

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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Corridor Development Investment Program (Tranche 2)

Kashmore–Rajanpur 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 15th 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 Affair 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	Kilometre
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
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PID	Punjab Irrigation Department
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
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
SNGPL	Sui Northern Gas Pipeline Limited
USD	US Dollar
VLA	Value of Lost Assets

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 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 Kashmore-Rajanpur 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 Kashmore-Rajanpur sub-project carriageway section is 101 Km in length that starts at Km 164+600 near Kashmore and terminates at Km 265+390 at Rajanpur. The existing road is 7.3 meters wide single carriageway with a formation width of 13.30 meters that traverses through territorial jurisdiction of two tehsils (sub-district) i.e. Rojhan and Rajanpur of the District Rajanpur in Punjab Province. As per land record, the available ROW for sub-project road section from Km 164+000 to Km 248+000 (83.4 Km) in tehsil Rojahn varies between 154-220 feet (47.0 m to 67.0 m) and for road section from Km 248+000-265+390 (17.4 km) in tehsil Rajanpur is mostly 105-132 feet (32.0 m to 40.2 m).

2. The designed additional carriage will be constructed along the existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the sub-project 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 meter outer shoulder and 1 meter inner shoulder with New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways. The design included construction of U-turn with three-lane carriageway (10.95-meter wide carriageway with 3-meter outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by a wider median at 12 different locations through-out the alignment. The pavement width of designed additional carriageway will remain 13-14 meters, except at designed U-turns locations where pavement width of designed additional carriageway will be about 20 meters. Construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the alignment of existing 2-lane carriageway and available RoW of the 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 and urban settlement have been incorporated in design.

3. The screening and assessment of land acquisition and IR impacts confirmed that the available ROW (47 m to 67 m wide) from Km 164+600-Km 248+000 (83.4 Km) is adequate for construction of designed additional carriageway with U-turns¹, and IR impacts will be confined to clearance of ROW limits in said part of the project road section. While for project road section from Km 248+000 to 265+390 (17.4 Km) available ROW (32 m to 40 m) is not adequate for construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turns², therefore acquisition of additional ROW land (4m to 12 m wide land strip along existing ROW) is envisaged in addition to clearance of the assets established within encroached ROW in the said section. Keeping in view available ROW, identified land acquisition and resettlement impacts for each section, the impacts inventory of losses, census of DHs with entitled compensation costs are compiled and presented separately for road sections as explained below in this draft LARP. The objective for distinct assessment and presentation of impacts, compensation entitlement costs and entitled DHs in two parts is to pinpoint sections involving land acquisition for facilitating the project implementation team in fixing design and alignment in pointed section, marking ROW limits, initiating land acquisition process and getting the

¹ In total 10 U- turns are designed between Km 164+600-248+000 at km 170+700, km 177+600, km 187+700, km 199+500, km 201+800, km 211+300, km 219+900, km 225+400, km 236+700 and Km 242+100.

² Two U-turns designed between Km 248+000 to 265+390 are located at km 249+100 and 252+700.

land notified under section 6 of LAA for final assessment and updating of this draft LARP as an implementation ready final LARP.

- **Part-A: Additional Carriageway Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km** (ACW Section from km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km): In this section, minimum ROW required for construction of designed additional carriageway with U-turns at selected locations will be 23 meters from the centreline of existing carriageway. While, available ROW on either side from the centreline of existing carriageway ranges between 23.5 m to 33.5 m which is adequate for construction of additional carriageway as per design. Thus, it determined that construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turn in this section will strictly follow the existing ROW and the LAR impacts will be limited to clearance of assets encroached within the available ROW. Therefore, acquisition of additional ROW land will not be required for project road section denoted as Part A.
- **Part-B: Additional Carriageway Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km** (ACW Section from KM 248+000 to 265+390_17.4 Km): In this section, available ROW on either side of the centreline, ranges between 16.0 m to 20.1 meter which is inadequate to construct additional carriageway with designed U-turn. As per design, maximum ROW required for construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turns ranges between 20-23 meters on either side from the centreline of the existing carriageway. Therefore, in addition to clearance of assets located in the designated ROW, narrow strip (4-12 m wide) of privately owned land has to be acquired throughout this section except in urban/rural settlements where design provided both sides widening of existing carriageway. Further, in this section construction of an interchange loop is also planned at Km 265+390 for which design and alignment is yet not final. In addition to acquisition of additional land strip for construction of additional carriageway as per design, ROW land for interchange loop ramps will also be acquired in this part of road section.

4. The assessment of IR impacts and preparation of this draft LARP followed detailed design and issued tender drawings. The impact inventory and census are almost complete to the extent of assets encroached within the ROW limits along project road section presented as part-A. However, the impact inventory and census for project road section presented in Part B will be reviewed and updated after marking alignment and required ROW limits as per design and publication of Section-6 notification under LAA 1894³ for additional land strip to be acquired. Albeit, this draft LARP is completed for appraisal of CAREC Tranche-02 project, however, it will have to be updated as an implementation ready final LARP after completing final assessment of impacts, census of DHs and entitlement, particularly for those who will face loss of titled land. Therefore, for award of civil works contract and commencement of works 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

³ The publication of section 6 notification is formal declaration about acquired land. After section 6 notification, the process to announce award is completed for payment of compensation for land.

entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and project works will not be allowed until full implementation of LARP is confirmed for entire project road section or in sections ready for construction (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed) and LARP implementations results are validated by an external monitor.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. As per land revenue record, available ROW for 101 km of project road sections for Km 164+600 to Km 265+390 varies between 220 feet (67.0 m) to 105 feet (32.2 m) in different villages through territorial jurisdiction of sub-districts (Tehsils) Rajanpur and Rojhan of District Rajanpur (Refer Table I-1). In project road sections denoted as Part A (ACW Section between Km 164+6000 to Km 248+390__83.4 Km) available ROW limit on either side from centreline of the existing carriageway ranges between 23.5m to 33.5m maximum. While for project road section denoted as Part B (ACW Section between Km 248+000 to Km 265+390__17.4 Km), the available ROW limit is between 16.0 m to 20.1 m maximum. 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. As per design, 20 meters (66 feet) ROW from centre line of the existing carriageway is adequate for constructing 7.3-meter-wide additional carriageway with 3 meter outer, 1-meter inner shoulder and a New Jersey Median between existing and additional carriageways. Whereas, at designed U-turn sections for construction of a three-lane carriageway (10.95-meter wide carriageway with 3-meter outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by a wider median, minimum required ROW will be 23 meters (75 feet) from the centre line of existing carriageway.

