in the land available with partially affected structures and the land provided by the community for relocation of significantly affected mosques. The community is already advised to constitute the management committees or nominate an authorized person with responsibility to collect compensation and reconstruct replacement structure or restore the effected one on behalf of the community. During LARP implementation the community will be engaged closely to assist in constituting the representative mosques committees or deputing an authorized person for early delivery of compensation to ensure replacement mosques are constructed or the affected structures are restored timely. Meanwhile, it will be ensured that existing mosques are not dislocated until alternate mosques are not established for continued religious activities.

b) Affected Public Structures

42. The project will affect 2 schools (the class rooms facing to road side are affected), 4 boundary walls of schools/ hospital and 31 Police check post, 9 hand pumps and 1 signboard. The impacted public structures particularly the school building will result in disruption of community facilities if not restored timely. Therefore, all the impacted structures have been assessed in detail to determine and provide compensation costs in the LARP budget. However, during design review, plausible design solutions will be considered to avoid impacts on public infrastructure particularly the school. Meanwhile, district school department and custodians of other public structures will be coordinated to compensate and timely restoration/ relocation of the

impacted parts of the public buildings to ensure un-interrupted service delivery. The impacts are presented in the **Table II-10** including locations of the identified structures.

Table II-10: Affected Public Structures (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area
School (Rooms)	Pucca	Sq. ft	2	807.37
School/ Hospital (BW)	Pucca	R. ft.	4	205.00
Police Check post	Pucca	Sq. ft	11	3,500.77
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	3	442.01
	Katcha	Sq. ft	17	2,019.51
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	9	-
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	20
Total			47	6789.66 Sq.ft 205.00 R.ft

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

43. Although impact details and compensation costs for re-construction of affected rooms of public school, boundary walls of school and hospital and police check post are included in this LARP, however during design review by supervision consultant, efforts will be ensured to avoid impacts by making site specific adjustments. If the impacts are not avoided through design solutions, then the applicable compensation costs will be paid to the respective departments for reconstruction and restoration of affected public structures out of the construction limits. Meanwhile, it will be ensured that existing structures particularly schools are not dismantled and cleared until replacement structures are constructed and made operational for continued public service.

c) Other Public Infrastructure and Utilities

44. Community and public structures/infrastructure discussed above, ROW clearance will impact other public structures including 46 transmission lines/ transformers/ cables, 7 waiting sheds for passengers, 1 watercourse, 1 underground gas-pipeline with gas regulating unit, 2 Mobilink towers, 6 street lights and 1 railway crossing. The construction of replacement waiting sheds for passengers is included in project civil works costs while for relocation of utility infrastructures, water and gas supply pipelines concerned government departments will be coordinated for relocation of their assets and utilities. The applicable costs for relocation of utilities and related infrastructure will be provided from project administration cost. Affected community and public structures are presented in **Table II-11** below.

Table II-11 Affected Public Assets (Clearance of encroached ROW limits)

Affected Public Assets/ Infrastructure	Nos.	Remarks
Waiting sheds/ Public Place	7	Passenger waiting sheds and public infrastructure will be relocated and re-established through project cost.
Watercourse	1	
Mobilink Tower	2	
Street Lights	6	
Railway Crossing	1	
Transmission line/ Transformer/ Cables	46	
Gas Pipeline/ Gas supply unit	1	
Total	64	

v. Impact on Vulnerable People

45. The census identified that the income of 25 DHs (13 DHs losing shops/ kiosks and thatched sheds and 12 DHs facing loss of residential structures) fall below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL⁸). These vulnerable DHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worse-off. The list of vulnerable DHs is shown in **Annex 8**. Except for the identified DHs with their income below OPL the DHs facing other vulnerability factors i.e. disabled, elderly or female headed households are not noted during census and socio-economic surveys. During LARP updating, inventory of losses and census will be reviewed to identify and capture DHs facing other parameters of vulnerability including landless, women headed and physically challenged households. If any DH facing other vulnerability factor is identified during updating of this draft LARP into implementation ready LARP and even while implementation of final LARP, he or she will be considered for vulnerability assistance as per provisions provided in the EM for vulnerable.

5. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR categorization Shikarpur - Kandkot Section

46. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 6,280 persons are linked to 781 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway (Shikarpur to Kandkot Section). In total 338 DHs with a total population of 2,714 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential structures and 10% and more of their productive asset because of land acquisition and clearance of the ROW limits for execution of subproject works. In total 25 DHs are assessed as vulnerable due to their income level below poverty line.

47. As the number of significantly impacted DPs is above the threshold level of 200 displaced persons, so this subproject is screened as category A for IR impacts. **Table II-12** below summarizes the total number of DHs and the DPs entitled for compensation against their lost assets in each impact type and those DHs/DPs who will face significant impacts due to loss of their residential and productive commercial assets due to clearance of ROW limits in additional carriageway section (60.67 Km) and at Selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km) of the subproject road section.

Table II-12: DHs/ DPs experiencing land acquisition and resettlement Impact

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly impacted		Vulnerable	Asset owner (DHs) entitled to compensation	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	Non-Titled DHs	Titled DHs
A. Assets encroached within ROW limits to be cleared in additional carriageway sections							
Residential Structures/Assets	37	297	14	112	12	37	-
Commercial Structure/assets	154	1237	91	731	13	154	-
Renter business operators	233	1871	233	1871		233	-
Employment loss	228	1831	-	-	-	228	-
Crops (encroached ROW)	122	980	-	-	-	122	-
Trees (encroached ROW)	1	8	-	-		1	-
Sub-total	775	6,224	338	2714	25	775	-

⁸ Officially designated minimum wage rate is considered

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly impacted		Vulnerable	Asset owner (DHs) entitled to compensation	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	Non-Titled DHs	Titled DHs
B. Loss of titled land and assets at Selected U-turn Sections.							
Titled land Owners	7	56	-	-	-		7
Crops (titled land)*	4	32	-	-	-		4
Sub-total	7	56	-	-	-		7
Grand Total	781	6280	338	2714	25	775	7
Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area							
* The DHs/DPs with crop loss are also counted as titled land owner DHs in part-B. So, in total multiples count is avoided,							

III.SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE

A. Data Collection

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

i. Census

49. The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected assets and determine who the potentially displaced/displaced persons are; (ii) collect demographic profile and assess their socio-economic level and income/livelihood sources; and (iii) prepare inventory of lost assets with link to the DHs/DPs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of DHs. The census covered 100% (781 DHs) of displaced households.

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

51. A well experienced team constituting social development expert/ resettlement specialist, sociologist including female, social mobilizers/ survey enumerators, surveyors and data management have been involved during the field surveys and data processing & analysis. Data collection was carried out under the supervision of the resettlement specialists in the field to assist the enumerators and for quality assurance. Data collection completed on 15th December 2019 and jointly revalidation completed on 9th to 15th February 2020.

ii. Detailed Measurement Survey

52. Census of was followed by Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), as per detailed design, by using structured questionnaires to enumerate the losses. The DMS was carried out with participation of DPs for identifying and providing the measurement of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets. The information and data compiled about impacted land and land based assets (residential, commercial and community/public structures, crops and trees grown on the land) as well lost business and income opportunities due to ROW clearance are the basis of the impact assessment and finalization of inventory of loss included in the LARP. The compensation cost of lost assets (houses and structures) is determined through precise measurement of affected structure, its construction type, quality and materials used with the labour costs for construction of new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective to the full replacement cost.

53. The exact size, type, and quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets appended to land) with quantum of impacted/acquired part thereof with ownership title, type and use were determined and inventory of losses were finalized by the resettlement experts and NHA (land Section) representative. Income losses due to affected business or livelihood sources including employment loss have been determined either based on official records, including tax records

and accounts if available or through consultative process with the DPs. Agriculture based income losses were assessed by measuring the lost cropped area of all applicable crop types and trees fruit or timber wood.

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

- Review of engineering drawings/ design;
- Land acquisition utility folders;
- Socio-economic and census survey;
- Discussions and consultations with DPs, and
- Field surveys and on the spot measurement of affected assets/ transect walk.

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

B. Socio-economic Profile of the DHs

56. The socioeconomic information is based on the sample based socioeconomic analysis of the DHs in subproject area. Information has been obtained from the available secondary sources, field surveys and census of displaced persons in the subproject area. A random sample of 22.7% (176 DHs) was selected and detailed socio-economic profiles of selected population was interviewed. Besides, information was also collected through consultations with the stakeholders including community organizations the government departments and in line other government agencies.

C. Description of the Subproject Area

57. The Shikarpur – Kandhkot (62.4 km) subproject is located in the territorial jurisdiction of Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore of the Sindh Province. The subproject road section traverses through farm lands and roadsides hamlets of 24 villages settlements located in the administrative territories of four Talukas (sub-district) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore in Sindh Province.

58. The district is irrigated by canals irrigation system off taking from Guddu Barrage on the Indus River near Kashmore in the Sindh. The predominant crops of the subproject corridor are wheat, maize, cotton, sugarcane and rice etc. grown during Rabi (Winter) and Kharif (Summer) Seasons. The main crop sown during 'Rabi' is wheat, while cotton, maize and paddy are grown during the 'kharif season. Besides, seasonal crops, sugarcane is also grown as perennial crop.

a Administrative and Socio-political Setup

59. District Shikarpur is divided in four administrative units, called talukas, namely Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Lakhi, and Khanpur. The city is divided into seven urban localities (one municipal and six town committees) and 33 union councils

60. Like other districts in the country, the Deputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the district administration. The Deputy Commissioner coordinates with executive district officers (EDOs), who heads each of the twelve district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the DDO (Revenue) offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (subdivision) has a revenue setup consisting of Mukhtiarkar and Naib Tehsildar, who have a number of qanungo under each. Each qanungo looks after the work of several Tapedar of his circle. The Tapedar stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their dehs (villages). The people's participation in the political process is ensured through the elected institutions of a district council, taluka councils and union councils.

b Population and Ethnic Groups

61. The project districts are spread over an area of 12,318 km². As per the national census reports of 2017-18, the total population of districts Shikarpur is 1,231,481 and Kashmore is 1,089,169 out of which around 51.7 % (1,199,828) is male and 48.3% (1,120,784) is female. The overall literacy rate of project Districts is 27.9% and out of which 36.0% are men and 18.5% are women. Majority of the population is Muslims. Ethnically, they can be divided into four major groups. The main ethnic/caste groups located in the subproject area are Doyo, Sheikh, Abro, Brohi, Anjrani, Dasti, Arrain, Sethor, Sarsopi, Rathor, Rind, Jatoi, Bapar, Sethar, Syed, Somoro, Basra, Mughal, Balkani, Pahore, Lshari, Bhunglari, Bangwar, Malik, Ugai, Sundarni, Rati, Kaloro, Mirani, Dewan, Jafri, Bijrani, Chachar, Nasrani, Ugai, Sundarni, Hamdani, Sundarni, Bhayo, Kambrani, Norani and Dewan, The predominant first language is Sindhi followed by Balochi.

c Family Life

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

d Housing and Construction material used

63. About 12.8% of the surveyed DHs live in Pacca houses and 61.5% live in semi-Pacca houses. While a minority (25.6 %) live in katcha houses. The public water supply facilities are limited in and about 28.2% households have hand pumps and wells for their domestic drinking water supplies. The major source of lighting is electricity, while for cooking purposes fuel wood followed by LPG are commonly used. Details housing types available to DHs are provided in **Table III-1**.

Table III-1: Housing types available to DHs

Housing Facilities	Carriageway	
	Nos.	(%)
Pacca Structure	23	12.8
Semi-Pacca Structure	108	61.5
Katcha Structure	45	25.6
Total	176	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

e Settlement Pattern

64. The subproject area shows an asymmetrical settlement pattern generally fragmented in the form of small settlements locally named as Goth. These Goth are spread all over in the subproject area. The Goth is usually inhabited by close kinfolks or smaller segments of a

community which is locally known as muhala. Some of the smaller Goth are just single muhala settlements, while the bigger ones can have several muhalas. These several villages of various sizes constitute a mouza/ revenue estate), is the basic administrative and revenue unit in rural Sindh.

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

f Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

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

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

D. Socio-economic Profile of DHs

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

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

1. Household Size and Age Composition

69. During census and socioeconomic survey information about socio-economic profile and demographic details of the affected households were gathered and analysed. The results indicated that total persons living in the affected household are 6248 and average household size is 8.0, which is higher than overall project area average which is 8.0. The household composition

data has been further segregated and analysed in terms of male & female population. As per census survey, the male population is 54.0 % and females are 46.0% of the total household members. The reason for this difference might be the masking details about female household members or excluding married daughters during the census survey.

70. The DHs' members below 15 years is 13.4% and those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 30.5%. DH members in working age group (16-55 years) are 72.9%. Details on the gender-segregated age composition are provided in **Table III-2**.

Table III-2: Age and Gender Profile of DHs

Sr. No.	Age Group	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	1-15	837	13.4	452	7.2	385	6.2
2	16-25	1906	30.5	1029	16.5	877	14.0
3	26-35	1431	22.9	773	12.4	658	10.5
4	36-45	544	8.7	294	4.7	250	4.0
5	46-55	675	10.8	364	5.8	310	5.0
6	56+	856	13.7	462	7.4	394	6.3
		6,248	100	3374	54.0	2,874	46.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

2. Literacy and Education

71. The census revealed that 72.1% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Of the total, 64.0% male and 81.5% female are illiterate. The overall average of literate population in the surveyed households is 27.8% which is little below in comparison with the national average. The 36.0% males and 18.5% females are literate. Education status among the members of DPs household is shown in **Table III-3**.

Table III-3: Educational Status

Gender	% of Literacy status of population age 10 years and above							
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter-mediate	BA	MA & above	Total
Male	64.0	12.8	14.4	7.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	100
(No.)	1,864	373	419	213	32	12	-	2,912
Female	81.5	7.6	6.5	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	100
(No.)	2,037	190	162	65	17	17	10	2,499
Both Sex	72.1	10.4	0.7	5.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	100
(No.)	3,900	563	582	278	50	29	10	5,411

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

3. Occupation Pattern

72. Working-age population of many DHs is involved in more than one occupation. The survey reveals that DHs are primarily engaged in farming, labour, business and service sectors. Around 18.2% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector; DHs engaged in labour-works are 15.9 %. Around 57.3% of DHs are engaged in business. The remaining 8.5% of the DHs are employed in government and private sector. Large number of households engaged in cultivation and business is not very surprising factor since the project road traverses through rural settlement with agriculture land adjoining to the ROW. The households surveyed are either those who are

facing loss of cropped area or those who set-up road side business and small shops having frontage to project road i.e. Indus Highway. Details about occupational status of surveyed DPs are provided in **Table III-4**.

Table III-4: Occupational Status

Profession	Farming	Wage Labour	Small Business	Government/ Private Service	Total
%	18.2	15.9	57.3	8.5	100
(No.)	142	124	448	66	781

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

4. Average Land Holdings

73. The census and DMS of DHs indicated 129 households in category of land and crop losses due to restricted ROW land uses along the carriageway. Of the total 129 surveyed DHs in land/crop loss category, DHs having farm sizes up to 5 acres are 6.2%. The DHs with land holding size between 5-10 acres, and those having their farm sizes between 11-20 acres are 21.7% and 67.4%. Only 4.7% of surveyed population has their land farm sizes above 20 acres. **Table III-5** shows the landholdings status of the 129 reported surveyed DHs facing loss of arable land (titled and encroached in the ROW)

Table III-5: Displaced Landowners' Land Holding Size

Sr. No	Land (Acres)	Displaced Households (DHs)	
		No.	(%)
1	≤5	8	6.2
2	>5 -10	28	21.7
3	>10-15	77	59.7
4	>15- 20	10	7.8
5	> 20	6	4.7
Total		129	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

5. Income Level and Poverty

74. To find out and understand the poverty level among the DHs living along the subproject corridor, details about the income was collected as part of the census. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in six ranges from less than Rs. 10,000 per month to more than Rs. 50,000 per month. Around 0.5% of DHs are having monthly income of rupees 10000 or less. Another, 2.7% of the DHs earn between rupees 10,000 to 20,000 per month, 58.1% DHs earn between rupees 20001 to 30000 per month, 29.8% DHs earn between rupees 30001 to 40000 per month, 7.3% DHs earn between rupees 40001 to 50000 and 1.6% DHs have income of rupees 50,000 or above. The DHs with their per capita monthly income equal to or less than inflation adjusted (computed) National Poverty Line (which was around Rs 3294⁹ for the year 2017-18) are considered vulnerable. Income analysis represent 25 DHs with their monthly earning less than Rs, 20,000/month which fall in bracket of national poverty line and thus they are counted as vulnerable. Special attention is given to these households. Details on the DHs' monthly income are presented in **Table III-6** below.

⁹ Poverty and Vulnerability estimates: Pakistan, 2017-2018 by Social policy and Development Centre. RR 99.

Table III-6: Monthly Income Status of DHs

Sr. No.	Monthly Income (in Rupees)	Numbers	(%)
1	<10000	4	0.5
2	10000-20000	21	2.7
3	20001-30000	454	58.1
4	30001-40000	233	29.8
5	40001-50000	57	7.3
6	50000+	12	1.6
	Total	781	100.0

Source: Census and socio-economic survey of DHs.

E. Status of Women

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

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

F. Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

77. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, the public water supplies are limited in the project corridor and only 18.5% of affected households have piped water facilities and 28.2% of the DHs depend on the domestic water supplies like hand pumps and wells. Among households 52.4% having close pit, 24.2% having flush, while remaining 60.5% had open field toilets facilities and only 33.9% has access to the drainage facilities. Electricity is major power source and 80.5% of the DHs had electricity in their houses. Local health and education facilities are within one to two km. Health facilities used by the DHs varied from a local clinic, dispensary, public or a private hospital. However, the quality of overall social services was reported to be average quality. Other facilities, like post office and bank are within 5 to 10 km. The adjoining villages along the subproject area are well connected with the road network through both link and main roads. The **Table III-7** below summarizes the access level of DHs to the basic amenities available to them.

Table III-7: Access to Basic Services and infrastructure

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHs)	
		Nos.	(%)
1	Water supply		
	Piped	23	18.5%
	Canal	-	-
	Well	33	26.6%
	Hand Pump	2	1.6%
	Others	-	-

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHs)	
		Nos.	(%)
2	Latrine		
	Close pit	65	52.4%
	Flush	30	24.2%
	Open fields	75	60.5%
3	Drainage		
	Yes	42	33.9%
	No	28	22.6%
4	Electricity		
	Yes	95	80.5%
	No	23	18.5%
5	Fuel Used		
	Gas	45	36.3%
	Wood	64	51.6%
6	Health facilities available (1 - 2 km)		
	Dispensary	37	29.8%
	BHU	15	12.1%
	RHC	28	22.6%
7	Other facilities (5 - 10 km)		
	Main Roads	113	91.1%
	Bank	101	81.5%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

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

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

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

B. Stakeholder's Consultations during Project Processing Phase

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

C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated

81. Public information dissemination and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations held between Jun, Nov-Dec., 2019 and Feb. 2020. The consultation process ensured that the likely DPs, local community, farmer, labour and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and were consulted and allowed to participate actively. This served to explain project objectives and scope and provide an opportunity to the locals and DPs to participate in LARP planning and implementation and reduce the insecurity among local community and DPs. Following approach was used to carry out the public consultations process.

- Consultative meetings held with the general stakeholders
- Scoping sessions held with local communities

- Focused group discussions held with main road users such as drivers, daily travellers, etc.

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

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

D. Consultations based on Detailed Design

83. A round of consultations with all relevant stakeholders were carried out as part of preparing this LARP based on the detailed design, i.e. tender drawings (Nov. 2017) and Land acquisition/ Utility/ ROW Plans (July 2018)/ and alignment provided by the General Manager CAREC NHA). After review of design, the NHA office at Islamabad was visited and consultations were held with the General Manger, Director, Deputy Director (Land & Social), Senior Surveyor of Consultant. These consultations were focused to get and confirm available ROW limits, determine proposed additional carriageway alignment at site, screen expected IR impacts and plan LARP updating activities including joint measurement (detailed) of impacted assets and consultations with the displaced persons and local communities.

84. Thus, after confirming detailed design/alignment, the measurement survey, census of affected assets, socioeconomic survey and consultations were carried out along the project road sections from Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019 and Feb 2020. These consultations included individual interviews of potential DHs along project road section during IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured focus group discussions held at 9 different locations/ settlements along the project road alignment.

85. The stakeholders consulted during 9 FGDs included displaced persons, local communities and road side business operators, road users and transporters. Numbers of participants to these FGDs are mentioned in Table IV-1 below, while, event details including dates, venues and complete list with contact details of participants and signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation/FGD meetings are presented as Annex 12.The

pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided at end of the LARP. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided at end of the draft LARP.

Table: IV-1: Community Consultations conducted and recorded

PC. No.	Location/ Venue	Date	Category of Participants	No of Participants
A	Consultations during Census/Socio -economic Survey			
1	Census/Socio-economic and Detailed measurement Survey along project road alignment	Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019	Interviewed affected assets Owner/Occupant DHs	781
B	Focus Group Discussions			
2	Toll plaza, Taluka & District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 15, 2019	DHs/ local community	9
3	Sarwar Kot, Union Council Ladro, Taluka & District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 16, 2019	DHs/ local community	9
4	Near Khanpur Hotel Taluka & District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 17, 2019	DHs/ local community	10
5	Khanpur, Union Council Khanpur, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 19, 2019	DHs/ local community	7
6	Fezoo Larow, Union Council Thahrio, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 22, 2019	DHs/ local community	10
7	Jateo Chock, Union Council Khanpur, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 23, 2019	DHs/ local community	8
8	Mashi Bhudo, UC Jamal, Taluka Tangmani, District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 11, 2020	DHs/ local community	5
9	Goth Haji Jhando (Khanpur), UC Jamal, Taluka Tangmani, District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 11, 2020	DHs/ local community	6
10	Kandkot, Taluka Kandkot, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ local community	4
	Total			849

E. Additional Consultations to clarify and explain the recorded ROW limits

86. In addition to consultations conducted and recorded earlier, multiple rounds of consultations were coordinated and conducted for determining the ROW limits as per land revenue record during Nov-Dec 2019 and Feb 2020. The landowners and representatives of the local community were informed through the NHA's field staff and patwaris about the NHA owned ROW limits as of land record provided by District Land Revenue office of Sindh board of Revenue. Meanwhile the LAR consultants accompanied with NHA's project staff (AD land and NHA revenue

representative) conducted additional round of focus group discussions to explain the ROW limits and document such consultations.

87. The local community who participated in individual meetings and FGDs included shops/business owners, affected households, landlords/ landowners, labour, farmers, passengers and the general public located along the proposed road section. The local community welcomed the project with general perception that the project will improve road safety and their access to socio-economic facilities available in nearby major urban centres. They showed their willingness and interest to extend full support for timely and successful implementation of the project. The number of consultations with venue and participants is described in the above **Table IV-I**.

F. Consultations objective and outcome

88. In these consultations, displaced households including owners/occupants of affected assets, landowners and local communities were apprised about the ROW limits as of record. It was also explained that: i) the designated ROW for N-55 from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.4 Km) in tehsils Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m) where construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the available ROW limits. In case the private owned land is acquired, it will be compensated on replacement costs basis following land acquisition process under LAA 1894 and the provisions of this LARP and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009.

89. The project road design with allied facilities were explained and the road safety measures like marking of traffic lanes, provision of proper U-turns and installation of roadside signage were highlighted during consultations. The participants were clarified on measures proposed for improved traffic movement, enforcement of speed limits for different road sections and improved road safety. It was ensured that the project will strictly follow the NHA owned ROW limits and the assets encroached within the ROW limits required for the alignment of additional carriageway will be removed and compensated to the extent of asset loss other than land.

90. Local communities indicated that the construction of proposed road section (Tranche-II Shikarpur to Kandhkot) will increase savings by reduced travelling time and vehicle operating costs. Meanwhile, job and work opportunities for the locals during construction as well as improved access to the nearby commercial hubs will help to enhance the livelihood/household income of the local communities. However, some concerns raised by the locals/ general public were about avoiding and minimizing the impacts on their land and non-land assets located beyond NHA ROW, providing adequate and timely compensation for their affected assets and provision of adequate pedestrian crossing and drainage facilities at appropriate locations.

91. During impact assessment surveys, formal meetings at village/settlement (Toll Plaza Shikarpur, Sarwar Kot, near Khanpur hotel, Khanpur, Fezoo Larow, Jatoe Chowk, Mashi Bhudo, Goth Haji Jhando (Khanpur), Kandkot) were held for understanding their concerns and requirements about the project and project related land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The consultations were focused on project design, land acquisition and resettlement issue and needs of the vulnerable groups.

- Their residential houses/assets should be avoided and proper and timely compensation of the lost assets must be paid to their household heads.

- Proper road crossing facilities should be included in design for security and safety of the women, elderly and the children to cross the road safely.

92. It was clarified that the road design include proper bus bays with waiting areas and the efforts are ensured to minimize the impacts on residential structures and physical dislocation of the affected communities. The assets acquired will be compensated on full replacement cost and the efforts will be ensured to deliver compensation before physical dislocation of the structure owner DPs and their dependents including women and children living with them. The consultations will focus on dissemination of information about the LARP entitlements, compensation payment mechanism and timelines, explaining grievances redress mechanism and measures adopted to ensure interrupted access to resources. **Table IV-2 below** presents the summary of concerns raised with measures considered and designed to redress the issues.

93. Besides consultations with DPs, the local community and the religious/spiritual leaders responsible for regulating the religious activities in affected mosques (located at different locations) will be coordinated and consulted to have consensus on compensation payment and relocation mechanism for affected community structures (mosques).

Table IV-2: Community Concerns and their Redress

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of accidents and injuries and mortality on this road for local people and outside passengers/ travelers as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of proper road safety signage/ signboards including provision of U-turns etc., speed limits will also be imposed especially nearby the settlements to further redress the safety issues of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHA's Project implementation team and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure installation of signage, U-turns during construction and NHA will deploy the National Highway and Motorway Police for enforcing highway rules and speed limits to reduce the incidence of accidents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening at both sides of the road at selected places may reduce the social impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sides winding is a salient design feature for urban sections to avoid and minimize the impacts on residential and commercial assets of the communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PIU will ensure construction as per design and if needed additional round of consultations could be held with local communities to address site specific issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate drainage for seasonal rain crossing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detailed engineering design included adequate drainage facility for rain water to redress this community concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Engineer will ensure construction of designed number of cross drainage structures and review the requirements for further improving drainage facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely payment of compensation of the lost assets/ structures as well as crops & trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The payment of compensation for all affected structures/ assets will be paid prior to initiate civil works in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix presented in the LARP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHA PIU will ensure timely payment of compensation and confirmation of full payment of LARP through EMA before allowing construction activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structures which are affected due to subproject should be fully compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the encroached structures or their parts located in ROW to be cleared for additional carriageway will be removed and compensated as per provisions and entitlements matrix outlined in the LARP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the project construction work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
as well as in office work.	provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crossings, pedestrian bridges, bus stops with partition for men and women should be built for the local community along the road at suitable locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The culverts and crossings have been included in the detailed design for all appropriate locations. Moreover, depending upon the site situation the requested facilities may be adjusted in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHA PIU and construction supervision consultants will monitor implementation. • Additional requirements of facilities may be adjusted in consultation with local people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overhead/ pedestrian bridges for women, children & aged persons, in the close vicinity need to be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional road safety measures sensitive location (schools, health centres, community services) will be reviewed as per site requirements as well in consultations with the local community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graves at the possible extent as there are mosques are located within the ROW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The efforts have been ensured to avoid graveyards and minimize impacts on community structures i.e. mosques/shrine. However, the affected community structures will be relocated/ reconstructed at nearby place in consultation with the local community. Meanwhile, existing mosques will be kept intact at site until alternate mosques are ready for locals/ general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In consultation with the community by the PIU's LAR implementing team, a consensus will be made on the compensation and relocation options of affected community structures during LARP implementation. The agreed actions will be implemented and compliance will be monitored and reported in internal and external monitoring reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The payment of compensation should be made to the encroachers whose structures are located within the ROW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per LAR provisions the DPs facing loss of their assets encroached in the ROW will be eligible for compensation to the extent of structures or other assets except land to ensure that they can restore/reconstruct their assets out of ROW limits and are not worse-off due to project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women privacy and routine life will be affected due to the construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor will be bound through contractual provisions to locate his camp sites away from the nearby settlements. • The Site specific EMPs including environmental management provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented and monitored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure compliance to contractual provisions and continue a daily oversight at all construction sites to monitor compliance. • The issues and incidents on non-compliance of SEMP provisions will be documented and reported in Environmental monitoring reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suitable jobs especially to the eligible and willing local people should be provided and jobs relating to the office work for women will be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The entitlement provisions for providing project-based jobs for the local willing/ interested male/female members of DHs have been provided in the LARP and are also included in the EMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU LAR team will closely coordinate with the DHs and project implementing authorities for engaging willing male/female members of the DHs on project-based jobs.

G. LARP Disclosure and Information Dissemination

94. During consultations, the LARP provisions including, project LARP policy, compensation eligibility criteria and entitlements, 'cut-off date', compensation payments and grievance redress mechanism provided in LARP was fully explained to the DPs. After, approval this LARP will be disclosed on ADB and NHA's websites and will also be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders by placing its copies at accessible places including the relevant PIU and Tehsil offices of the respective district along the project corridor. The summary of the project LARP detailing information about project description and LAR impacts, legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process and implementation timeframe will be translated into Urdu/ and will be disclosed to the DPs and local communities.

95. The information brochure has been prepared based on this draft LARP. Translated (Urdu) version of LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet is provided as **Annex-12**. In addition, the 'cut-off date' and other information on relevant issues will be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders in the project area through installing hoarding boards in National and/or Urdu language at appropriate places near settlements and by distributing leaflets to the DPs and local communities.

H. Future Consultations with the DPs

96. Consultation is on-going process that will be carried out with the DPs and other stakeholders located along the proposed section (Shikarpur to Kandhkot) alignment throughout project implementation period. During consultations the DPs will be engaged to disclose LARP provisions on compensation eligibility and entitlements and inform them on compensation payment mechanism, timelines, project based grievance redress mechanism available and record their view and preferences during redress of their grievances and delivery of compensation including resettlement and relocation costs.

97. Following consensus on actions for compensation/ relocation of affected community structures, the consensus statements will be recorded and maintained. The agreed actions will be implemented and monitored to ensure timely compensation and construction of replacement community structures and it will be ensured that the existing structure is kept intact to hold community congregations until replacement structure is ready and available. Nonetheless, all future consultations will be documented and record will be maintained properly. The CPID strategy to be followed during the LARP implementation is provided in **Table IV-3**.