6. The review of design of additional carriageway and ROW land record confirmed that that construction of additional carriageway in project road section presented as part A (ACW Section from km 164+600 to Km 248+000__83.4 Km) will strictly follow existing ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. Whereas, 4 to 12-meter-wide additional land strip will be acquired along existing ROW limits for project road section presented as part B (ACW Section from KM 248+000 to 265+390__17.4 Km). In addition to additional land strip ROW for interchange loop ramps will also be acquired at km 265+390 in part B. The clearance of NHA owned ROW limits in entire project road section and acquisition of additional land strip to the extent of project road section denoted as Part B, will result in loss of arable land, 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 addition, ROW clearance will also impact community/public structures and assets encroached within the ROW limits along the entire project road section.

7. All affected assets located in the available and required ROW land 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 DPs and affected households. The inventory of losses with census data of DHs facing loss of their assets encroached within the ROW is complete, however impacts details and listed DHs for titled land in part B (ACW Section 248+000 to 265+390__17.4 Km) will have to be reviewed and updated after marking designed alignment and publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for titled land likely to be acquired.

8. The overall assessment indicated that the sub-project will require acquisition 37.34 acres of additional ROW land owned by 27 DHs, while clearance of encroached sections of existing ROW will impact residential structures/assets of 102 DHs, permanent commercial structures/assets of 314

DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 131 DHs. While acquisition of additional ROW land and clearance or ROW limits will result in loss of tress for 39 DHs and 49.80 acres (36.64 acres titled land and 13.16 acres encroached ROW) of cropped area of 94 DHs (23 DHs for titled land and 71 DHs cultivating encroached ROW). The assessment indicated that 375 DHs (61 DHs facing significant impacts on their residential structure and 314 DHs facing 10% and above loss of their productive commercial structure/assets) will experience sever impacts. Table ES-1 below depicts overall LAR impacts for entire project road section while the Table ES-2 provides a quick overview of affected households with impact types for part A and part B distinctively.

Table ES-I Impacted Assets with Number of DHs for entire project road section.

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
1	Affected Titled Land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Titled land (Part A) Affected Titled land (Part B) Total	Acres	--	--	Land acquisition in Part B.
			<u>37.34</u>	<u>27</u>	
			37.34	27	
2	Affected cropped area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected crop area (Titled land, Part B) Affected crop area (encroached ROW, Part A) Total	Acres	36.64	23*	Land acquisition in Part B and clearance of ROW in part A.
			<u>13.16</u>	<u>71</u>	
			49.80	94	
3	Loss of Tree <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree Loss (Titled Land, Part B) Tree loss (Encroached ROW, Part A&B) Total	Number	15	3*	Land acquisition in Part B and clearance of existing ROW in part A.
			<u>191</u>	<u>36</u>	
			106	39	
4	Affected Residential Structure/Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Residential Structure (Titled land) Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW limits) Total	Number	-	-	Both side widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW in part A and Part B.
			<u>277</u>	<u>102</u>	
			277	102	
5	Affected Permanent Commercial Structure/assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Affected Com. Structures (Titled Land) Affected Com. Structures (Encroached ROW) Total	Number	-	-	
			<u>523</u>	<u>314</u>	
			523	314	
6	Affected Temporary Commercial Structure/assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income generating i.e. stalls/kiosk (Encroached ROW) Non-income generating structure/assets Total	Number	71	57*	
			<u>183</u>	<u>74*</u>	
			254	131	
7	Other Assets (Minor structures)	Number	20	5	
	Severely Affected <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly affected Residential Structures 10% and more loss of productive Commercial Structure. Total	Number	--	61*	
			--	<u>314*</u>	
				375*	
8	DHs facing Business loss/Employment Loss <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset Owners DHs (Commercial structures) Renter Business operators DHs (Commercial structures) Temporary commercial structures (DHs for Stalls/kiosks) Employment Loss Total	Number	-	314*	DHs losing business and employment are linked to income generating permanent and temporary commercial assets.
			-	105	
			--	67*	
				16	
				502	
	Vulnerable	Number	--	43*	The DHs with income level below national poverty line.
	Grand Total of DHs (DHs with *sign are not added to avoid multiple count).	Number	-	807	

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
	Community and Public Structures/Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly affected (Mosques) Partial/insignificant impact on community assets Total	Number	20 <u>18</u> 38	- - -	Community mosques and allied assets.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public structure/ Road side infrastructure & Utilities (Waiting sheds, signboards, gas, water and power supply lines etc.) Total	Number	6 <u>27</u> 33	- -	Edu/Health, Police, NHAs and other service providing departments

9. ROW clearance for project purpose will impact 39 community structures including significantly affected 20 mosques (impacts prayer halls and abolition areas), partially affected 11 mosques (impact limited to boundary walls, washing areas etc) and 8 other assets (handpumps, signboard and graves etc). In addition to community structures, project will affect public structures including School (1), NHA rooms (2), boundary walls of police station and telecommunication office (2) and one small mosque at a railway crossing point (Km 216+600), managed by local employees of railway department. Clearance of ROW will also affect other public infrastructures and utilities including, waiting sheds (7), water supplies (2), gas pipeline (1) and village sign boards 17. sign boards the class rooms facing to road side are affected), The impacted community and public structures particularly mosques and the school building will result in disruption of community facilities if not restored timely.

10. Impacted commercial structures/assets will result in business and economic loss for 502 DHs including 381 structure owners (314 owners of permanent structures i.e. roadside hotels/shops and 67 owners of temporary/movable structures i.e. stalls/kiosk), 105 renter business operators and 16 employees working in impacted commercial structures. The impact assessment confirmed that the loss of income and livelihood will be temporary and transitory which will be restored after restoration of affected permanent commercial structures/assets at same and/or nearby location owned by the DHs or space allocated within RWO for relocating income generating temporary structures (stalls/kiosks). Construction of designed 4 lane carriageways in urban section will occupy 30 m (max.) ROW (15 m on either side from the centre line) out of available 32 m to 67m ROW (16 m to 33.5 m on either side from the centre line of existing carriageway). Thus, adequate free ROW space will be available for relocating stall/kiosks of DHs facing loss of income generating temporary/movable assets. While, retrieval of ROW limits will not fully affect the permanent structures that have been extended within encroached ROW by adjoining land/structure owners, who will restore/reconstruct (if restoration by repair of damaged part is not possible) their affected commercial structure at same place or nearby land owned by the DHs outside ROW limits.

11. The census results represent that 6456 persons are linked to 807⁴ DHs facing project impacts due to loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway Kashmore to Ranjanpur sub-project under Tranche-02 of the MFF. Except for 27 DHs noted titled DHs for land loss category, all other DHs will face impacts to their structures encroached in the ROW so are termed as non-titled. Due to significantly affected residential structures 61 DHs (with 488 persons) will experience severe impacts and physically displacement while 314 DHs will experience

⁴ Total DHs covered during census survey is 807, out of which 24 DHs refused to share their family information, therefore, census data for 783 DHs was compiled and analyzed. Analysis of census data confirmed average household size of 8 persons which was factored in to estimate population for all 807 households as 6456 persons.

severe impacts due to 10% or more loss of their income generating commercial structures/assets. While only 43 DHs noted as vulnerable include 8 affected residential structure owners and 35 commercial structure/asset owners with their income below official poverty line. The DHs falling in other vulnerability parameters i.e. the landless, elderly, women household and physically challenged (disabled) were not identified. Summary Table ES-2 depicts a quick over view of all types of displaced households against each impact category. As the number of significantly impacted DPs is above the threshold level of 200 persons, so this sub-project is screened as category A for IR impacts.