Table IV-3: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
During LARP implementation			
➤ Disclosure of LARP	DHs/DPs, local communities, NHA Project and LAR staff, District Land Revenue authorities/ officials including Patwari and other relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	Disclosure through websites, by placing hard copies at accessible places along the project alignment and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of LARP to DHs/DPs.	The LARP uploaded on ADB and NHA websites and the DPs and other stakeholders informed on LARP provisions.
➤ Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	Local Communities, NHA project engineering and land staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Tappadar (Patwaris) including other relevant local government departments.	Individual meetings focus group discussions; and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing boards along the project alignment.	DPs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
➤ LARP implementation arrangement and timelines	DPs, Local Communities, NHA project land staff, District administration/ revenue authorities including Patwari, supervision consultants and civil work contractors.	Individual meetings focus, group discussions, by delivering compensation payment notices and installing boards along the road alignment.	DPs compensation claims processed and paid.
➤ Relocation of community Structures (houses, shops, accessories of linked structures, service stations, Mosques)	Religious/Spiritual leaders regulating affected structures, local community and project executors including NHA project and regional staff, consultants, contractors and local administration.	Individual meetings and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders including local notables, religious heads (Imams) in affected structures.	Community fully aware of mechanism for compensation and reconstruction of replacement structure
➤ LARP monitoring	NHA project land staff, internal and external monitors, DPs, and local communities, and NHA and ADB.	Individual meetings, key informant interviews/ FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on website.	LARP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed at website.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A. Introduction

98. The grievance redress mechanism¹⁰ (GRM) will address grievances arising from social and LAR impacts. This section shows the structure, roles and functions of the GRM, to address the grievances arising due to LAR related activities and execution of the subproject works. The purpose of the GRM in LAR matters is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this LARP by NHA and to resolve the community concerns raised during execution of project works.

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

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

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

102. The formal GRM provided for this subproject has a two-tiered structure including: i) Local/PIU level grievance redress set-up and ii) Higher level GRM at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ. The recording and redress of the grievances will be ensured at PIU level and a higher level GRM at PMU/EALS level in NHA will review and address more difficult cases that are not resolved at

¹⁰ As per SPS 2009, a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. It addresses displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the displaced persons at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. However, the DP (s) are free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

the PIU level. Thus, the GRM will enable to resolve simpler and less complex grievances at local/sub-project level by mobilizing local recourse and providing a higher-level review system to address more difficult and complex issues that are not resolved at the PIU or local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered under the GRM, it will set-up (i) a local level mechanism with grievance redress focal points in each affected village; and (ii) project based grievance redress committees (GRC/s) at PIU level and the PMU/ELAS level, as applicable. The functions and responsibilities for each level of GRM are explained below.

B. Local/PIU Level GRM

103. The establishment of a project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by the Project Director at PIU level will be a formal grievance redress system responsible for recording, review and redress of safeguards related complaints and issues encountered during implementation of LARPs and execution of the project works at site. In addition to formal grievance redress system at the PIU level, the efforts will be ensured to review and examine concerns of the aggrieved DPs at village level by involving displaced person committees (DPC/s) to be constituted as village level focal points for improved coordination among DHs, local administration and project executors. These village level DPCs will facilitate PIU LAR and technical staff in recording, review and redress of grievance at local level before upraising complaints to the formal level of GRM i.e. the PIU level GRC. The resettlement specialist and social mobilizers will guide and assist the DPC members on LARP provisions, safeguard issues and requirements to ensure that the safeguards related issues and concerns of DHs with viable remedial measures are discussed and recorded during DPC meetings. The PIU LAR and technical staff will review and execute the remedial actions suggested by the DPCs or will raise the complaint to subproject GRC for its review and redressing the grievances.

104. **PIU Level GRC:** If the grievance is not resolved at informal level of GRM explained above it shall be raised to formal grievance redress mechanism which is first level of the two-tiered GRM established for the project. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project GRC by the aggrieved DPs or through the village level focal point i.e. the DPC/social mobilizers. A complaint register will be maintained by the GRC through DD/AD (land management and social) to record the complaints received and updated status on resolution of recorded grievances. The complaint record register will include information about the complainant (name and contact details), complaint receiving date, gist of issues raised, findings, and the decision by GRC with its communication date to the DPs along with status on implementation of GRC decisions or forwarding of complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DPs.

105. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in complaint register and send acknowledgement to the affected person without delay. The GRC will initiate the process of investigation within 7 days (from complaint receiving date) through its technical and resettlement field teams. After receipt of directions from the GRC, the field teams including resettlement specialist and Land Staff will coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with aggrieved person, DPC representatives and local community. The field investigation team will compile and submit its fact-finding report and recommendations to the GRC in 15 days from the receipt of complaint. Upon submission of the fact-finding report, the GRC will summon and hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on recorded facts and suggested remedial measures but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the LARP/entitlement matrix. The GRC will communicate its decision to the PIU/PMU and DPs within next 15 days from submission date of fact-finding report.

On an overall basis the GRC will decide the grievances within 30 days of receipt of complaint in GRC. If the final decision made by GRC is not acceptable to the DPs they may advise GRC for elevation of their grievance to next higher level of GRM. However, the project based GRM will not bar aggrieved persons to avail remedies available under the court of law and they will be at liberty to approach the court of law as and when they wish to do so.

C. Higher (PMU/EALS) Level GRM

106. In case the DH (s) is unsatisfied with GRC decision, he himself or through GRC can elevate his complaint to second level of GRM i.e. at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ, within 7 days after communication of disagreement by the aggrieved DP about GRC decision on complaint. Once the complaint is received at PMU/EALS along with GRC proceedings, it will be registered and the complainant will be informed accordingly. The GRC record and complainants' claim will be scrutinized and the complainant will be advised to produce any additional record in favour of his claim by the responsible staff in PMU/EALS at NHA level. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record PMU/ EALS can visit the field to meet the complainant, collect additional information and evidence if required. Once the investigations are completed, the PMU/EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member (aided projects) and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant accordingly within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. Moreover, the aggrieved person/party (s) will be free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

D. Constitution and Function of the GRC

107. The project based GRC will be at the subproject level in PIU for Shikarpur to Kandhkot Section with the primary objective to provide a mechanism for mediating conflicts and cutting down on lengthy litigation. It will be a public forum for raising concerns and invoking conflict resolution system available within the project for addressing LAR related and other social or environmental issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during and after implementation of LARP till completion of the project. The GRC will maintain a log of complaints and grievances received, recorded and addressed. A template for registering and maintaining a log of complaints/ has been prepared and is presented in **Annex 13**.

108. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Shikarpur to Kandhkot including DD/AD (land) or AD (environment) as member and focal person for social and environmental grievances, the Land Acquisition Collector and resettlement /environment specialist mobilized through supervisions consultants as members. Besides, the GRC may also include one representative from District Revenue Office and Village level Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs).

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

- Record grievances of DHs; categorize and acknowledge the DHs about receipt of grievances; investigate the issue and summon aggrieved persons/parties to produce the evidence and explain their claims; and resolve the grievances within stipulated time frame preferably in 30 days;
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to Project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation and follow the implementation progress;
- Forward the un-resolved cases, at its own or as required by the unsatisfied aggrieved parties, to PMU (second level of GRM) within an appropriate time frame

with reasons recorded and its recommendations for review and resolution at second level of GRM;

- Develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU and PMU level;
- Maintain a complaint register accessible to the all stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

E. Information Dissemination and Community Outreach

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

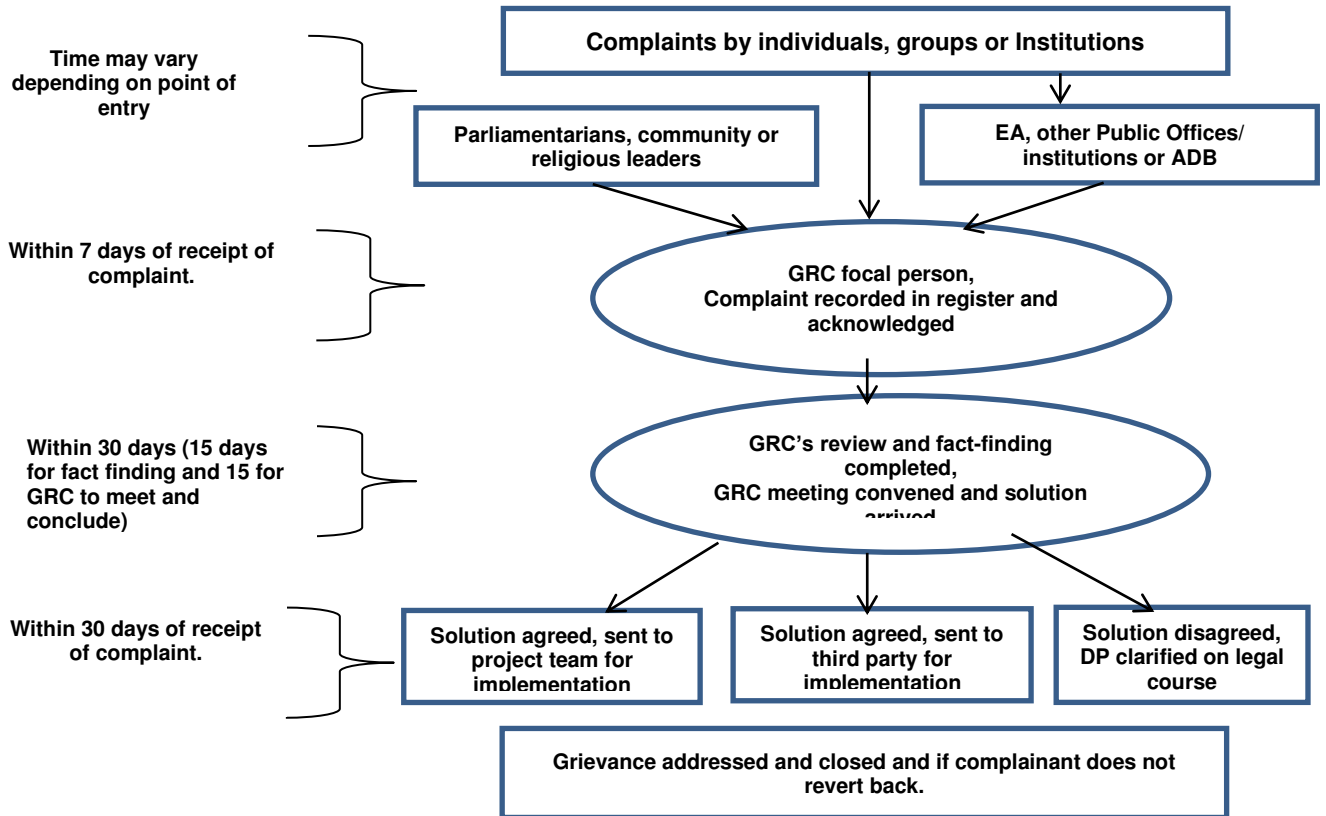
111. The aggrieved DP (s) will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint throughout the grievance resolution process and the aggrieved persons will be facilitated to attend and participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process. The steps about grievance resolution process are summarized in table V-1 and Grievance flow mechanism and resolution process is summarized in the **Figure V-1** below.

Table V-1: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

Each village/urban settlement will be assigned a social mobilizer for regular liaison with the DPCs and to act as first line of contact on LAR related issues. The social mobilizers will facilitate and guide deliberations among DHs, DPCs and project executors on LAR related matters of concern.
Any complaints in the village will be recorded and investigated by the social mobilizer, and if possible, it will be resolved at village level with the assistance of DPC members, the PIU LAR and technical staff, Design/Construction supervision consultants and contractor within 7 days.
The complaint not resolved in the village will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee at PIU by the complainants in person or by social mobilizer and/or the DPC head. The GRC through designated staff will register the complaint, send acknowledgement to complainant and initiate scrutiny without delay to ensure investigation is completed in 15 days and the GRC decision could be communicated in 30 days from the date when complaint was received. The GRC decisions and recommendations will be in line with LARP and LARF provisions.
The complaints not resolved satisfactorily in the GRC, will be forwarded to next level of GRM in the PMU/EALS by the GRC or by the complainant if he is not satisfied with the GRC decision. The PMU/EALS will record, review and investigate the complaint, hear the complaint if required and communicate its decision in 30 days from the date complaint is received and recorded in the PMU/EALS level grievance recording and resolution system. The complaints will be resolved in a manner consistent with LARP and LARF provisions.
The complaints pertaining to land title issues, disagreement on assessment of compensations under law for titled land/assets, disagreement with land award and apportionment of compensation under LAA, will follow the legal recourse. The DPs will be facilitated to approach relevant court of law for settlement of title disputes and challenge the award as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).

The project based GRM will not bar DPs/DHs to approach and seek remedy form court of law, and they will be at liberty to approach the court of law as and when they intend to.

Figure V-1: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Time Frame



VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework

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

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

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

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

115. The Law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However, the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the **Table VI-1** below.

Table VI-1: Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	The Collector publishes of preliminary notification of land acquisition and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	The Collector formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a)
Section 6	The Collector formally declares government's intention to acquire a particular land for public purpose (The date of the publication of this declaration may be considered as the cut-off date).
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	LAC physically marks out, measures and plans the land to be acquired
Section 9	LAC gives notice to all persons interested that the Government intends to take possession of the land and requests that they approach him for any claims for compensation
Section 10	LAC records statements of interested persons in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	LAC makes enquiries into the measurements, value and claims and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 12	LAC gives notice of final award to persons interested in the acquired land.
Section 16	Upon issuance of award under Section 11, the LAC may take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land after 15 days from notification under Section 9 prior to compensation of persons interested. (Note that this clause will not be applied in any subproject financed under the MFF).
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, persons interested may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	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 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

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

116. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the

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

117. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS.

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

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

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

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

119. There are a number of differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, does not require adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DPs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DPs without

legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DPs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. **Table VI-2** summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure the project implementation under the MFF is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table VI-2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge will be added to the compensation.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/ rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.
Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP.	Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with DPs elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Draft LARP based on preliminary design, and final LARP based on detailed design will be prepared for subprojects that involve LAR issues.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that DPs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.
No convenient grievance redresses mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and	NHA will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout

administrative jurisdiction or the Court of Law.	facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the DPs.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports.	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARPs, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs, posted in the NHA website and ADB website for general public disclosure.

E. Implementation of LAR Policy of the LARF

120. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures a LARF was prepared and agreed that outlines LAR policy for management of IR impacts likely to emerge from acquisition of land for ROWs and/or eviction of encroached assets located in the ROW of road sections included in different tranche projects under the MFF for CAREC-DIP. The preparation and implementation of this LARP adhered to the outlined LAR policy principles of the LARF and the policy actions implemented are summarized as under the MFF loan:

- (i) A social Impact Assessment has been carried out for the subproject to be implemented under the MFF Tranche II. The subproject was screened at early stage to avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a sample based socio-economic survey of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources was carried out and accordingly a comprehensive LARP was prepared for the subproject with LAR impacts under the MFF loan.
- (ii) Potential stakeholders were identified and meaningful consultations were carried out at each stage of the subproject planning and will be continued throughout subproject LAR implementation and monitoring periods. The DPs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR implementation activities. All consultations will be documented and the consultation records will be maintained throughout project implementation.
- (iii) An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders has been established at project and subproject level and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the GRM provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and the record of such cases will be maintained at subproject level.

- (iv) Compensation eligibility is limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government will be considered as a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law cut-off date was established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs. To streamline the cut-off date announced under LAA provisions and the for ADB IR requirements efforts will be ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of DPs.
- (v) The legal title is not bar to compensation under the project, and all DPs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land based assets on or before the cut-off date are entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). However, the DPs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land are only entitled for compensation to the extent of affected assets other than land as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.
- (vi) Compensation of land and structures is at full replacement value, through cash compensation at replacement cost¹¹ because compensation through the replacement of land or structures¹² of equivalent or higher value and quality was not a possible option due to unavailability of land parcels to barter. The value of structures is not depreciated for age and the salvage is allowed to DPs. It is ensured that DPs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
- (vii) Loss of income and livelihood due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures are compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the bases of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the DPs who will permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DPs will be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- (viii) It is provided that all lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored at site or established at replacement land and the DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the subproject, if feasible.
- (ix) The DPs are entitled to compensation for lost housing at full replacement cost, relocation assistance and transitional support for establishing their residential structures at places of their choice.

¹¹Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

- (x) This LARP was prepared following the principles outlined in the LARF for the MFF. The LARP elaborate project LAR impacts, displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, LARP budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule. This LARP will be shared with ADB for review and acceptance before award of civil works for this subproject. The ADB accepted LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and EA's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in project area. The LARP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms are being disclosed to the displaced persons by the EA through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project corridor.
- (xi) A monitoring mechanism has been established for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress of government endorsed and ADB cleared final LARP for the subproject. The progress on delivery of entitled compensation for acquired/affected assets, payment of relocation and resettlement costs and measures put in place for livelihood restoration will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB.

1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

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

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

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

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

124. Provisions for Displaced Women: Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic standing and it could be difficult for them to

re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, education, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures were considered during impact assessment, census of DHs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of this LARP.

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

125. Indigenous People: Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirements as defined in the SPS (2009) of ADB are triggered when the projects (direct or indirect) impacts are identified on the assets or resources of some distinct group of people or tribe with their socio-economic, cultural, administrative and legal institutions different from the mainstream population or if territories or natural or cultural resources that distinct tribal group/community own, use occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset are affected by the subproject. The subproject road section traverses through settled area of Sindh inhabited by main stream population of the province. The census and socio-economic survey of displaced households, conducted based on detailed design for this LARP, confirmed that no IP groups exist in the project area. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the ADB's SPS (2009) are not triggered.

126. Nevertheless, if Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are identified during execution of the project, the EA will engage qualified and experienced experts to carry out a gender-sensitive social impact assessment (best suited and culturally appropriate) to determine the project impacts on the IPs. and if impacts on IPs are documented, the EA/IA will explore all possible project design options to avoid or minimize the physical and economic displacement of IPs and in cases where avoidance of impacts is not possible the EA will follow ADB's IPs policy and procedures to prepare the IPP or combined IPP and LARP for the subproject component having impacts on the IP. During the socio-economic assessment special attention will be given to identify and address the needs of indigenous people (if identified) and the IPP or combined LAR&IPP will explain the means and procedures adopted to address the needs of IPs and the compensation provided to

offset the project adverse impacts. Meanwhile, during execution of the project works it will be ensured that their dignity, indigenous knowledge, cultural and social value are fully respected and preserved.

2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

127. In case of change in scope of subproject and/or encountering unanticipated LAR impacts during subproject implementation which are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this LARP, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the LARF for MFF as per IR safeguards requirements of the ADB's SPS and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. Accordingly, the LARP has been prepared and/or an addendum to LARP will be prepared (if required) and government endorsed and ADB cleared LARP/addendum to LARP will be disclosed on the ADB and EA websites. Nonetheless, the standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions in this LARP will be maintained or may be raised, but not lowered.

3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

128. Cut-off date: The eligibility for compensation is limited to the government announced cut-off date for the subproject involving LAR impacts. The cut-off date will prevent influx of outsiders and to avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. In case of acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the preferred cut-off date under LAA 1894 provisions is the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette.

129. While in case of IR impacts relevant to clearance of public land and the designated ROW owned by the EAs, the preferred cut of date is the start or completion day of IR impact assessment and census survey. Any person who will enter in the subproject land after announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation however, the displaced persons will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage free of cost. While for finalization of this LARP implementation ready land acquisition and resettlement plan for Shikarpur to Kandhkot Section, the EA established and announced **15th February, 2020** as official '**Cut-off date**' for the LARP which is the completion date of joint review and finalization of IR impact assessment and census survey for additional carriageway.

4. Compensation Entitlements

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

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

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

VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Compensation for Lost assets

1. Compensation for Land

132. Out of total 62.42 km of project road section, the designed works for additional carriageway sections measuring 60.67 km are limited within the available ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to the extent of those sections. Meanwhile, selected U-turn Sections measuring 1.75 Km) at 7 locations¹³ available ROW limits are not adequate so titled land measuring 4.324 acres owned by 7 DHs will be acquired following provisions of this LARP.

133. For the purpose of land compensation, all titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom are entitled to compensation for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. The identified impacted land is classified as irrigated agricultural land and barren uncultivable land. Provision of replacement land is not feasible because of the limited impact and non-availability of replacement land to barter, so the compensation mode proposed under this LARP is through compensation on replacement cost basis. The Paras below explain land valuation and assessment mechanism that will be followed for acquiring additional ROW land at selected U-turn Sections (1.75 Km) and in any of the other section/location where land impact is identified due to design adjustment and updating of LARP for the project or unanticipated land impact emerged during execution of project works.

134. **Individually/Private owned land:** The individually/private owned agricultural, residential or commercial land subject to acquisition will be assessed and compensated as per LAA provisions but on replacement cost basis including fair market value of land, transaction costs, applicable taxes with other costs etc. For acquiring privately owned land, the district price assessment committee notified by the BOR Sindh will assess the compensation cost for awarding compensation package that will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section 23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors that are to be considered by the district price assessment committee/land revenue officers and the LAC appointed by the BOR will include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded in the year preceding notification under Section-4) in mutations register or the record of the registration department; ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with notables and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and additional assistance applicable under law is also provided.

135. The compensation eligibility and entitlements will be limited to recorded titleholders (recorded landowners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom on or

¹³ Noted U-turn location are i) Km 51+475 - Km 51+725, ii) Km 56+775 - Km 57+025, iii) Km 63+975 to Km 64+225, iv) Km 74+275 to Km 74+525, v) Km 82+775 to Km 83+025, vi) Km 91+575 to Km 91+825, and vii) Km 99+575 to Km 99+825.

before publication of Section 6 notification under LAA 1984 for acquisition of subject land. According to inventory of losses, 7 titled landowner DHs will lose 4.324 acres of their land for implementing project works at selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km) for which compensation costs are estimated based on the recorded land valuation table of respective villages and survey of ongoing market rates in the locality. The DHs in agricultural farm labourer category were not identified. Acquisition of very small land pieces scattered at different location and restricted land use will not affect agricultural labourers, however, to compensate agricultural farm labourers if identified during LARP updating stage, the entitlements provisions as of LARF is considered and incorporated in the EM.

136. The estimated land cost is provided in the LARP budget to secure adequate funds to ensure timely depositing estimated land costs in district treasury at disposal of land acquisition collector/officer for publication of Section 6 notification and ensure timely completion of land acquisition process under LAA 1894. After publication of notification under section 6 of LAA 1894 and detailed assessment of additional land acquired at selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km), the inventory of losses, census of DHs, compensation cost for acquired land and assets with applicable R& R costs will be reviewed and this draft LARP will be updated as implementation ready final LARP for ADB's for review and acceptance. The updated/final LARP to be prepared after completing land acquisition process will include final list of all eligible and entitled land owners/users DHs and details about compensation entitled DPs with their title and/or recognizable right (interest) in the acquired land parcels and applicable compensation costs. Nonetheless, compensation paid in cash for acquired land and improvements made thereto will be on full replacement costs basis determined following mechanism explained above and in the LARF for the MFF. For compensating affected assets (crops trees and structures etc. located on acquired land) other than land, the entitlement provisions explained for respective asset (i.e. crops, trees and structures) explained in subsequent sections will be applied.

137. **Affected State Owned Land:** For State owned land leased out to registered leaseholders, the term and conditions of the lease will be reviewed and assessed to determine the compensation costs to be paid for land parcels required for project purpose. Besides refund of paid lease for the land parcels required, the compensation for any improvements made to enhance productivity of land will also be assessed and determined on replacement cost basis. The refund for advance will be calculated as equivalent to paid advance for remaining lease period of acquired land or mutually agreed period that may be up to three years maximum. In addition to assessed standard crop compensation as provided under crop losses below, one-year additional crop compensation will be allowed to offset any income losses or diminution of profits due to severing of acquired land from remaining leased land parcels.

138. Although the state-owned land parcel with registered leaseholders and/or non-titled land users are not identified during the IR impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys conducted for the purpose of this draft LARP. However, during updating of this LARP, the impacts inventory and census will be reviewed to identify and assess the DHs (if any) with formal leasing and land use rights for state-land or public for providing compensation in line with entitlement provided in the EM. The above and other relevant provisions of EM will apply if any unanticipated impact about leasing rights on government land plot or for ROW limits is noted during execution of project works, the provision above and as relevant in EM will apply for assessing compensation cost.

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

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

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

141. Full loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use, such structures are compensated to entirety at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Besides, the occupants of such structures are also provided with costs for installed utility (electricity and telephone lines) relocation costs and drinking water supplies (if any). For stalls and kiosks or other temporary commercial structures like thatch huts, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labour, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

142. Along with entitled compensation, in either case all DHs in structure category have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The impact assessment data for Shikarpur-Kandhkot subproject indicates that 191 DHs (37 residential structure owners and 154 commercial structure owners) are entitled for structures compensation on full replacement cost basis. All identified structure owner DHs are the encroacher within existing ROW for additional carriageway sections (60.67 Km) because structures were not identified in ROW and acquired land at selected U-Turn sections (1.750 Km). The owners/ occupants of structures will be given 01-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount. Details of DHs (residential structure owners and commercial structure owners) are given in **Annex 8**.

143. The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques and school at different location along Shikarpur to Kandhkot subproject road section are compensated on replacement costs basis. The compensation for mosques and other religious assets will go the community nominated caretaker responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts. Compensation for public schools will go to the school management who will be responsible to re-construct and re-establish affected part of the school.

3. Crops

144. As per this LARP all affected crop owners will be entitled for cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments. Based on prevailing cropping pattern in the area one-year crop compensation will either include two seasonal crops i.e. (one lost crop and other crop for ensuing season) to offset any adverse impacts to their income/ livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses will link to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/ sharecroppers and encroachers/ squatters etc.

145. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/ cultivated area of lost plot on the bases of current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. The second crop (crop for ensuing cropping season) will also be paid on gross product value proportionate to the cultivated area for the first paid crop. The DHs in categories like sharecropper and lessees on affected agricultural land and encroached sections of ROW for cultivation were not identified during census and detailed measurement survey, however, if identified during LARP updating stage, the entitlement provisions provided in the EM will apply. As per inventory of losses, total DHs entitled for crop compensation are 126 Nos. of which 122 DHs are facing loss of crops encroached within the ROW of N-55 by adjoining land owners and other 4¹⁴ DHs for facing crop losses due to acquired titled land in selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km). Details of DHs entitled to crop losses for additional carriageway section (crops owners) are presented in **Annex 5**. However, the inventory of DHs will be reviewed and updated after fixing design/alignment and maturing land acquisition i.e. publication of Section 6 notification for land under LAA 1894. Accordingly, accordingly final list with applicable compensation costs will be included in the updated final LARP for the subproject.

4. Trees

146. The fruit trees will be compensated on replacement costs basis calculated at the current market rate of product value multiplied by a i) period required to grow a new tree to the age of production or ii) average years of crops forgone. Keeping in view variance in fruit bearing age for different fruit species, a 5 years age will be taken as standard for growing a new tree to the age of production and estimation of compensation on replacement costs basis. In addition, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid. For timber wood trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current value. In addition to replacement cost, the costs incurred to purchase seedling and required inputs will also be considered.

147. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forest. As per inventory of losses, only 1 DH who is cultivating within the ROW limits of additional carriageway sections (60.67) is entitled to compensation for affected 9 trees (timber wood trees). While, at selected U-turn sections (1.75

¹⁴ The entitlement for crop compensation of titled land owners and cultivators in Part-A will be reviewed and updated list of DPs entitled for crop compensation in Part-B will be included in final LARP.

Km), trees were not identified on land to be acquired. Therefore, only 1 DH is entitled for tree compensation which is detailed in **Annex 6**.

148. A total of 1260 trees, including 1249 wood trees and 11 fruit trees of different types and species were identified as government owned forest trees. Mostly these wood and fruit trees grown in the NHA owned public ROW were planted by NHA and are managed through the district forest department. Instead of providing compensation, the lost government trees will be replenished through replantation of new trees as per government policy after implementing the project civil works, therefore this LARP did not include compensation costs.

B. Resettlement & Relocation

1. Relocation Assistance

149. The DHs required relocating due to significantly affected residential or commercial structure will be supported by providing cash assistance (one-time lump sum) to relocate and re-establish their assets at the relocation site of their choice along the project road. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DPs are relocated outside or within the ROW. LARF and draft LARP provisions on relocation assistance were reviewed and DPs were consulted to determine and suggest cash assistance to be paid as Relocation Assistance under this LARP.

150. During consultations, DPs and the local real estate agents informed that the person wishing to rent a residential shop/structure in a settlement has to pay advance amount that varies from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000 depending on the location of the selected structure/ plot. Based on the above information, an amount of Rs.25,000/- has been taken as self-relocation allowance and all structure owners requiring relocation of their structure including 14 DHs with significantly affected residential structure and 347 commercial structure owner and business operator DHs (facing commercial structure loss (114 hotels/shop owner DHs and other 233 DHs renter business operators of affected commercial structures) will be entitled for self-relocation allowance on the proposed rate.

2. Transport Allowance

151. All DPs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences and business premises are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labour, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the entitled DHs. The allowed transportation allowance rate for lost residential structure and for lost business structures/premises is Rs 15,000/- for both under this LARP. In total 14 DHs facing significant loss of residential structures and 114 DHs facing loss of their commercial assets/structures encroached within ROW of additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) will be entitled for transportation allowance in addition to other entitlements.

3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

152. The displaced person facing interruption in livelihood earning during period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled for transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 3 months. Such transitional support/allowance will be provided

as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate¹⁵ for 2018-19, i.e., Rs. 17,000x03= Rs 51,000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure DP. As per impact assessment, in total 14 DHs facing significant loss of their residential structures encroached in the ROW for additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) are considered entitled for transitional support. The list of the entitled DPs is listed as **Annex 8**.

4. Severe Impact Allowance

153. The DPs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial structure or productive arable land) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. However, due to clearance of ROW limits, 91 DHs facing significant loss of their commercial structure (shops and restaurants) due to clearance of ROW in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss. Due to unavailability of tax record or comparable rates of registered business to determine lost income, the officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2018-19 is adopted as basis for calculating the severe impact allowance for commercial assets owners under the LARP. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Sindh province for year 2018-19 is Rs.17,000 /month and on the basis of that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (Rs (17,000 x 03) = Rs 51,000/-.

154. As per inventory of losses, 126 DHs (122 DHs facing crop loss due to clearance of existing ROW in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) and 4 DHs losing crop area due to acquisition of titled land at selected U-Turn sections (1.75 Km)) will face loss productive arable land. The assessment of impacts confirmed that the DHs losing cropped area either due to restricted use of ROW for cultivation in additional carriageway section (60.67 km) or due to acquisition of titled land in selected U-turn sections (1.75 km) will not face 10% or more of their titled productive land therefore are not considered eligible for severe impact allowance. However, the impacts on arable land and extent of loss will be reviewed and updated after design review and completing land acquisition process under law and accordingly the severe impact allowance and compensation costs will be determined and incorporated in updated implementation ready LARP.

C. Income Restoration Measures

155. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding resettlement and relocation allowance, the DHs facing loss of productive assets/livelihood source are entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

156. Compensation for acquired land through providing alternate land parcels with similar size and productivity is not possible under the project due to unavailability of government land along the project corridor. Therefore, for income restoration of the DHs having land-based livelihood, following provisions are considered in addition to the applicable compensation costs and other resettlement and rehabilitation allowances.

- Partial loss of arable land when remaining land is functionally viable: in addition to cash compensation for lost land and applicable severe impact allowance, the displaced

¹⁵ The minimum official wage rate of Sindh is adopted.

persons (owners/cultivators and/or non-titled land users) are entitled for additional financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling, restoration of irrigation infrastructure and purchase of farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.