Table ES-2: Summary table for DHs with impact category

Different impact categories	Total DHs	Titled DHs	Non titled DHs	Severely Affected DHs	Vulnerable DHs
Part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_ 83.4 Km)					
Loss of residential structures	84	-	84	50	4
Loss of Commercial structures	361	-	361	277	25
Renter Business Operators	57	-	57	-	-
Loss of Cropped area	71	-	71	-	-
Loss of trees	36	-	36	-	-
Sub-total	609	-	609	327	29
Part B: (ACW Section) from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390 (17.4 Km)					
Loss of land	27	27	-	0	-
Loss of residential structures	18	-	18	11	4
Loss of commercial structures	89	-	89	37	10
Renter Business Operators	48	-	48	-	-
Employees	16	-	16	-	-
Loss of Cropped area	23*	23*	-	-	-
Loss of trees	3*	3*	-	-	-
Sub-total	198	27	171	48	14
Grand Total	807	27	780	375	43

(DHs with *sign are not added to avoid multiple count)

C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs

12. Census survey of 100% DHs (783 DHs) facing loss of their assets and sample based socio-economic survey of 15 % of affected household population was done during IR impact assessment. As per census and socio-economic survey results, the males comprise 56.3% of the members of the displaced households (DHs). Overall, 55.4% of the members of the DHs are literate with 65.5% male and 44.6% females are literate. Around 39.5% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Other households are engaged in labour works (12.7%), business (30.1%) and service (17.7%). Monthly earning of 5.5% DHs is around Rs. 20,000 or less. About 26.6 % DHs earn between Rs. 200,001 to Rs. 30,000 and 34.3% DHs earn between Rs. 30,001-50,000. The remaining 33.7% of the DHs have monthly incomes above Rs. 50,000 per month. The income analysis indicated that the income of 43 DHs is below official poverty line so those are considered as vulnerable households. The DHs with other variables of vulnerability parameters i.e. the land less, elderly, women household and physically challenged (disabled) etc., were not identified.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

13. 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. From May-Jun;

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 11** 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.

14. All DPs were interested in this road sub-project 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.

15. 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 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

16. 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 of grievance redress systems will be established to 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 escalation 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 12**.

17. A project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be notified and placed in the project Implementation Unit at Kashmore. 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, 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. Nonetheless, 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

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

19. 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, DPs 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

20. 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' for the project is 10 December 2019.

21. As per entitlement provisions affected assets of all noted DHs in Part-A and Part-B of the project road section 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 significant loss of residential and commercial structures. R&R allowance will include transitional support, business loss allowance, severe impact allowance, 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.

22. In Part-A, total 609 DHs are entitled to compensation for their lost assets including crops (71 DHs) trees (36 DHs), residential structures (84 DHs), commercial structures owners (361 DHs including 294 DHs facing loss of productive assets and other 68 losing non-productive assets.) and renter business operators of affected commercial structures (57 DHs.). In addition to provided compensation costs Resettlement, Relocation and business loss allowances will be provided to eligible 351 DHs losing their income generating productive assets. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 327 structure owners/ DHs (50 DHs for residential structure owners and 277 DHs for commercial structure owners) will be entitled to severe impact allowance. Identified vulnerable 29 DHs are provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their entitled compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs.

23. While for Part-B, 198 DHs will be entitled for compensation on replacement cost against their lost assets i.e. land (27 DHs) and cops (23 DHs)⁵ trees (3 DHs), residential structures (18 DHs) and commercial structures (89 DHs), renter business operators in affected structures (48 Nos.) and facing employment loss (16 Nos.). In addition to provided compensation costs Resettlement, Relocation and business and employment loss allowances will be provided for 151 DHs (including 37 DHs permanent commercial asset owners, 50 DHs temporary/movable structure owners, 48 DHs doing business in rented structures and 16 employees. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 48 structure owners/ DHs (11 DHs for residential structures and 37 DHs for commercial structures) will be entitled to severe impact allowance. Identified vulnerable 14 DHs are provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their entitled compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs.

24. 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 land⁶ is not identified during preparation of draft LARP.

⁵ The DHs in crop loss category are same as of land and are not counted in total.

⁶ Term Temporary land occupation refers to Land required for construction of diversions and/or to provide construction facilities (establishment of construction camps, asphalt and batching plant etc) for a period required to execute project construction works. It is mostly leased on the agreed terms and conditions.

However, entitlement provisions for temporary occupation of land are included in the EM of this 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 which is added to Executive Summary as Attachment ES-1.

H. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

25. Total estimated budget required for implementation of Kashmore-Rajanpur sub-project LARP is Rs 732.520 million (Table ES-3). The breakdown of budgeted cost represents that the required funds for payment compensation and applicable Resettlement, Relocation and Rehabilitation (R&R) and income restoration costs for Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600-Km 248+000_83.4 Km) is Rs 456.337 million. While the estimated cost for payment of compensation for land impacted assets encroached in the ROW with applicable R&R allowances in Part-B is Rs. 190.199 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. 85.984 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. 6.465 million is provided for engaging an External Monitoring Agent.

Table ES-3: Summary Budget including applicable LAR Costs (Part-A& Part-B)

Sr. No.	Description	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part A	(Part-A: ACW Section from Km 164+600-Km 248+000_83.4 km)	
A	Payable compensation costs	
1	Crops Compensation (Encroached ROW)	1.496
2	Trees Compensation (Encroached ROW)	0.744
3	Structures Compensation (Encroached ROW)	401.795
B	Payable R&R costs	
1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support Allowance)	4.625
2	Commercial Permanent [Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator), Transport/Shifting, Severe Impact allowance for Structures & Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)]	44.583
3	Commercial Temporary (Relocation Assistance, Transport/Shifting, Business Loss & Employment Loss Allowance).	1.573
4	Vulnerability Allowances	1.523
	Total (A+B)	456.337
Part B	(Part-B: ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390__17.4 Km)	
C	Payable compensation costs	
1	Land Compensation (Tentative costs for titled land to be acquired)	107.353
2	Crops Compensation (Titled land)	4.164
3	Trees Compensation (Titled Land)	0.0496
4	Structures Compensation (encroached ROW)	61.755
D	Payable R&R costs in road Section	
1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support Allowance)	1.018
2	Commercial Permanent Structure [Relocation Assistance (Owner/Renter Operator), Transport/Shifting, Severe Impact allowance for Structures & Business Loss Allowance (Owner/Renter Operator)]	9.085
3	Commercial Temporary Structure (Relocation Assistance, Transport/Shifting, Business Loss & Employment Loss Allowance)	5.465
4	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	0.575
5	Vulnerability Allowances	0.735