- Full loss of arable land and/or when remaining land is functionally unviable: the DHs/DPs (owners/cultivators and/or non-titled user) of land will be provided with project-based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. If possible, NHA will coordinate and/or cooperate with governmental and non-governmental income generation and micro-enterprise development initiatives.

157. In the additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) where existing ROW is followed, acquisition of titled land is not involved and the impacts are limited to clearance of the encroached ROW being used for cultivation by the adjoining landowners. Restricted use of ROW for cultivation will not adversely affect productive potential of titled land and agriculture-based livelihood of the DHs encroaching and cultivating ROW limits, hence above explained income restoration measures will not apply.

158. In case of selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km) where land acquisition is involved, it is assessed that acquisition of a narrow land strip (10-meter-wide) along the available ROW will result in partial loss of productive arable land owned by displaced households therefore they are considered economically displaced. Therefore 4 DHs facing loss of their productive agricultural land are provided with one-time financial support @ Rs 25000/- for investing in land restoration and productivity enhancing measures. However, the impacts and list of DHs is subject to review and updating after finalizing alignment and design at selected U-turn locations and publication of Section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for land being acquired. So, the extent of lost agriculture-based livelihood for all DHs with applicable income restoration measures and costs against partial or full loss will be reviewed and reassessed to finalize and incorporate income restoration and project-based employment plan in the updated/implementation ready final LARP.

2. Businesses Loss

159. Lost income from impacted structures (temporary or permanent) due to clearance of ROW for implementation of project works the owner of a business are entitled to receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to 6 months if the loss is permanent. The compensation allowance will base on business turn over validated through tax records and in case of unavailability of the tax record officially designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for DPs.

160. In total 347 DHs including 114 commercial structures owners and 233 renter business operator DHs will face business loss due to affected commercial structures. All DHs facing business loss due to impacts commercial structures in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) are considered eligible to income restoration cost as per the EM. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it was assessed that the structure owners can re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and the business impact will be temporary and transitory in nature. So, the income loss is considered temporary and accordingly business loss allowance for a period of 03 months will be provided. The DPs could not produce the tax record

to establish their income losses accordingly. Therefore, the compensation for lost income is calculated based on the government announced minimum wage-rate i.e. Rs 17,000. Accordingly, 347 DHs are entitled to business loss allowance of Rs. 51,000¹⁶. The list of DHs losing business and employment based on loss of commercial structure is attached in **Annex 8 & 9**.

3. Employment Loss

161. The loss of employment due to affected commercial structures is compensated by providing cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. During impact assessment survey, it was determined that the impacted assets can be restored and re-established in a period of three months and the employment loss is temporary and transitory in nature. Accordingly, the loss of wages for the employees engaged in affected commercial structures have been compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages for employment interruption period of 03 months. Further due to unavailable documented record about paid wages, it was not possible to determine employment allowance at comparable rates; therefore, officially designated minimum wage rate is adopted for calculating the compensation for employment losses. During census 228 DPs with employment/ wages loss were documented and considered entitled for employment loss allowance equivalent to three months officially designated minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 17,000 / month x 3 months = Rs. 51,000). The list of employees is attached in **Annex 10**.

D. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

162. In the detailed design, it is ensured that the project works are limited within the available ROW limits and the local routes and facilities are kept open for uninterrupted access for affected communities to access resources and means of livelihood. During execution of project civil works, it will be ensured that the local routes are kept free of obstructions and the local communities and DHs are not restricted to access their resources and means of livelihood. However, in this LARP it is affirmed that the unanticipated impacts, if identified during execution of project works, will be reviewed and assessed as per LAR provisions, corrective measures will be determined and compensated as per applicable entitlement provisions explained in the entitlement matrix.

E. Public Services and Facilities

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

F. Special Provisions for Vulnerable DPs

164. During census, 25 DHs were noted as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status and any DH facing other variables of vulnerability including elderly, women headed and physically challenged is not identified. All vulnerable DHs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project based employment or training with additional financial support and/or micro-credit

¹⁶ Government announced minimum wage rate for 2018-19 is Rs. 17,000/month- and calculated allowance is Rs. 51,000/- (Monthly rate x 03 months).

facilities with organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a subsistence allowance equal to 3 months income computed based on officially designated minimum wage will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Moreover, provision related to preference for project related employment have been reflected in the civil works contracts and during project execution the DPs interested will be provided project-based employment as per their abilities.

165. Compensation eligible, Entitlements for compensation, relocation and resettlement rehabilitation assistance are summarized in the **Table VII-1**.

Table VII-1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC¹⁷) either through negotiated settlement between¹⁸ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA¹⁹ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS).
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.

¹⁷Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

¹⁸ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow

¹⁹ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc.). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age). <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of DPs choice.
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible DPs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the project corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25,000 for one time will paid as project based support. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DHs are relocated outside or within the ROW limits.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, the residential structure owner DPs will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 17,000 /month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All landowners/ land user DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Significant loss of commercial structure.	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DPs: Partial loss of arable land: DPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.

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

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

VIII. RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. LAR Cost Estimation and Budgeting

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

167. Based on inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in previous section, LAR costs are precisely assessed and reflected in the itemized budget of this draft LARP. Based on the identified impacts discussed in chapter 2 and entitlement explained in chapter 7, LAR costs and LARP budget against identified impacts and entitlements is estimated for providing compensation on replacement costs basis to the DHs losing their encroached assets in additional carriageway section (60.67 km) and acquired titled land in selected U-Turn Sections (1.75 Km) is finalized. The LARP costs and budget that includes compensation costs for affected assets, applicable relocation, resettlement and income restoration costs will be reviewed and updated after fixing design/alignment and completing land acquisition process (issuance of section 6 notification under LAA 1894) for selected U-Turn Sections (1.75 Km). Following final assessment of impacts and updating impact inventory and costs accordingly, the LARP will be updated as implementation ready final LARP. The administrative costs including costs for LARP implementation and monitoring with contingencies are also included in the LARP budget.

B. Basis for Land and Assets Valuation and Resettlement Costs

168. As per SPS 2009, the compensation for land and land-based assets calculated by considering, (i) fair market value of land/asset, (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, (if any) constitutes full replacement cost. As per LAA 1894, the land compensation cost is assessed as per provisions of section 23 by considering market value of land, damages sustained due to lost asset (crops, trees) and severing of acquired land, incidental costs in income losses due to change of residence or place of business. In addition, a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge (CLAS) is paid. The replacement costs for the structures, trees and crops are based on the scheduled rates provided by the respective government departments. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

169. **Valuation of acquired Land:** Under the law (LAA 1894) respective district land revenue officer/designated land acquisition collector is required to follow the process for land valuation and assessment of compensation by considering provisions of section 23 of LAA and prevailing instructions issued by the BOR. To ensure, the compensation determined by the district price assessment committee or land revenue officer/land acquisition collector is consistent with the provisions of section 23 and equates with the replacement costs criteria, the land valuation process summarized in previous chapter (refer subheading 1 on compensation for land in Chapter VII) will be followed.

170. Construction of additional carriageway sections in 60.67 km will strictly follow available ROW and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to that extent. While for selected U-turn sections 1.75 Km a narrow land strip is likely to be acquired to fit ROW requirement for construction of U-turn sections as per design. Although based on detailed design additional land likely to be acquired for selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km) is assessed for the purpose of this draft LARP, however it has to be reviewed and confirmed after conducting design review and installing markers at site before commencing land acquisition process under LAA 1894. As per LAA 1894, detailed measurement and assessment of required land could commence after publication of section-4 notification, but final assessment of impacts with BOR approved costs for acquired land/assets could be completed when Section-6 notification for acquired land is issued and published. Since land acquisition process under law is not commenced, therefore, for estimation of land cost, prevailing market rate was determined after reviewing land valuation tables and in consultation with local land revenue staff, affected landowners and notables of the area. It is observed that the prevailing rates for prime agricultural land can go up to Rs 2.5 million/acres which is adopted as unit rate for estimating land compensation at replacement costs basis. In addition to adopted unit rate, 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge as required under LAA 1894 is included in the estimate to ensure adequate funds could be secured in draft LARP budget. However, this unit rate for land costs will be reviewed and updated based on BOR assessed compensation under Section 23 of LAA 1894 for the identified stretches.

171. **Valuation for non-land assets:** For compensating affected assets encroached within the ROW limits of additional carriageway section following; procedures/ methods have been used for the proper assessment of unit compensation rates of different items/ assets located within the ROW of the proposed road section.

- For compensating the affected structures of different types and dimensions, the latest construction rates have been collected for the year 2018-2019 from the Executive Engineer (Buildings), W&S Department, Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore. These scheduled rates applicable for new construction of similar types of structures have been used to calculate compensation on replacement cost basis for all affected structures. The depreciation for age will not be deducted and the salvage will be allowed to the DHs as per entitlement provisions explained in EM. The **Table VIII-1** below details the unit rates for all types of assets for non- land.
- For determination of unit rates for crops and trees, relevant departments including Agricultural and horticultural department of Sindh and Divisional Forest office, Shikarpur and Kashmore were coordinated and the applicable unit rates for the year on 2018-19 for affected seasonal crops and trees (timber wood and fruit trees) were obtained. These unit rates are used to calculate the compensation as per identified impacts.
- For relocation of utilities like electricity/telephone connection, water supplies, etc. respective departments will be coordinated for relocating the utilities lines. Applicable costs for relocation and re-establishment of utilities worked out by the respective departments will be paid through project costs for timely relocation of utilities by the responsible government departments.

Unit rates provided by the respective departments are presented in **Annex 14, 15 and Annex 16** as summarized in **Table VIII-1** below. These unit rates are only applicable for non-land assets.

Table VIII-1: Unit Rates of Non-land Assets

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Pak Rs.)
1	Structures		
1.1	Pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,700
1.2	Semi-pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,100
1.3	Katcha Construction	Ft. ²	800
2	Boundary Walls		
2.1	Pacca Construction	Rft.	1,700
3	Movable structures, i.e. (Kiosk/ thatch Thatched Shed)		
3.1	(i) Iron Shad	Ft. ²	500
3.2	(ii) Katcha bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	800
3.3	(iii) Pacca bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	1,100
4	Crops	Acre	115,490
4.1	Wheat	Rs./acre	39,750
4.2	Paddy	Rs./acre	68,834
5	Community Structures		
5.1	Mosque	Ft. ²	1,700
5.2	Mosque boundary wall	R. ft.	1,700
5.3	Shrine	Ft. ²	1,700
6	Fish pond	Ft. ²	10.40

C. Compensation for Affected Assets

172. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP implementation and monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring and reporting and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Applicable compensation for affected assets and eligible allowance However, the assessment done during preparation of draft LARP was aimed to identify the potential impacts and estimate the costs for acquiring land. Final assessment of impacts can commence after fixing design and alignment of each U-turn section and advancing on land acquisition process (i.e. publication of section-6 notification for acquired land) under LAA 1894. As for R&R of the displaced households (enumerated for additional carriageway sections (60.67) where ROW is followed and Selected U-turn sections (1.75 km)) are provided in sub-sections below and itemized summary budget is provided at the end of this section.

1. Compensation for Land

173. **Land Compensation:** Land acquisition is not envisioned in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) where existing ROW is followed. The noted impacts are related to clearance of assets encroached in the ROW limits. So, the compensation for land is not assessed and included in the LARP budget to that extent.

174. As per inventory of losses, 4.324 acres of agricultural land is likely to be acquired along available Row limits for selected U-turn sections (1.75 km). However, the assessment done during preparation of draft LARP was aimed to identify the potential impacts and estimate the costs for acquiring land for the draft LARP purpose. Final assessment of impacts can commence

after fixing design and alignment of each U-turn section and advancing on land acquisition process (i.e. publication of section-6 notification for acquired land) under LAA 1894. Since, assessed and BOR accepted final land compensation costs could not be available before commencing land acquisition process and notifying land under section 6 of LAA 1894. So, to secure land costs in the LARP budget and its placement at disposal of the project team, the land cost is estimated as Rs 12.432 million as summarized in **Table VIII-2** below and details are given in **Annex 4**.

Table VIII-2: Compensation for Loss of Additional Land required

Impact	Unit	Affected Area (Acres)	Unit Rate with 15% CLAS/acre	Compensation (Rs. Million)
			(Rs. Million)	
Additional land required				
Additional Carriageway Sections measuring 60.67 Km where ROW is encroached.	-	N/A-	N/A	N/A
Selected U-Turn Sections measuring 1.75 Km	Acres	4.324	2.875	12.432

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

2. Compensation for Cropped Area

175. For implementation of project works in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) acquisition of land is not involved and only the encroached and cultivated ROW limits will be retrieved. The affected land owners/ cultivators will be provided crop compensation for affected land (49.786 acres) on the basis of gross income from crops based on one year's harvest (summer and winter crops). In case of Selected U-turn sections (1.75 km) land acquisition is involved and clearance of ROW limits and acquired ROW land will result in the affected crop area measuring 3.9 acres.

176. During impact assessment, the wheat was grown as winter crop in affected land and the conventional summer crop grown in project area is cotton, maize and rice (paddy). For costing purposes, wheat and cotton, maize and paddy are considered as base crops and the rates based on the average yields of these base crops are adopted. The current rates and average yields of these crops are obtained from the published Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore & Agriculture Department, Sindh. The total compensation for crops has been calculated Rs. 5.829 million as summarized in table below. Crop compensation is summarized in **Table VIII-3** and details with entitled DHs are provided in **Annex 5**.

Table VIII-3: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

Impact	DHs	Affected Crop Area	Unit Rates	Compensation
Crop Area	No	(Acres)	Rs.)	(Rs. Million)
Additional Carriageway Sections measuring 60.67 Km where ROW is encroached.	122	49.786	113,645	5.406
Selected U-Turn Sections measuring 1.75 Km	4	3.9	113,645	0.423
Total	126	49.80		5.829

The unit rate (Rs 108,584/-) for two cropping seasons grown in a year is used for compensation of affected crops that include: i) Wheat crop grown in Rabi season @ Rs 39,750/acre and Paddy crop grown in Kharif Season at Rs. 68,834/-

3. Compensation for Private Trees

177. In inventory of losses, 9 private trees (timber/ wood trees) owned by 1 DHs are enumerated for additional carriageway section (60.67 km) where existing ROW is followed, while no tree losses are documented in selected U-turn Sections (1.75 Km). Based on the unit rates, provided by the Forest Department, compensation costs is assessed keeping in view the tree girth of timber/ wood trees. Total compensation cost for trees have been worked out as Rs. 0.018 million is applicable for 1 DH is presented in **Table VIII.4**. The detail of entitled DPs with impacts and applicable compensation for tree losses is provided in **Annex 6**.

Table VIII-4: Compensation for the loss of trees

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHs (No.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above		
Wood/ Timber Trees							
Eucalyptus (Safaida)	9	-	9	-	-	1	0.018
Total	9	-	9	-	-	1	0.018

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

4. Compensation for Structures Losses

178. The clearance of required ROW limits for execution of project works will result loss of residential, commercial, community and public structures located within the corridor of impact. All affected structures are valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs. If structure becomes functionally unviable, cash compensation has been computed for the entire structure. The total cost for all affected structures falling in the impact corridor has been computed as Rs. 208.348 million. The Paras below with tables provide crisp details on the affected structure types and corresponding costs applicable for affected structures identified in existing ROW for additional carriageway sections (60.67 km). At Selected U-turn Sections (1.75 Km) structures were not observed within encroached ROW or on the additional land required and thus compensation for structures is not included for selected U-turn section (1.75Km) in this LARP. The details of the affected structures are provided in **Annex 8** and summarized in **Table VIII-5 and Table VIII-6**.