Sr. No.	Description	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Total (C+D)	190.199
E	LARP Monitoring and Administration Support	
1	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost	6.465
2	4 Social Mobilizers	3.360
3	1 Qanoongo plus	1.680
4	2 Patwari	3.360
5	M&E cost (External monitoring agent will be engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 1% of the total LARP costs).	6.465
6	Contingencies @ 10% of the total cost	64.654
	Total (E)	85.984
	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	732.520
	Total in USD (1 USD = Pak Rs. 164.10)	USD 4.464 (million)

I. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

26. The LARP has been prepared based on the detailed design and tender drawings issued by the design consultants. Although design is final, however in sections involving land acquisition, the designed alignment and ROW limits required are not marked on the ground, and preliminary notification (section-4 notification) for acquiring additional ROW land in PART-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) is not yet issued to allow survey and assessment of land to be acquired for public purpose. Although inventory of losses and census of displaced households facing loss of assets encroached within ROW limits in part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600-Km to 248+000_83.4 Km) and part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) is completed based on detailed design, however, it was not possible to conduct final assessment of impacts related to loss of titled land and land-based assets in Part-B at this stage. Therefore, 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.

27. After approval of draft LARP and project appraisal, the project implementation unit (PIU) with requisite LAR and engineering/technical staff will be deployed. The PIU in coordination with design consultants will review the design alignment of additional carriageway and ROW markers will be installed to identify and assess additional ROW land required for project road section presented as Part-B and proposed exit entry loop carriageway at Km 265+390 during Q-3 of 2020. Based on final alignment and installed ROW markers, the PIU in coordination with district land revenue authorities, BOR Punjab will complete mandatory legal process for assessment of additional ROW land required for project road sections indicated in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) and at any other noted site to ensure issuance of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired land in Q-4 of 2020. Final assessment of LAR impacts particularly in sections involving land acquisition will follow issuance of section 6 notification under LAA for acquired land. Accordingly, the LAR impacts will be reviewed and inventory of losses with census of 100% DHs will be finalized in parallel with land acquisition process under LAW and implementation ready final LARP will be endorsed to ADB for review and acceptance by January, 2021. LARP implementation budget and monitoring arrangement will be ensured in parallel with LARP finalization. The ADB accepted LARP will be disclosed and put into implementation to ensure civil works contract could be awarded by Q-01 of 2021.

28. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DP 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. Nonetheless, 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 (RC⁷) either through negotiated settlement between⁸ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁹ 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.
		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.

⁷Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

⁸ 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

⁹ 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
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; 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.

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. • 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/non-titled 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. 17,500 /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.

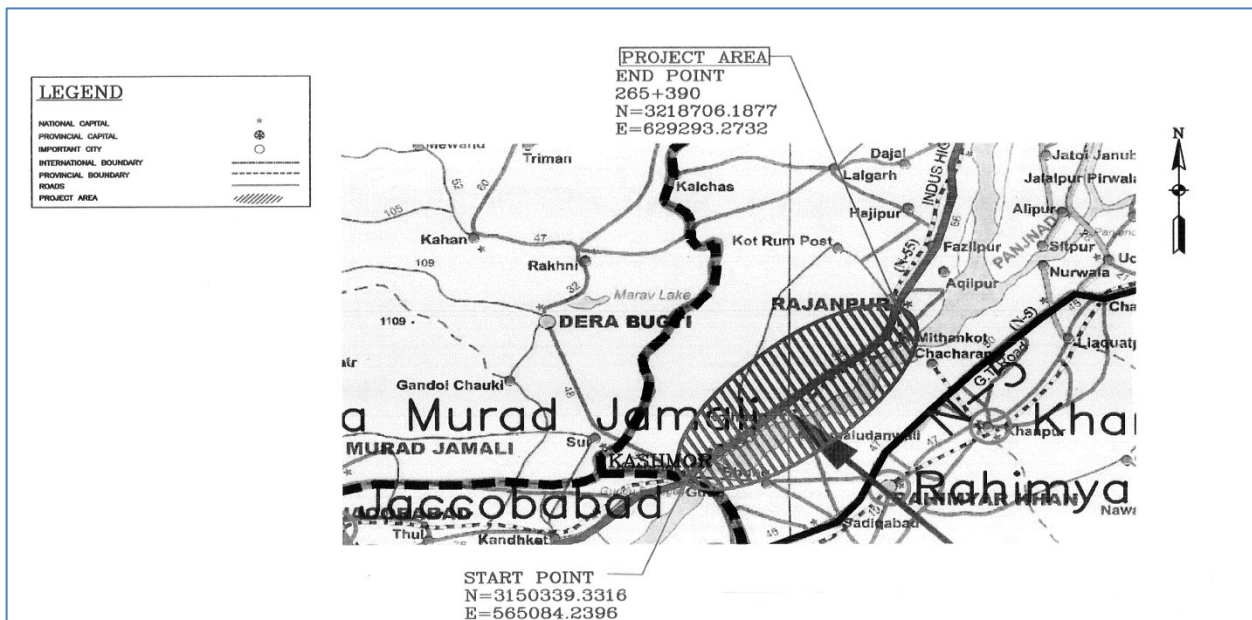
I. INTRODUCTION

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 (CAREC¹⁰ CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche-¹¹ 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 sub-project for the purpose of land acquisition, assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts and preparation/finalization of sub-project specific LARPs. This LARP is covers Kashmore–Rajanpur (101 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 Kashmore – Rajanpur



B. Sub-project Design Features

3. According to detailed design, the additional carriageway for Kashmor-Rajanpur Section starts at Km 164+600 and terminates at Km 265+390 and has a cumulative length of 101 Km. The

¹⁰ Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation.

¹¹ 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.

designed additional carriage will be constructed along the existing 2 lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the sub-project road section of N-55 into 4 lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. The salient design features of additional carriageway and proposed cross-section for U-turn are summarized as under:

Main Carriageway

- Carriageway width: 7.3 meter wide 2 lane carriageway (3.65 meter wide each lane)
- Shoulders width: 3 meter 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-turn sections