179. **Residential Structures:** As per inventory of losses, residential structures of 37 displaced households (DHs) affected due to clearance of ROW in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) are segregated into different construction types and basic construction units of the affected

components i.e. built-up-covered area and construction types for each structure to calculate compensation costs on replacement cost basis by applying the unit rates for each affected structure.

180. As per assessment, the calculated replacement costs payable to 37 DHs for residential structure is Rs. 30.072 million which is presented in part **Table VIII-5** below. The details about affected residential structures with corresponding compensation costs are presented as **Annex 8**.

Table VIII-5: Cost for of Affected Residential Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Significantly Affected Residential Structures							
Residential Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	-	-	-	-
	9		Semi-Pacca	15	18,550 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	20.405
	5		Katcha	5	4,031 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	3.225
Sub-total	14			20	22,581 Sq. ft		23.630
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets							
Residential Structures	11	Boundary Walls / Gate	Pacca	16	1,786 Rft.	1700 R. ft	3.036
	12		Semi-Pacca	15	3,097 Rft.	1100 R. ft	3.406
	-		Katcha	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	23			31	4882.46 Rft.		6.442
Total	37			51	4882.46 Rft.	Various	30.072

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

181. Commercial Structures: All affected commercial structures are documented based on the structure type and the affected covered area for different structures types. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area the compensation costs are calculated by applying the unit rates for each structure type.

182. As per assessment, the calculated replacement costs payable to 154 DHs for commercial structure/assets located in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) is Rs. 153.161 million which is presented in Table VIII-6 below.

Table VIII-6: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Commercial Structures

Impacted Commercial Structures	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Permanent Structures	4	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	8	5,464 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	9.289
	74		Semi-Pacca	258	109,526 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	120.478
	13		Katcha	22	8,347 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	6.677
Sub-Total	91			288	123,336 Sq ft		136.444
Weigh Bridges	1	W.Bridge / Room		1	649.2 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	1.104
Movable Structures	16	Thatch sheds	Katcha	22	7,692 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	6.153
	1		Pacca	1	266 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	0.453
	6		Semi-Pacca	7	1,628 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	1.791
	6	Filling station / Logo Foundation	Pacca	8	872 rft	1700 Rft.	1.482
Sub-Total	30			39	10,235 Sq ft 872 rft		10.983

Impacted Commercial Structures	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Other Assets / Structures	-	Hand pump / Motor pump		1	Nos.	10,000 No.	0.010
Fish Farm	33		Katcha	33	550318 Sq ft	10.4 Sq ft	5.723
Total	154			361	683,879.43 Sq ft 872.00 rft	Various	153.161

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

183. **Community Structures:** In total 31 community structures affected due to clearance of encroached ROW in additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) include 12 significantly affected mosques, affected lavatories and walls of 4 partially affected community assets and 4 water supply facilities i.e. hand pump. None of community assets falling in impact corridor for selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km) is noted.

184. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area all affected community and public structures including mosques and schools are assessed and compensated by applying the unit rates for each structure type. The calculated replacement cost for community and public structures is Rs. 15.218 million to be paid for affected community assets. The calculated costs are summarized in **Table VIII-7** below and details can be seen in **Annex 11**.

Table VIII-7: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Community Structures

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Significantly Affected Mosques						
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pucca	Sq. ft	11	5848.83	1700	9.943
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	-	-	1100	0.000
	Katcha	Sq. ft	1	258.36	800	0.207
Partially affected Mosques						
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Katcha	Sq. ft				-
	Pucca	Sq. ft	3	2802.89	1700	4.765
Boundary Wall	Pucca	Rft	1	23.00	1,700.00	0.039
Hand Pump		Nos.	4	-	10,000	0.040
Graveyard	Pacca	No.	3	-	-	-
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	8	131.8	1700	0.224
Total			31	9041.88 Sq. ft 23.00 R. ft		15.218

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

185. **Public Structures and other infrastructure:** Execution of project will affect 47 public structures including 2 school, 4 boundary walls of hospital and schools, 17 police check posts, 9 hand pumps and 1 signboard located at railway crossing along the additional carriageway sections (60.67 km) that have been compensated on replacement cost basis. The calculated costs for noted 47 public structures is Rs. 9.898 million which is summarized in **Table VIII-8** below and the details can be seen in **Annex 11**.

186. Construction of passenger waiting sheds and village sign boards will done through project civil works costs while public infrastructure and utilities will be relocated through respective government departments and any applicable costs will be directly paid through project account so are not considered under this LARP.

Table VIII-8: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected public Structures

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
School (Rooms)	Pucca	Sq. ft	2	807.37	1,700	1.373
School/ Hospital (BW)	Pucca	Rft.	4	205.00	1,700	0.349
Police Check post	Pucca	Sq. ft	11	3,500.77	1,700	5.951
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	3	442.01	1,100	0.486
	Katcha	Sq. ft	17	2,019.51	800	1.616
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	9	-	10,000	0.090
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	20	1700	0.034
Total			47	6789.66 Sq. ft 205.00 R. ft	Various	9.898

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

D. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

187. The DHs losing their residential and commercial structures are entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per provisions outlined in this LARP. Following the impact analysis, applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs were separately worked out for identified DHs in additional carriageway section (60.67 Km) where existing ROW is followed and selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km) where additional ROW land will be acquired in accordance with entitlement provisions stipulated for DHs in different impact categories. The computed cost for payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to entitled DHs in additional carriageway section (60.67 km) is Rs. 46.900 million. At Selected U-turn section (1.75 km), the 4 DHs facing loss of titled land are entitled for R&R costs amounting to Rs. 0.100 million. The **Table VIII-9** explains the entitled R&R allowances with number of eligible DHs to be paid in different impact categories under this LARP. The details of applicable allowances with number of DHs facing loss of land, structures, business and employment due to lost commercial structures in are provided in **Annex 8, 9 & 10**.

Table VIII-9: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	No. of DHs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
LAR costs for Additional Carriage Section (60.67 Km) where existing ROW is followed.					
Payable Relocation & Rehabilitation Assistance					
For loss of Residential Structures					
1	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	14	0.350
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	14	0.210
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	51,000	14	0.714
	Sub-total				1.274
For Loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
2	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	25,000	324	8.100
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	91	1.365
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	51,000	91	4.641
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner/Renter Operator)	DHs	51,000	324	16.524
	Employment loss allowance	DHs	51,000	228	11.628
	Sub-total				41.803
3	For Loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures				

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	No. of DHs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	23	0.575
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	23	0.345
	Business Loss Allowance	DHs	51,000	23	1.173
	Sub-total				2.093
4	Vulnerability Allowances				
	DHs with income Below OPL (13 DHs Commercial & 12 Residential Structures)	DHs	51,000	25	1.275
	Sub-total				1.275
	Total Additional Carriage Section (60.67 Km)				46.900
	LAR costs for titled land and assets acquired at selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km)				
	Income restoration cost for acquired arable land				
	Productivity enhancement support.	DHs	25,000/DHs	4	0.100
	Sub-total				0.100
	Total (Part-A+B)				47.000

E. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and Monitoring

1. LARP Administration and Support Cost

188. The costs required for day to day LARP implementation tasks and for engaging field-level land staff and social mobilizers to assist the PIU LAR team in LARP implementation, community consultation and timely delivery of LARP entitlement are worked as LAR administration support cost. For budget estimation purposes LARP administrative costs is calculated @ of 1% of the LARP compensation costs. While the costs for engaging 4 social mobilizers for 48 person months, one Qanungo (24 Person months) and two Patwaris (48 person months) is calculated @ of Rs 70,000/month.

189. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 2.736 million is included as administrative costs and Rs 8.400 million is added as cost for hiring of PIU level land and social mobilization staff position. This administrative support costs will help to pay fees for issuance and publication of different notifications under LAA 1894, accessing land record and arranging logistic support to facilitate PIU and its LAR team during LARP updating, implementation and internal monitoring. This administrative cost will be handy to reimburse expenses incurred by the LAR team in processing of compensations claims based on final LARP, in on-going consultation, review and redressal of LAR related grievances throughout project implementation period.

2. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

190. The internal monitoring will be done by the PIU LAR team assisted by the resettlement specialist engaged and mobilized through construction supervision consultants (CS). The costs for engaging the resettlement specialist are covered under supervisions consultancy costs. Any costs incurred for internal monitoring will be charged to LARP implementation and administrative support charges. An External Monitoring and evaluation expert to monitor and evaluate LARP implementation progress will be engaged by NHA under a separate consultancy arrangement. A provision of Rs. 5.473 million is made in the LARP budget as a tentative cost for engaging the EMA and supporting external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP.

3. Contingencies

191. A 10% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation and to compensate any unanticipated impact that could emerge during implementation of LARP. The calculated contingent cost amounting to Rs. 27.363 million.

F. Itemized Summary Budget

192. In total, Rs. 317.600 million is the calculated costs for payment of compensation against acquired assets and delivery of applicable R&R allowances. The budgeted costs for payment of entitled compensation and implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation measures for DHs noted against assets to be cleared from encroached ROW section measuring 60.670 Km is Rs. 260.672 million. While estimated cost for compensating acquired titled land and land-based assets with applicable R&R allowances for selected U-Turn Sections (1.75 Km) is Rs.12.956 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support costs with contingencies amounting to Rs. 43.972 million. The LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget include a tentative cost amounting to Rs 5.473 million for engaging an External Monitoring Agent. Total budgeted cost for the purpose of this LARP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table VIII-10** below.

Table VIII-10: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
LAR costs for Additional Carriage Section (60.67 Km) where existing ROW is followed.						
A	Payable compensation costs					
1	Crops					
	Wheat (existing crop)	122	Acre	39,750	49.786	1.979
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	49.786	3.427
	Sub-total					5.406
2	Private Trees	1	No.	Various	9	0.018
	Forest Trees		No.	Various	1260	-
3	Structures					
	Residential Structures	37	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	22,581.21	30.072
	Commercial Structures	154	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	683,889.43	153.16
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	9041.8823	15.218
	Public Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	6789.66205.00	9.898
	Sub-total structures					208.348
	Total (A)					213.772
B	Payable R&R costs					
1	For loss of Residential Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	14	DHs	25,000	14	0.350
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	14	DHs	15,000	14	0.210

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Transitional support Allowance	14	DHs	51,000	14	0.714
	Utility Allowance	-	DHs	25,000	-	-
	Sub-total					1.204
	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
3	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	324	DHs	25,000	324	8.100
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	91	DHs	15,000	91	1.365
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	91	DHs	51,000	91	4.641
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	324	DHs	51,000	324	16.524
	Employment loss allowance	228	DHs	51,000	228	11.628
	Sub-total					41.803
	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
4	Relocation Assistance	23	DHs	25,000	23	0.575
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	23	DHs	15,000	23	0.345
	Business Loss Allowance	23	DHs	51,000	23	1.173
	Sub-total					2.093
	Vulnerability Allowances					
5	Below OPL (13 DPs Commercial & 12 Residential Structures)	25	DHs	51,000	25	1.275
	Sub-total					1.275
	Total (B)					46.900
	Total (A+B)					260.672
	LAR costs for titled land and assets acquired at U-turn Sections (1.75 Km)					
C	Payable compensation with R&R costs for acquired land in selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km)					
1	Tentative Land Cost	7	Acre	4.32	2,875,000	12.432
2	Crops Compensation					
	Wheat (summer crop season)	4	Acre	39,750	3.9	0.155
	Cotton, Maize (winter crop season)			68,834	3.9	0.268
	Total compensation (two crops)	4		108584	3.9	0.423
3	Payable R&R costs (Titled land)					
	Agriculture based Income Restoration cost	4	DHs	25,000	4	0.100
	Total (C)					12.956
	Total of Compensation and R&R Cost (A+B+C)					273.628
D	LARP Implementation, Monitoring and Administration Support					
1	LARP implementation and administrative support charges @ 1% of the total cost					2.736
2	4 Social Mobilizers		Months	70,000	48	3.360
3	1 Qanungo		Months	70,000	24	1.680
3	2 Patwari		Months	70,000	48	3.360

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
4	M&E cost (External monitoring agent will be engaged by NHA under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 2% of the total LARP costs).					5.473
5	Contingencies @ 10% of the total cost					27.363
	Total (D)					43.972
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)					317.600
	Total in US Dollar (1 USD = 164.10) Pakistani Rupee as of 15 th June, 2020)					USD 1.935 Million

G. Flow of Funds for LARP Implementation

193. The LARP costs will be financed through counterpart funds provided to NHA by Government of Pakistan. The NHA will transfer the LARP costs as per budget to the project account at maintained by the PD PIU. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the subproject LARP will assist PIU in timely completion of LAR activities, payment of compensation for affected assets and acquired land, taking possession of the acquired assets and handing over the ROW land for commencement of project civil works.

H. Compensation Disbursement

194. The Compensation for land and land based assets covered under land award will be disbursed by the LAC through vouchers debit able to the district treasury, while the entitled R&R costs and allowances will be paid by issuing crossed cheque in the name of the entitled DP by the PD PIU which will be charged to the project account. Nonetheless, the disbursement will take place, after due notification of time and place to the DHs and the DPs will be assisted and mobilized to get the requisite support documents for processing of their claims and delivery of compensation accordingly. For transparency purposes the efforts will be ensured to pay the compensation thorough bank accounts by delivering cross cheques or compensation vouchers, which may be cashed or deposited at District Treasury or any designated local bank. However, if the subproject impact area proves difficult and without banking facilities or the entitled compensation amounts are meagre and DPs decline to open bank accounts, the provision of payment through cash or any other means accepted under law can be considered.

195. In additional carriageway section (60.67 Km) where existing ROW is followed, documented LAR impacts are limited to clearance of assets encroached in the ROW limits. Since compensation for land is not involved, therefore, applicable compensation costs for clearing the affected assets located in ROW limits and applicable R&R costs will be delivered through project account by the Project Director (PD) and the LAR staff engaged in PIU. For transparency, all entitled compensation costs will be paid through crossed cheques debit able to the bank accounts of the respective DPs. The PIU LAR team will assist DPs in opening of their bank accounts and submit their claims with valid bank accounts opened in their name. Cheques will be issued and delivered to DPs by the PD PIU and his LAR staff.

196. In case of selected U-turn sections (1.75 Km), the design alignment of selected section is to be reviewed and fixed before commencing land acquisition process under LAA 1894. The documented impacts on titled land, census of DHs facing land loss and applicable compensation

costs provided in this draft LARP are tentative which will be reviewed and updated after fixing design and alignment in all noted sections and publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for additional ROW land to be acquired. Assessed and BOR approved land costs will be deposited in district treasury at disposal of land acquisition collector/officer for completing land acquisition process, awarding and disbursement of compensation under law. After finalizing design of U-turn section and publication of Section 6 notification for acquired land at each site, the inventory of losses, census of DHs and compensation costs will be reviewed and updated based on final assessment and accordingly implementation ready LARP will be finalized for entire project road section. The award of civil works contract will follow ADB's acceptance of NHA endorsed updated and implementation ready final LARP.

197. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under RF for the MFF requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to each DH for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help DHs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Under ADB SPS and provision RF for MFF and this LARP, compensation for affected assets will be considered as paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to entitled DPs or deposited into their bank account, or is secured in an escrow account for entitled DPs not showing up to collect compensation due to legal and administrative impediments. So in cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal and administrative impediments faced by the DPs, the EA will follow the ADB's draft Guidance Note on Compensation payment and handling of cases with Legal and Administrative impediments (refer of LARF) to demonstrate good faith efforts to outreach and pay compensation to those DPs having legal and administrative impediments.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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

A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

1. National Highway Authority (NHA)

199. NHA as the executing agency has overall responsibility for the Program including preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. NHA at its HQ has different wings/ units for planning and design, construction, procurement, finance and administration of NHA activities and each wing/unit is headed by a Member under the overall supervision of the Chairman. For supervision of countrywide road infrastructure NHA has established 5 Zones²⁰ each headed by a Zonal Member responsible for road network and development projects in their respective zones. However, for funded projects, project specific implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the project.

200. For safeguards management of this project and subsequent projects to be financed under the MFF, NHA will exercise its functions through Project Management Unit (PMU) and EALS at NHA HQ level and through the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Units at Project Implementation Units (PIU) to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities at subproject level.

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

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

²⁰ Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgat-Baltastan (GB).

overall responsible for planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions described in this LARP.

202. The EALS at HQ will be responsible for policies, planning, and implementation of all safeguards related activities of the investment program. The EALS team at HQ will coordinate with planning and design wing of NHA, the PMU/PIU established for execution of projects and the design and LARP preparation consultant's teams to assist and guide them on effective safeguards management under provisions of this LARP and LAA procedures and on timely delivery of quality safeguards documents including monitoring reports. While the EALS staff posted at Zonal level and in LAR units at PIU level will collaborate with the LARP preparatory consultants, local land revenue authorities, land acquisition collectors (LACs) and safeguards consultants engaged for implementation and monitoring of LARP during execution of the financed projects under this investment program and will ensure timely completion of LAA process, updating of draft LARPs as an implementation ready final LARP as well as implementation and monitoring of LARPs during execution of the project.

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

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

- Coordinate with the design and LAR consultants and keep an oversight to facilitate LAR teams during impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys and consultations with DPs during for LARP preparation. This is to ensure consistency of approach and avoid variation in information obtained and given and to address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- Ensure that the LARP preparation consultants should in conformity with the LARF provisions and the impacted assets should be accurately assessed and linked to the respective DPs.
- Coordinate with LAR consultants, Land Acquisition authorities and other line departments and units in NHA to streamline land acquisition and resettlement planning activities for the subproject and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters affecting DPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894.
- Ensure that land acquisition activity (either private negotiation or expropriation) after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records; negotiation committees established and negotiations concluded timely; and land price assessment is reflective of current market rates.

- Coordinate with the provincial governments, PMU, PIU to constitute negotiation committees for land acquisition through private negotiations and participate in meetings of negotiations committees and Land Price Assessment Committees to clarify, explain and ensure that the compensation recommended by the land price assessment committees is reflective to fair market value and replacement costs for land/ assets;
- Ensure timely disclosure of design and LAR related information to the DPs which may include information on project alignment and design, ROW land acquisition process and publication of notices under LAA provisions by the LAC in a format and language easily understood by DPs and at easily accessible places.
- Internally review the LARF and LARP coordinate with ADB in review and approval process, and ensure timely disclosure of approved LARPs on NHA Website and translation of Summary LARPs in local language for disclosure to DPs;
- EALS will function as grievance redress office (GRO) on LAR related matters/concerns raised by the DPs during LARP preparation or the complaints forwarded by the project GRC or by the DPs unsatisfied with decision of the project GRC. The complaints will be registered and acknowledged to DPs and addressed after investigating the facts and hearing the complainants.
- Coordinate with the LAR Units at PIUs for review of LARP implementation progress and ensure timely preparation of quality monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be internally reviewed by EALS to ensure quality final reports are shared with ADB for review and acceptance and shall ensure timely disclosure of approved monitoring reports LARPs on NHA Website.
- With assistance and support from PIU LAR unit, establish and maintain a LAR database for the tranche-project at PMU and NHA HQ level.

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

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

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

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

supported by the land staff Tappadars (Patwaris) and social mobilizers engaged for the subproject.

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

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

- Coordinate in land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the subproject, review impact and census data, conduct field verification and update census of DPs linked with project impacts by type, category and severity, and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion and accordingly update the approved draft LARP (as and when required); Based on census and impact categories of DHs, prepare and issue ID cards particularly for the DPs without legal or legally recognizable title about land and other lost assets.
- Coordinate with DPs and other stakeholders including line Government departments and CSO and conduct meaningful consultation with all DPs and other interested stakeholders on the LAR related issues and maintain a record of the consultation including consultation meeting attendance sheets, pictures and meeting minutes;
- Assist PIU to operationalize and implement the project based GRM at subproject level; facilitate logging and tracking of complaints and conduct field investigation on complaints tendered by the DPs; coordinate with the project GRC to review and address any grievances submitted in a timely manner; and establish record keeping system for complaint etc. Further, assist the PIU to constitute village level displaced person committees (DPCs) and extend the GRM at village level for review and redress the grievances at village level by the DPCs with coordination and support from LAR unit.
- Coordinate with line government departments at District and sub-District level including Revenue Department, Forest Department, Irrigation and Agriculture Department as well as with local community, property agents (Estate agencies) and appraisers for asset (land and other assets) valuation and compensation calculation in a manner consistent with this LARP provisions.
- Ensure that land acquisition activity after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment is reflective to current market rates following procedures outlined in the LARF for the MFF.
- Coordinate and facilitate the negotiation committee in case the land is acquired through private negotiation and assist the committee for determining the base market value considering factors as outlined in the LARF and communicating with DPs for private negotiations; assist the negotiation committee to document the negotiations process and retain the meeting record including attendance sheets, meeting minutes and pictorial presentations etc.; and facilitate negotiation committee and the DPs to finalize and execute sales deed if negotiation is successful.

- If negotiation is not successful, coordinate with the local land revenue authorities for completing land acquisition process under LAA provisions, participate in Price assessment Committee meetings at each district to clarify replacement value/cost and ensure the assessment is fully reflective of current market value arrived following provisions of LARF and LAA procedures.
- Implement CPID strategy as outlined in the LARP and ensure timely disclosure of information to all DPs about project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAO/ LAC and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters and disclosure of LARP provisions and information about the GRM and compensation payment mechanism by formal and informal means;
- Mobilize and facilitate the DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation and coordinate with and support the LAO/ LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers against land and land based assets under LAA provisions and compensation cheques for entitled R&R allowances and income restoration measures under LARP provisions;
- Establish and maintain a LAR database for each subproject at PIU level and assist the EALS in establishing and updating the LAR database at PMU level.
- Record day to day progress on implementation of LARP and prepare monthly progress reports on LAR implementation and periodic monitoring reports at least biannually or with a frequency as provide in ADB cleared subproject LARP.

5. The District Government Departments

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

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

6. Construction Supervision Consultant

210. NHA will engage Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) having adequate human resources for assisting NHA and PMU/PIU in LAR implementation and monitoring of LARPs for Tranche-2. The CSC will mobilize a well-qualified resettlement specialist for this purpose. For this LARP, NHA has already engaged a separate consultant²¹ with a team of experienced

²¹ M/s International Development Consultants (IDC).

enumerators and surveyors for impact assessment, census, SES surveys and conducting meaningful consultations.

211. At PIU level, the resettlement specialists and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will also be mobilized through the CSC for assisting the LAR Unit in PIU to review, verify and update impact data and census of DHs and delivery of compensation and internal monitoring of the LARP. The safeguards team to be mobilized will be placed in LAR Unit with PIU which will provide technical support and advice to the LAR Unit on safeguards management and will assist the LAR Unit in implementing CPID strategy, recording and redressing the grievances, mobilization of the DPs for processing of compensation claims and assisting the LAR Unit in delivery of compensation to the PIU. This will also assist LAR Unit to maintain a LAR database, monitor day-to-day LAR implementation progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of LARP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

7. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

212. NHA will hire an individual expert for external monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation progress of the tranche-2 subprojects under the CAREC MFF. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the LARP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports (IMR) by EA, evaluate the level of achievement of LARP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for LARP implementation. Institutional set-up involved in LAR management at national, provincial, NHA and project level is presented in the **Figure 4**.

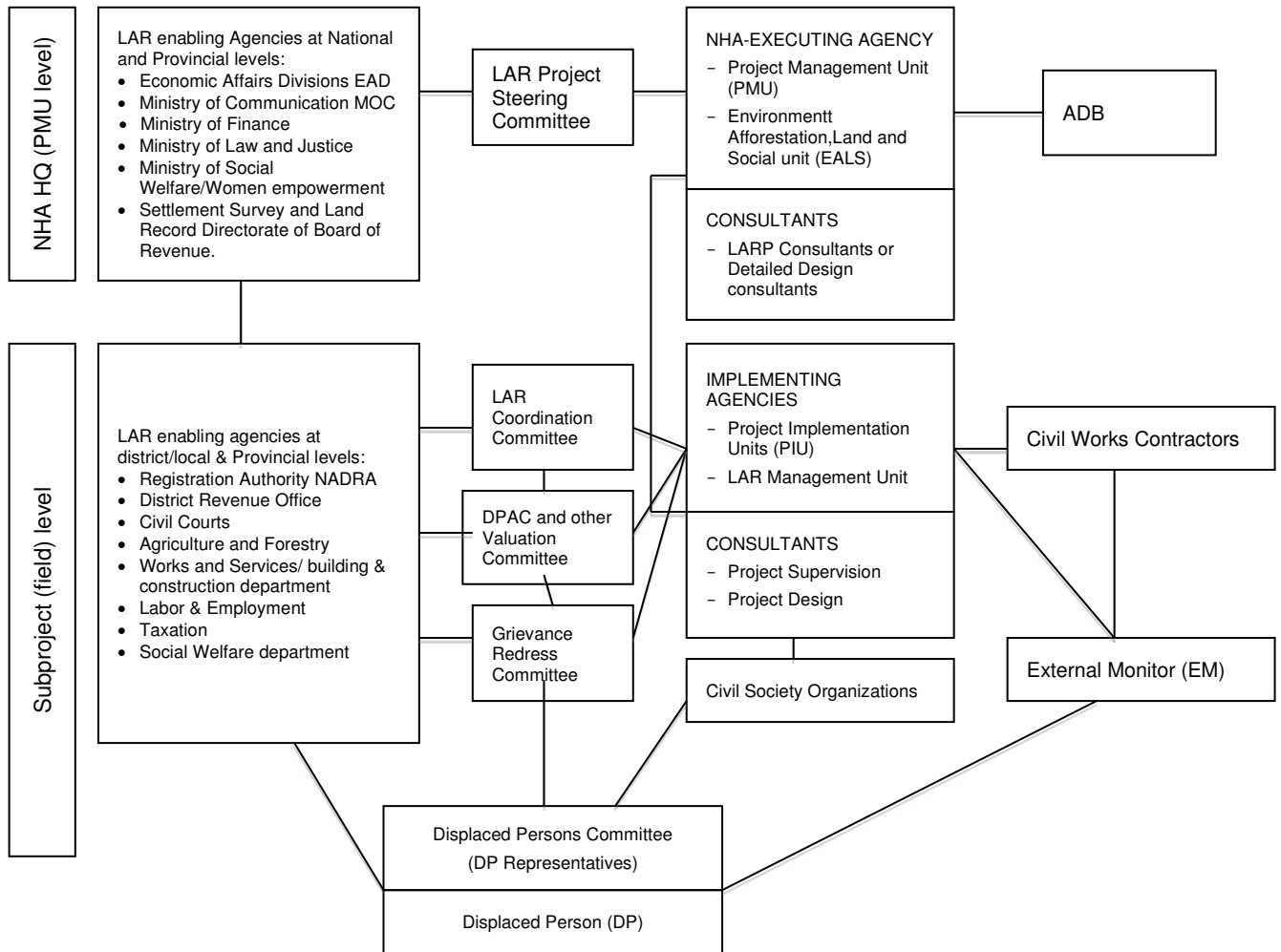


Figure 2: Institutional Set-up for LAR Management of MFF

B. Coordination Initiatives

a. LAR Coordination Committees at PIU Level

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

– Project Director (PIU) Committee	Chair of the
– Director/Deputy Land and Resettlement (EALS)	Member
– Resettlement Specialist LAR Unit, PIU	Member
– LAO/Land Acquisition Collector	Member
– Representatives from Settlement Survey/ District Land Revenue/ Agriculture (Horticulture wing), Irrigation and Forest / Departments not below the rank Deputy District Officers	Members
– Deputy Director land and social LAR Unit in PIU	Secretary/Member

b. Displaced Persons Consultation Committee and Representatives

214. The DPs will be encouraged and mobilized by NHA's LAR staff and consultants to form a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC) to support LARP implementation, monitoring, and grievance redress. The DPC will be a village-level coordination node for improved communication and participation of DPs in project LAR activities and provide a local level system for redressing grievances. Meanwhile, the DPC representatives will closely liaise with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed by NHA at project and field levels to resolve the concerns and complaints raised by the DPs.

c. Civil Society Organizations

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

d. Grievance Redress Committee

216. A Grievance redress committee will be established at the project level to record, review and redress the grievances of the DHs and emerging social issues during LARP planning and implementation and execution of project civil works. The GRC will have representative from the

District Revenue Office, Subproject Management Unit, aggrieved DHs/DPs and/or representatives of DHs/DPs, and other interested groups, if any. The GRC will meet at least once in a month. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director at PIU level. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the Court of Law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. However, DPs/and or any aggrieved person is free to enter his/her reference/grievance in the Court of Law. For smooth and effective management and redress of grievances, a project-based grievance redress committee will be notified. The composition of the GRC is as below:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| • Project Director (Shikarpur – Kandhkot), ADB Section | Convenor |
| • DD/ AD (LM&IS), NHA | Member |
| • LAO/Representative of Revenue Department (Qanungo)/
Patwari | Member |
| • Resettlement Specialist (Supervision Consultant) | Member |
| • Social Mobilizers | Member |
| • DPD/AD (Construction) | Secretary |

X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

217. The LARP preparation and implementation schedule vary from subproject to subproject based on readiness level of subproject design and LAR requirements. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and final LARP preparation & implementation, i.e., full payment of compensation for acquired assets and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation cost to DHs with income restoration measure in place. In line with the principles laid down in LARF, a detailed schedule is prepared as integral part of this LARP indicating the sequence and time frame of activities to be performed for: i) updating of this draft LARP into implementation ready final LARP, ii) Implementation and monitoring of the final LARP; and iii) preparation/submission of monitoring report etc. The LARP implementation timelines are synchronized with the contract award and construction schedule for the Shikarpur - Kandhkot subproject.

B. Preparation of draft LARP

218. All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, preparation and updating of LARP are planned to ensure that final implementation ready LARP based on final detailed design is available before award of civil works contract and compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. This draft LARP is prepared based on detailed design that includes complete inventory of lost asset encroached within existing ROW limit, however, assessed impacts on additional land strip required at selected U-turn sections measuring 1.75 Km at multiple locations is tentative because design and alignment of U-turns is not final and additional land strip required at each site is not marked and notified under section 6 of LAA 1894. For the project road sections involving land acquisition, the precise and final assessment of acquired land parcels and census of titled land owners is only possible when legal proceedings under section 4, 5 & 5-A of LAA are completed and acquired land is notified and published under section 6 of LAA 1894. Therefore, for the purpose of project appraisal, this LARP (draft) is completed which will be reviewed and updated once design and alignment at selected U-turn sites is final and land acquisition process under law is advanced and section 6 notification for acquired land is published. This draft LARP is completed for ADB's review, acceptance and disclosure to ensure appraisal of CAREC-T-02 project in Q-03 of 2020. Meanwhile NHA will establish PIU with adequate resources to ensure design/alignment at U-turn locations is fixed and mandatory process under LAA 1894 is completed to facilitate preparation of implementation ready final LARP for Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section.

C. Preparation of Implementation Ready Final LARP

219. Implementation ready final LARP is condition precedent to allow award of civil works contract. So, to ensure award of civil works is not delayed due to lingered finalization of LARP, a fully responsive PIU will be established for the subproject. Meanwhile, the process for engaging External Monitor (EMA), for CAREC Tranche-02 project will be started to ensure EMA is on board before LARP implementation could start. The PIU, having land and technical staff deployed by NHA, with technical support from NHA's design and LAR preparatory consultants, shall ensure timely finalization of design and alignment of U-turn at all selected sites and the alignment of exist entry loop at km 105+800 (if needed). Meanwhile, project based local level GRM will be operationalized at the PIU level to facilitate resolution of LAR issues during LARP updating, implementation and monitoring phases as well as construction related social issues through-out project implementation period. PIU LAR staff will liaise and coordinate with DHs and shall inform

them on LAR principals, compensation eligibility, entitlements, compensation payment and grievances redress systems available to them.