- 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 and 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 may vary between 13-14 meters which will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW of the N-55 along the existing carriageway. While at designed U-turn locations the pavement width of additional carriageway way with wider median will be more of less 20 meters. 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 along roadside rural settlement and urban sections 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 sub-project road section, traverses through lands of 21 land revenue estates (village settlements) in the territorial jurisdictions of two Tehsils (sub-districts) i.e. Rojhan and Rajanpur of the District Rajanpur and its acquired ROW (as of land record) varies between 105 ft to 220 ft (32.0 m to 67.0 m). The village wise ROW land record provided by the District Land Revenue Officer presented that the acquired ROW in 13 villages (i.e. 12 villages of tehsil Rojhan and 01 village of tehsil Rajanpur) varies between 154 feet to 220 feet (47.0 m to 67.0 meter) while the acquired ROW in 8 villages of Tehsil Rajanpur ranges between 105 feet to 132 feet. (32.0 m to 40.2 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	Chainages	Tehsil	District	ROW Width		
					Feet	Meters	Karam
1	Suri	Start: Km 164+600 To	Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
2	Pati Shahwali		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
3	Shah wali Khas		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
4	Garri suri		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Chainages	Tehsil	District	ROW Width		
					Feet	Meters	Karam
5	Dingri suri	End: Km 248+000	Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
6	Chakmit No.3		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
7	Chakmit No.2		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
8	Chakmit No.1		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
9	Dilbar		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
10	Safdarabad		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
11	Tariqabad		Rojhan	Rajanpur	154	47	28
12	Giyanmar		Rojhan	Rajanpur	220	67	40
13	Bhag		Rajanpur	Rajanpur	154	47	28
14	Basti Dhengar		Start: Km 248+000 To End: Km 265+400	Rajanpur	Rajanpur	121	37
15	Kotla Noor Muhammad	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	110	34	20
16	Dagu	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	105	32	19
17	Kotla Nasir	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	132	40.2	24
18	Raqba Nabi Shah	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	110	34	20
19	Rajanpur No.1	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	110	34	20
20	Sarwarabad	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	110	34	20
21	Rajanpur No.2	Rajanpur		Rajanpur	110	34	20

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 Kashmore to Rajanpur. 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 Kashmore and Rajanpur cities along N-55. The available ROW 105 to 220 feet (32.0 m to 67 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. Construction of a new 4-lanes carriageway on alternate new alignment was another option. This requires acquisition of approximately 500 acres of land for 40 meters wide and 101 km new ROW for the Kashmore- Rajanpur Section. This option could have resulted in significant loss of agricultural land with residential and productive assets. Therefore, this option was not considered and assessed for the project purpose.

11. **Option-3: Construction of 101 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.

12. 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)

13. As per detailed design, more or less 20 meters (67 feet) ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is required for construction of additional carriageway with its designed embankment width of 13-14 meters separated by a new Jersey Barrier at the inner shoulder between new and existing carriageways. As per land record, available ROW from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000 (83.4 km section) ranges between 47.0 meter to 67.0 meters (23.5 meter-33.5 meter on either side from centreline of existing carriageway) and from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390 (17.4 km) the ROW ranges between 32.0 meter to 40.2 meter (16.0 meter- 20.1 meter on either side from centreline of existing carriageway). 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 sections where available ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is 20 meters or below.

14. 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 sub-project 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 Additional Carriageway Section with respect to LAR Impacts

15. As per detailed design construction of additional carriage way along the existing carriageway will follow the existing alignment and the ROW limits. The screening and assessment of impacts confirmed that the available ROW from Km 164+600-Km 248+000 (83.4 Km) is adequate and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged for constructing additional carriageway in said section. While for section from Km 248+000 to 265+390 (17.4 Km) it is noted that the construction of additional carriageway will require acquisition of a narrow land strip (5m to 10 m wide) in addition to clearance of the assets established in encroached ROW of existing carriageway.

16. Keeping in view identified impacts in sections where existing ROW is followed and in section where acquisition of additional ROW land is envisaged, the inventory of losses with impact details are presented separately for each section of project road as explained below in this draft LARP. Accordingly, the compensation costs, entitled resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration costs are estimated separately and provided in the itemized LARP budget. The objective for distinct assessment and presentation of impacts, compensation entitlement costs and entitled DHs in two parts is to pinpoint sections involving land acquisition for facilitating the project implementation team in fixing design and alignment in pointed section, marking ROW limits, initiating land acquisition process and getting the land notified under section 6 of LAA for final assessment and updating of this draft LARP as an implementation ready final LARP.

- **Part-A: Additional Carriageway Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km (ACW Section from km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km):** In this section, minimum ROW required for construction of designed additional carriageway with U-turns¹² at selected locations will be 23 meters from the centreline of existing carriageway. While, available ROW

¹² In total 10 U- turns are designed between Km 164+600-248+000 at km 170+700, km 177+600, km 187+700, km 199+500, km 201+800, km 211+300, km 219+900, km 225+400, km 236+700 and Km 242+100.

on either side from the centreline of existing carriageway ranges between 23.5 m to 33.5 m which is adequate for construction of additional carriageway as per design. Thus, it determined that construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turn in this section will strictly follow the existing ROW and the LAR impacts will be limited to clearance of assets encroached within the available ROW. Therefore, acquisition of additional ROW land will not be required for project road section denoted as Part A.

- **Part-B: Additional Carriageway Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km** (ACW Section from KM 248+000 to 265+390_17.4 Km): In this section, available ROW on either side of the centreline ranges between 16 m to 20.1 m which is inadequate to construct additional carriageway with designed U-turn¹³. As per design, maximum ROW required for construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turns ranges between 20-23 meters on either side from the centreline of the existing carriageway. Therefore, in addition to clearance of assets located in the designated ROW, narrow strip (4-12 m wide) of privately owned land has to be acquired throughout this section except in urban/rural settlements where design provided both sides widening of existing carriageway. Further, in this section construction of an interchange loop is also planned at Km 265+390 for which design and alignment is yet not final. In addition to acquisition of additional land strip for construction of additional carriageway as per design, ROW land for interchange loop ramps will also be acquired in this part of road section.

17. This draft LARP is prepared based on detailed design and Row land record provided by the District Land Record office and the land revenue officers of District Rajanpur. The assessed LAR impacts including inventory of assets encroached within ROW and census of DHs occupying affected assets is complete for the road sections presented a Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) in the draft LARP. While for road sections presented as Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km), the LAR impacts and census for DHs facing titled land and encroaching ROW is incomplete, and it will be reviewed and updated based on finalized design/alignment and publication of section-6 notification¹⁴ under LAA 1894 for additional ROW land to be acquired. Keeping in view the design and alignment issues for project road section where acquisition of additional RWO land is identified to fit the design requirements, this draft LARP is prepared for project appraisal that will be updated as an implementation ready final LARP including final inventory of losses linked to DHs, compensation entitlements with itemized budget immediate after installing ROW markers as per finalized design/alignment for additional carriageway and interchange loop ramps at selected sections/sites and publication under section 6 notification for acquired land.

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

18. This draft LARP is prepared by following the detailed engineering design that include complete inventory of losses and census of DHs facing loss of their assets encroached within the RWO limits in project road sections presented as Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km). While, the impact inventory and census for DHs losing titled land in Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) is based on preliminary assessment because additional ROW land is not

¹³ Two U-turns designed between Km 248+000 to 265+390 are located at km 249+100 and 252+700.

¹⁴ The publication of section 6 notification is formal declaration about acquired land. After section 6 notification, the process to announce award is completed for payment of compensation for land.

marked at site and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is not yet invoked. Hence, the impact inventory and census for project road section presented in Part B is subject to review and updating after marking final alignment as per design and publication of Section-6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired additional ROW Land. Albeit, this draft LARP is completed for appraisal of CAREC Tranche-02 project, however, the inventory of losses and census of DHs will be revised and updated and based on final assessment after fixing alignment, installing ROW markers and publication of section 6 notification for acquired land under LAA 1894. Accordingly, this draft LARP will be updated as an implementation ready final LARP. Therefore, following LARP related conditions will be adhered to for award of contract and commencement of civil works.

- **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. Final LARP will 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 and project works will not be allowed until full implementation of LARP is confirmed for entire project road section or in sections ready for construction (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed) and LARP implementations results are validated by an external monitor.

II.SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

19. 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.

20. The detailed measurement survey of affected assets and census of DHs were conducted from 1-31 May 2019 and the inventory of losses linked to displaced persons was prepared 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 maintenance/NHA and land revenue staff from 1-15 December 2019. 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.

21. 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 revivification of impacted assets and marking of construction limits and installation of ROW markers at site. Such consultations were carried out from 1-31 May; and 1-15 Dec 2019.

A. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

22. As per land revenue record, available ROW for 101 km of project road sections for Km 164+600 to Km 265+390 varies between 220 feet (67.0 m) to 105 feet (32.0 m) in different villages through territorial jurisdiction of sub-districts (Tehsils) Rajanpur and Rojhan of District Rajanpur (Refer Table I-1). In project road sections denoted as Part A (ACW Section between Km 164+6000 to Km 248+390__83.4 Km) ranges between 154 to 220 feet (47.0 – 67.0 m). While for project road section denoted as Part B (ACW Section between Km 248+000 to Km 265+390__17.4 Km), the available ROW varies between 105 to 132 feet (32.0 - 42.2 m). Thus, the available ROW on either side for the centreline ranges between 23.5 m to 33.5 m for part A section and 16.0 m to 20.1 m for part B section. As per design, 20 meters (66 feet) ROW from centre line of the existing carriageway will be adequate for constructing additional carriageway, whereas, at designed U-turn sections minimum ROW required will be upto 23 meters (75 feet) from the centre line of existing carriageway to construct U-turn with additional turning lane and wider median for improved road safety..

23. The assessment of impacts confirmed that construction of designed additional carriageway sections presented as part A (ACW section between Km 164+600 to 248+000) with cumulative length of 83.4 Km will fit within the available ROW for N-55 and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to that extent. In this section, noted impacts are only related to clearance of assets established within encroached ROW limits by adjoining land owners. While, for additional carriageway section described as Part B (ACW section between Km 248+000 to Km 265+390) with cumulative length of 17.4 Km a narrow land strip (up to 4-12 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 addition, ROW

clearance will also impact community/public structures and assets encroached within the ROW limits along the entire project road section.

24. Additional land required for project road section presented as Part B (ACW section between Km 248+000 to Km 265+390__17.4 km) 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. The overall assessment indicated that the sub-project will require acquisition of 37.34 acres of additional ROW land owned by 27 DHs, while clearance of encroached sections of existing ROW will impact residential structures/assets of 102 DHs, permanent commercial structures/assets of 314 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 131 DHs. While acquisition of additional ROW land and clearance or ROW limits will result in loss of tress for 39 DHs and 49.80 acres (36.64 acres titled land and 13.16 acres encroached ROW) of cropped area of 94 DHs (23 DHs for titled land and 71 DHs cultivating encroached ROW). The assessment indicated that 375 DHs (61 DHs facing significant impacts on their residential structure and 314 DHs facing 10% and above loss of their productive commercial structure/assets) will experience sever impacts. Meanwhile, 486 DHs will face business loss due impacted commercial structures and 16 DHs will lose their employment. In total 43 DHs with their income levels below official poverty line are termed as vulnerable. Table below II-1 below depicts overall LAR impacts for entire project road section. In subsequent section, impacts data and information is compiled distinctly for project road sections where existing ROW is followed i.e. Part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and project road sections where additional ROW land will be acquired i.e. Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km).

Table II-1: Impacted Assets with Number of DHs for entire project road section.

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
1	Affected Titled Land	Acres	--	--	Land acquisition in Part B.
	• Affected Titled land (Part A)		37.34	27	
	• Affected Titled land (Part B) Total		37.34	27	
2	Affected cropped area	Acres	36.64	23*	Land acquisition in Part B and clearance of ROW in part A.
	• Affected crop area (Titled land, Part B)		13.16	71	
	• Affected crop area (encroached ROW, Part A) Total		49.80	94	
3	Loss of Tree	Number	15	3*	Land acquisition in Part B and clearance of existing ROW in part A.
	• Tree Loss (Titled Land, Part B)		191	36	
	• Tree loss (Encroached ROW, Part A&B) Total		106	39	
4	Affected Residential Structure/Assets	Number	-	-	Both side widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW in part A and Part B.
	• Affected Residential Structure (Titled land)		277	102	
	• Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW limits) Total		277	102	
5	Affected Permanent Commercial Structure/assets	Number	-	-	
	• Affected Com. Structures (Tilted Land)		523	314	
	• Affected Com. Structures (Encroached ROW) Total		523	314	
6	Affected Temporary Commercial Structure/assets	Number	71	57*	
	• Income generating i.e. stalls/kiosk (Encroached ROW)		183	74*	
	• Non-income generating structure/assets Total		254	131	
7	Other Assets (Minor structures)	Number	20	5	
	Severely Affected		--	61*	
	• Significantly affected Residential Structures				

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% and more loss of productive Commercial Structure. Total	Number	--	314* 375*	
8	DHs facing Business loss/Employment Loss Asset Owners DHs (Commercial structures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renter Business operators DHs (Commercial structures) Temporary commercial structures (DHs for Stalls/kiosks) Employment Loss Total	Number	- - --	314* 105 67* 16 502*	DHs losing business and employment are linked to income generating permanent and temporary commercial assets.
	Vulnerable	Number	--	43*	The DHs with income level below national poverty line.
	Grand Total of DHs (DHs with *sign are not added to avoid multiple count).	Number	-	807	
	Community and Public Structures/Assets <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significantly affected (Mosques) Partial/insignificant impact on community assets Total	Number	20 18 38	- - -	Community mosques and allied assets.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public structure/ Road side infrastructure & Utilities (Waiting sheds, signboards, gas, water and power supply lines etc.) Total	Number	6 27 33	- - -	Edu/Health, Police, NHAs and other service providing departments

1. Acquisition of Titled Land

25. As per land record, the available ROW for project road section presented as Part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) ranges between 154 feet to 220 feet (47.0 m to 67.0 m) and the ROW limits on either side from the centreline of the existing carriageway are between 77 feet to 110 feet (23.5 m to 33.5 m). In this section, additional carriageway separated by New Jersey Median 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. The available 23.5 m to 33.5 m ROW limits on either side of the centreline are fairly adequate to allow construction of additional carriageway with U-turns as per detailed design and thus acquisition of additional land strip is not envisaged to the extent of project road section presented as Part A (ACW section between Km 164+600 to 248+000__83.4 Km).