220. The main tasks of PIU for final assessment and confirmation of additional land required at selected locations to finalize the LARP will include: i) finalization of design and placing markers to confirm ROW limits and additional land required; ii) issuance of section 4 notification to allow survey and assessment followed by section 5 notification of land to be acquired and hearing concerns of titled land owners under section 5-A; iii) deposit assessed compensation cost of land (if required) in the treasury; and iv) publication of notification under Section 6 (formal declaration of acquired land) of LAA 1894 for acquired land. Publication of section 6 notification is final declaration of acquired land that follow finalization of compensation packages and announcement of award under section 11 of LA 1894, so it is critical mile stone to finalize an implementation ready LARP synchronized with LAA process and timelines. Once design and alignment are fixed, the PIU will coordinate with the district land authorities for issuance of Section 4 notification (preliminary notification for allowing assessment and survey work for land to be acquired) in Q-3 of 2020 that will follow publication of Section 5 and section 6 notifications (formal declaration of acquired land) under LAA 1894 by Q-4 of 2020. The LAR consultants will be mobilized during Q-4 2020 to ensure the LARP inventory and census could be reviewed and updated in parallel with final assessment of land notified under section 6 of LAA 1894. Based on final assessment of impacts updated and implementation ready final for LARP for including final IOL, census of DHs and itemized LARP costs will be finalized and endorsed for ADB's review, acceptance and disclosure in January 2021. After ADB's acceptance of final LARP, the letter for award of civil works will be issued to successful bidder to ensure contract could be signed by end of Q-1 of 2021. The LARP finalization activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized in Table X-1 below.

Table X-1: Preparation of implementation ready Final LARP

#	Key actions for preparation of an implementation ready final LARP	Time Line	Responsibility
1	PIU established, draft LARP disclosed and GRM in place EMA hiring commenced.	31-Aug-20	PMU/EALS NHA
2	Design/alignment at U-turns fixed, Section 4 of LAA notified for additional ROW Land.	30-Sep-20	PIU/LAC
3	Land cost deposited in treasury, Section 5 & 6 of LAA notified for additional ROW Land.	31-Dec-20	PIU/LAC
4	IOL and census data reviewed/updated based on final design notification of section 6.	31-Dec-20	PIU/LAR Consultant
5	NHA endorsed final LARP approved by ADB and disclosed.	31-Jan-21	NHA/ADB

D. LARP Implementation and Clearance of ROW

221. A fully operational and staffed PIU equipped with requisite logistic financial resources is a key for smooth and timely implementation and monitoring of LARP. In parallel with finalization of LARP, the PIU will ensure opening of project account and release of LAR funds based on itemized LARP budget included in implementation ready final LARP. In the mean-time EMA will be engaged and mobilized by end of Q 4 of 2020. After ADB's concurrence, final LARP will be disclosed on the NHA's website and by placing copies in project and relevant government offices along the project road and delivering translated LARP summary to the DHs/DPs. With disclosure of approved LARP, compensation payment process will be started in Q-1 of 2021. The PIU will process and pay compensation to all eligible DHs facing loss of their assets encroached within ROW to ensure substantial completion of payment by end of Q-1 of 2021 in project road section where existing ROW is followed. While, for selected U-turn locations and sections where land

acquisition is identified, the PIU will coordinate with the Land Acquisition Collectors/Officer for early announcement of land award to ensure disbursement of awarded compensation to titled land/assets owners could be completed by end of Q-2, 2021. Nonetheless, the DHs will not be dispossessed from their assets, until compensation for affected assets is fully paid. The PIU LAR staff will keep a track of LARP implementation progress to facilitate the DHs in processing/payment of compensation claims for assets encroached on ROW limits and land acquired at selected U-turn sites and clearance of ROW limits. The project road section and/or specific sites/locations along project section (if staggered handing over of sites is planned and agreed in civil works contracts) where commencement of civil works are prioritized will not be allowed and handed over for construction until full implementation of final LARP is confirmed and LARP implementation results are validated by EMA. The Key LARP implementation activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized presented in Table X-2 below.

Table X-2: Implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW.

#	Key actions for implementation of Final LARP and contract award.	Time Line	Responsibility
1	LARP implementation/monitoring set-up of PIU in place and functional.	31-Dec-20	PIU/PMU NHA
2	LARP disclosed and LARP costs released to PIU.	31-Jan-21	PMU/PIU NHA
3	EMA engaged and mobilized.	31-Jan-21	PMU/EALS NHA
4	Compensation payment for encroached assets (within ROW) completed.	31-Mar-21	PIU
5	LAA Process completed and land compensation (for titled land) awarded.	31-Mar-21	PIU/LAC
6	Civil works contract award signed.	31-Mar-21	PMU
7	Full implementation of LARP confirmed, ROW retrieved and construction allowed.	30-Jun-21	LAC/PIU

222. The full implementation of LARP for the subproject and/or any of the prioritized section will include: (a) compensation at full replacement cost and other entitlement related to resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation fully paid to each DH for the subproject or sections that are ready to be constructed; (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program with adequate budget is in place and c) LARP implementation report/results confirmed and validated by an external monitoring agency/expert. It is experienced that the payment of compensation to DHs facing legal and administrative impediments cannot be made unless the DHs show-up after resolving their issues. Nevertheless, both LAA 1894 and ADB's SPS 2009 provide a mechanism for dealing with cases having legal/administrative impediments restricting compensation payments provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting DPs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. So, in cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal/administrative impediments faced by the DHs, Annex-III of LARF "ADB's draft Guidance Note on Compensation payment and handling of cases with legal and administrative impediments" will be followed to demonstrate good faith efforts regarding payment of compensation to the DHs having legal and administrative impediments.

E. LARP Monitoring and Reporting

223. The LARP monitoring will be started immediately when ADB accepted final and implementation ready LARP is disclosed for implementation. The day-to-day LARP implementation activities will be monitored internally by the LAR unit placed at PIU for keeping a track of LARP implementation progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure LARP implementation is completed as planned. Periodic (quarterly) internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with the EALS and ADB and will be disclosed on NHA and ADB websites

regularly. An independent monitor will be engaged to conduct external monitoring of the LARP implementation progress, assess the achievement of LARP objective and suggest corrective measures to be implemented to ensure project implementation is compliant with the provisions of the LARF and ADB’s IR requirements. EMA will start his monitoring from start of implementation and submit periodic reports on bi- annual basis till complete implementation of LARP is confirmed.

224. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and timelines matching with civil works schedule is prepared and presented in **Figure X-I**. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the subproject and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Figure X-1: LARP Implementation Schedule

LARP Preparation, Implementation and Monitoring Actions	Time line							
	2020				2021			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
☛ Phase-1 Preparation, review and disclosure of Draft LARP								
x Preparation and submission of draft LARP for ADB's review	█	█	█	█				
x Approval and disclosure of NHA endorsed draft LARP by ADB.			█	█				
☛ Phase-2 Updating of draft LARP into Implementation ready final LARP								
x PIU established, draft LARP disclosed and GRM in place EMA hiring commenced.			█	█				
x Grievances system in PIU functional and grievance recorded/resolved.			█	█	█	█	█	█
x Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure continued.			█	█	█	█	█	█
x Design/alignment at U-turns fixed, Section 4 of LAA notified for adl. ROW Land.			█	█	█			
x Land cost deposited in treasury, Section 5 & 6 of LAA notified for adl. ROW Land.				█	█	█		
x Updated LARP including final IOL and Census prepared and submitted.					█	█		
x NHA endorsed final LARP approved by ADB and disclosed.						█		
→ Civil Works Contract Awarded.							█	
☛ Phase-3 Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP								
x LARP implementation/monitoring set-up of PIU in place and functional.				█	█	█		
x LARP disclosed and LARP costs released to PIU.					█	█		
x EMA engaged and mobilized.					█	█		
x Compensation payment for encroached assets (within ROW) completed.					█	█	█	
x LAA Process completed and land compensation (for titled land) awarded.					█	█	█	
x Compensation for land paid, LARP implementation confirmed and ROW retrieved.						█	█	█
→ Sites/Sections where LARP implementation confirmed allowed for construction.								█
☛ LARP Monitoring Reports.								
x Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB						█		█
x Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB							█	█

XI.MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A. Overview

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

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

227. Monitoring will involve (i) compliance monitoring to ensure that all compensation and other entitlements are provided on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) The social impacts monitoring of the project to assess whether DHs are able to restore and preferably improve their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity utilizing baseline information/data on socio-economic assessment of the DHs; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of DHs and achieved compliance levels.

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

B. Internal Monitoring

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

230. The PMU and PIU will be responsible for internal monitoring and share LARP implementation progress and periodic monitoring reports with the EA and the ADB. The census of DHs and inventory of losses will constitute a baseline for monitoring of LARP implementation progress and at PIU level, the LAR unit will manage and maintain the LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the DPs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each DP. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for the subproject are set out in **Table XI-1** below.

Table XI-1: Potential Indicators for Internal Monitoring

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

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with DPs (male and female) to explain RP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of DPs (male and female) participated in the meetings. • Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable and indigenous people (if any) with number of participants and level of information communicated.
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to pre-project situation: • Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. • Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. • Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. • Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP.

C. External Monitoring

231. NHA through PMU will engage the services of an external monitoring agency (EMA)/ and or Independent monitoring consultant, who has not been involved/ associated in any activity of the project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation especially Category A projects. The External Monitoring Agency or an individual with a team (EMA) will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports or with a frequency as agreed. The external monitor will verify LARP implementation progress and assess the achievement of LARP objectives and compliance with ADB's safeguards requirement's through review of LARP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports and through, consultations with the DPs and other stakeholders and impact assessment based on filed surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor will include:

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

- Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the PMU and EA to ensure the safeguards management is fully consistent with LARF provisions and ADB safeguards requirements as outlined in the SPS 2009.

232. **Table XI.2** below presents a set of suggested indicators for verification of the monitoring information of the NHA by qualified and experienced external monitor.

Table XI.2: Potential Indicators for External Monitor

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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the DPs? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?
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233. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective measures will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to displaced persons. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and monitored by the EMA and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. The EMA will also confirm and validate implementation of LARP as a precondition for allowing commencement of civil works. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

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

D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

235. The NHA will prepare and submit internal monitoring reports to ADB as part of project implementation performance monitoring. Such periodic monitoring reports (Internal) documenting progress on resettlement implementation will be prepared quarterly during LARP implementation and bi-annually²² after LARP implementation is completed by PIU/PMU and shall be submitted to ADB through EALS for review and disclosure. The external monitoring reports will be prepared through an independent monitor who will prepare and submit bi-annual monitoring reports for EA and ADB's review and disclosure. Once LARP implementation is confirmed as complete, a LARP completion report will be prepared while a LARP evaluation report will be delivered after one year from the LARP completion report.

236. In addition to routine monitoring reports explained above, NHA will also submit subproject completion reports to ADB when compensation has been paid and LARP implementation is completed. The LAR completion reports and confirmation of compliant implementation of LARP by the EMA will trigger commencement of works. In addition to agreed reporting mechanism for the project, whenever required and agreed between NHA and ADB during execution of the project, the PMU will prepare supplementary monitoring reports and share these with ADB. All monitoring reports will subject to disclosure and will be disclosed on ADB and NHA websites as and when cleared by ADB.

²² The internal monitoring with biannual monitoring frequency is proposed to keep a track and monitor progress on unanticipated LAR and social issues that could emerge during execution of project works after LARP completion report is issued.

PHOTOLOG

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 1: A view of Joint validation of affected thatched shed at 45+000 Shikarpur.



Plate 2: A view of affected Mosque at Machi Bindo



Plate 3: A view of affected structure left side at Goth Qadir Bux, Shikarpur



Plate 4: A view of meeting with DPs and affected structure at Chainage 46+024, Shikarpur.



Plate 5: A view of consultation with DPs at Khanpur



Plate 6: A view of affected tubewell



Plate 7: A view of meeting with land staff at NHA office Shikarpur



Plate 8: A view of meeting with land staff at NHA office Shikarpur

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 9: A view of affected mosque at Baghri Larow Shikarpur.



Plate 10: A view of Joint visit at Toll plaza Shikarpur

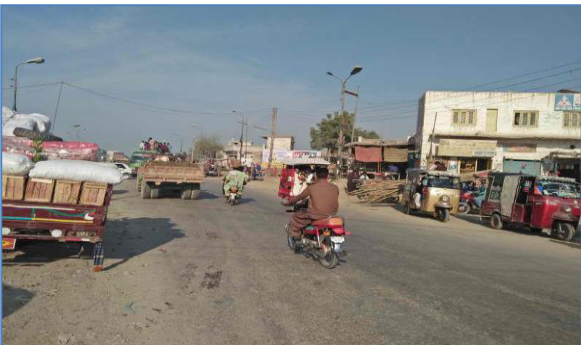


Plate 11: A view of affected structure right side at Khanpur, Shikarpur



Plate 12: A view of meeting with DPs at Goth Larow, Shikarpur.



Plate 13: A view of consultation with DPs at Khanpur, Shikarpur

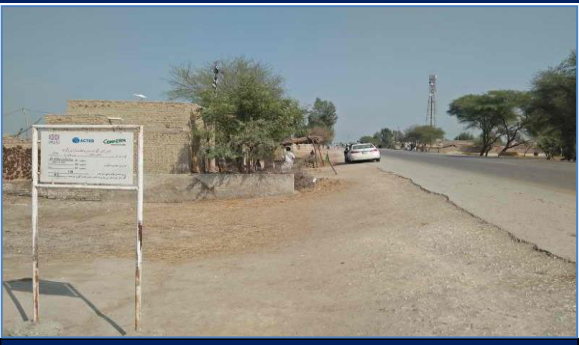


Plate 14: A view of affected structure at Machi Bindo, UC Jamal, Shikarpur



Plate 15: A view of meeting with DPs at Chainage 80+920, Jhando Khan Jafari, UC Jamal, Shikarpur



Plate 16: A view of affected structure at Machi Bindo, UC Jamal, Shikarpur

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 17: A view of affected mosque at Karam Khan Larow Shikarpur.



Plate 18: A view of meeting with DPs at Karam Khan Larow Shikarpur.



Plate 19: A view of affected structure right side at Chainage 64+535, Shikarpur

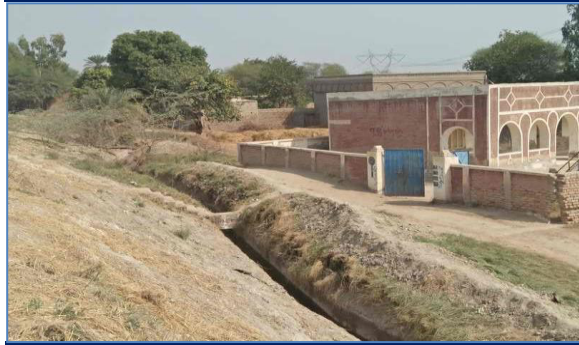


Plate 20: A view of right side affected School at Chainage 98+400, Tangwani Stop.



Plate 21: A view of left side affected trees at Chainage 80+920, Jhando Khan Jafari, UC Jamal, Shikarpur



Plate 22: A view of consultation meeting with DPs at Tangwani Stop



Plate 15: A view of Joint field at Kandhkot bypass, Shikarpur to Kandhkot Section



Plate 16: A view of meeting with NHA Officials in field at Near Kandhkot

ANNEXES