26. While for project road section denoted as Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 km), recorded and available ROW ranges between 105 feet to 132 feet (32.0 m to 40.2 m) and available ROW limits on either side from the centreline are between 52.5 feet to 66 feet (16.0 m to 20.1 m). As per design, additional carriageway separated by New Jersey barrier will be constructed mostly on left side of the existing road except in urbanized sections or along rural settlements where both sides widening of the existing carriageway is provided in the detailed design. The construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turns in this section will require about 23.0 m wide ROW limit from the centreline of existing carriageway. Meanwhile an exist/entry loop carriageway at Km 265+590 is also planned to provide smooth access for traffic to and from the Rajanpur city.

27. During impact assessment survey, acquisition of additional ROW land (4-12-meter-wide land strip) is identified and assessed for construction of additional carriageway in project road section denoted as part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 km). The recorded (as of land revenue record) ROW limits for the villages falling in this section and estimated land required

for each village to meet minimum ROW width required is presented in **Table II-2**. Further, at Km 265+390 (end point of Part B and project road section), an exist and entry carriageway loop is also proposed to facilitate the traffic from and to the Rajanpur city area but design and alignment of exit /entry loops is yet to be confirmed and marked at site. The potential impacts due to acquisition of titled land for additional carriageway have been assessed and discussed in para below however, likely impacts from exit-entry loop will be assessed and included in implementation ready final LARP after fixing design/alignment of the loops and completing the land acquisition process (publication of section 6 notification) under LAA.

Table II-3: Village-wise additional ROW Land Required

Sr. No.	Chainage (km)		Name of Village	Tehsil/District	NHA ROW as per Revenue Record		Additional ROW (land strip) to be acquired (m)
	From	To			Feet	Meters	
B	Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)						
1	248+000	265+390	Basti Dhengar	Rajanpur	121	37	7
2			Kotla Noor Muhammad	Rajanpur	110	34	10
3			Dagu	Rajanpur	105	32	12
4			Kotla Nasir	Rajanpur	132	40	4
5			Raqba Nabi Shah	Rajanpur	110	34	10
6			Rajanpur No.1	Rajanpur	110	34	10
7			Sarwarabad	Rajanpur	110	34	10
8			Rajanpur No.2	Rajanpur	110	34	10

28. It is approximated that 37.34 acres of privately-owned agricultural land owned by 27 households will have to be acquired for the identified section to meet minimum ROW requirement for the road section from KM 248+000 to 265+390. The ROW land record available in the district and local land revenue offices was accessed and based on that respective landowner households and local community were approached for census survey and determine ownership status (titled landowners and/or occupants/cultivators having legalizable title under local and customary laws/practices) with extent of land loss faced by respective landowners/occupants. Precise assessment of land with identified number of titled owners and non-titled (formal/informal) occupants eligible for compensation was not achievable at draft LARP stage because land to be acquired is not physically marked and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is not yet invoked. Therefore, final assessment of the land parcels acquired for additional ROW land for carriageway section and interchange loop ramps with potential number of titled and non-titled occupants will be completed after fixing design/alignment, physical marking of ROW land and publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for land to be acquired. Accordingly, this draft LARP will be revised and updated into implementation ready based on final assessment of impacts on titled land and other assets located within and along the available and required ROW limits. **Table II-4** summarizes the extent of acquired ROW land and potential number of DHs who will face loss of their land. Details are presented in **Annex 4**.

Table II-4: Affected Assets and DHs

Project Road Section	Impacted Assets	Impact Magnitude (Acres)	Number of DHs
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)	Loss of Titled land	--	--
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)	Loss of Titled land	37.34	27
Total		37.34	27

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

2. Affected Cropped Area

29. During detailed measurement surveys, it was assessed that clearance of RWO in project road section termed as Part A (ACW, Section Km 164+600 to 248+000_ 83.4 Km) will result in loss of crops cultivated on 13.16 acres of encroached ROW by the adjoining 71 land owner households. While acquisition of additional land strip for project road section from Km 248+000 to 265+390 will result in loss of 36.64 acres of titled arable land owned by 23 DHs. The overall assessment indicated loss of 49.8 acres of cropped land of 94 DHs due to clearance of ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land. During census and socio-economic survey, the land holding for each DH was recorded and extent of lost productive assets were analysed. The impact analysis confirmed that the loss of productive arable land will range between 0.03-0.65 acres which is 0.08% to 7.0% of the productive arable land owned by the DHs. Due to loss of productive agricultural land and restricted access to use of NHA's ROW for future cultivation 94 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. The analysis confirmed that the loss of productive arable land 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. Nonetheless after marking final alignment and completing land acquisition process under law, updated inventory of losses and census will be included in the updated/implementation ready LARP. The crop owners and affected cropped area is summarized in **Table II-5**, while the details are presented in **Annex 4**.

Table II-5: Affected Cropped Area

Impact	Affected Area (Acres)	DHs (Nos.)	Extent of Impact		Remarks
			< 10%	> 10%	
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_ 83.4 Km)					
Crops/ cropped area (Encroached ROW)	13.16	71	71	-	Restricted uses of ROW for cultivation will have intangible impact on the productivity of titled arable land of the DHs.
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_ 17.4 Km)					
Crops/ cropped area (Titled land)	36.64	23	23	-	Acquisition of narrow land strip and clearance of ROW will not significantly impact productive land owned by the DHs.
Total	49.8	94	94	-	-

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

3. Loss of Trees

i. Affected Private Trees

30. The trees grown within ROW land subject to clearance for construction of project road were enumerated for finalizing impact inventory during impact assessment survey. All enumerated trees will need to be removed during the project implementation. A total of 206 trees, including 64 wood trees and 142 fruit trees of different types and species will be removed due to clearance of ROW limits throughout project road alignment and acquisition of additional ROW land in section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390. All identified wood trees of different types were measured and assessed based on girth of the trunk and wood volume. While the fruit trees were assessed on the age and production value of the trees.

31. These wood and fruit trees are owned by 39 (12 DHs for wood tree and 27 DHs for fruit trees). The summary of affected private wood and fruit trees in project road sections denoted as Part

A and Part B with number of DHs for each type are provided in **Table II-6** & **Table II-7** below while detailed list of affected trees with their respective owners are presented in **Annex 5**.

Table II-6: Affected Private Wood/ Timber Trees

Type of Wood/ Timber Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHs (No.)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)						
Neem	8	1	4	-	3	3
Shesham	44	17	25	2	-	7
Sub-total	52	18	29	2	3	10
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)						
Neem	4	4	-	-	-	-
Shesham	8	6	-	2	-	2
Sub-total	12	10	-	2	-	2
Total	64	28	29	4	3	12

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

Table II-7: Affected Private Fruit Trees

Type of Fruit Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Ages of Trees					DHs (No.)
		Upto to 3 years	=>3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 9 years	10 years and above	
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)							
Banana	5	-	5	-	-	-	1
Beri	22	-	7	10	5	-	8
Date	67	33	14	5	11	4	12
Lemon	2	-	-	-	2	-	1*
Mango	27	-	-	-	10	17	5
Orange	16	-	-	-	16	-	1*
Sub-total	139	33	26	15	44	21	26
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)							
Beri	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
Sub-total	3	-	-	-	-	3	1
Total	142	33	26	15	44	24	27

* DHs with multiple impacts counted once in total to avoid duplications.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

ii. Affected Forest/NHA Trees Grown in ROW

32. 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 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. Total 6675 trees, including 6600 wood trees and 75 fruit trees of different types and species were identified. 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. The summary of affected wood and fruit trees grown by for each type are provided in **Table II-7 (i) and Table II-7 (ii)** below while detailed list of affected trees with their respective owners are presented in **Annex 6**.

Table II-7 (i): Affected Forest/NHA owned Wood/ Timber Tree in ROW

Type of Wood/ Timber Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)			
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)					
Acacia (Kikar)	2,947	1036	1613	220	78
Eucalyptus	1,666	583	447	466	170
Shesham	3	-	3	-	-
Sub-total	4,616	1619	2063	686	248
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)					
Acacia (Kikar)	713	251	390	53	19
Eucalyptus	1,264	442	340	353	129
Neem	3	-	1	2	-
Sheesham	4	-	4	-	-
Sub-total	1,984	693	735	408	148
Total	6,600	2,312	2,798	1,094	396

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

Table II-7 (ii) Affected Forest/NHA owned Fruit Trees in ROW --

Type of 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
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)						
Beri	1	-	-	-	-	1
Date Palm	12	-	-	3	9	-
Mango	4	-	-	-	-	4
Sub-total	17	-	-	3	9	5
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)						
Beri	2	-	-	2	-	-
Date	40	-	20	20	-	-
Jaman	16	-	-	16	-	-
Sub-total	58	-	20	38	-	-
Total	75	-	20	41	9	5

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

4. Loss of Private Affected Structures

33. In rural settlement/urban sections, instead of constructing additional carriageway, both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed to avoid and minimize impacts on titled land and residential/commercial assets (Cross-section of urban section in **Annex-1** referred). The designed pavement width of 4-lane dual carriageway in urbanized section will be 26-28 meters, which will strictly follow the available NHA owned ROW limits. Therefore, structures/assets encroached within NHA's ROW (32 m-40 m) were enumerated and assessed during impact assessment and census

survey for this LARP. Since, acquisition of additional land strip in urbanized sections is avoided, so titled land owners are not noted for structure loss category. The sections below provide details about affected residential and commercial structures and assets that are encroached within ROW limits and will be removed for execution of project works. As acquisition of tilted land/structures is not envisaged in urbanized sections, therefore the DHs facing loss of their structures are termed as non-titled occupants in the ROW. However, during updating of LARP, impacts and census of the DHs in all sections will be reviewed and inventory of losses will be updated by segregating titled and non-titled residential and commercial structure owners if any titled structure owner is identified.

i. Residential Structures

34. 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 impact inventory 102 DHs will face loss of their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits. Due to clearance of ROW limits, 61 DHs will experience severe impacts and physical displacement because they will lose more than 10% covered area of their main residential units i.e. living rooms with other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories and boundary wall etc. Other 41 residential assets owner DHs will face partial and insignificant impacts because of limited loss of boundary wall 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.

35. Total affected covered area of impacted residential structures is 50,401.32 ft², and affected boundary walls are measured as 4,149.25 running feet (rft.). All identified impacted structures and assets are encroaching the designated ROW which will have to be cleared for execution of sub-project works. In addition, 103.45 ft² covered area of a cattle yard and 170.19 ft² area of cattle feeding-box (masonry structure) will be affected due to clearance of the ROW at one location. At identified locations, the ROW limits will be retrieved to the extent of construction limits and due to loss of encroached assets no significant impacts are envisaged on the productive capacity and value of the cattle yard. **Table II-8** summarizes the impacted residential structures and assets with number of owners/DHs in both the Part A and the Part B project road sections. Detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex 7**.

Table II-8: Affected Residential Structures

Impact Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area
Significantly Affected Residential Structures					
Residential Houses (Part A: ACW section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	10	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	30	7,915.85 Sq. ft.
	13		Semi-Pacca	53	13,483.65 Sq. ft.
	27		Katcha	41	10084.33 Sq. ft.
Residential Houses (Part-B: ACW section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	4	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	4	5,142.57 Sq. ft.
	5		Semi-Pacca	11	3,266.09 Sq. ft.
	2		Katcha	4	3456.4 Sq. ft.
Sub-Total	61			143	31,484 Sq. ft.

Impact Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area
Partially Affected Residential Structures/ assets					
Residential Structures (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	3	Thatch Shed	Semi-Pacca	10	2076.77 Sq. ft.
	1	Terrace	Pacca	2	711.03 Sq. ft.
			Semi-Pacca	10	2,221.35 Sq. ft.
	1	Mosque	Pacca	2	771.63 Sq. ft.
			Semi-Pacca	2	393.88 Sq. ft.
			Katcha	1	200.23 Sq. ft.
	7	Boundary Walls/ Gate/Foundation	Pacca	12	495.81 R.ft.
	14		Semi-Pacca	41	1664.43 R.ft.
	5		Katcha	9	319.79 R.ft.
	-	Washroom	Pacca	2	77.94 Sq. ft.
	1		Semi-Pacca	12	379.28 R.ft.
-	Hand Pump/ Motor Pump	Pacca	19	- Nos.	
Residential Structures (Part B: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	6	Boundary Walls/ Gate/Foundation	Pacca	6	613.75 R.ft.
	1		Semi-Pacca	2	173.89 R.ft.
	-		Katcha	1	34.45 R.ft.
Livestock Structures (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	1	Cattle Shed	Semi-Pacca	1	103.45 Sq. ft.
		Cattle Feeding Place (Manger)	Semi-Pacca	1	170.19 Sq. ft.
	1	Sign Board	Pacca	1	6 Sq. ft.
Sub-Total	41			134	7,052.26 Sq. ft.
Total (Part-A+B)	102			277	50,401.32 Sq. ft. 4,149.25 R.ft.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

ii. Commercial Structures

36. Clearance of encroached ROW limits within the urbanized sections will impact 797 commercial structures and assets that include significantly affected 523 permanent commercial structures such as roadside hotels/ shops and godowns owned by 314 DHs. Impact analysis showed that all 314 commercial structure 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.

37. The sub-project will also affect 11 logo/ green belt and a filling unit of petrol pumps and will require relocation of 254 movable structures including sheds (thatched and angle iron sheds with corrugated sheet extended with the shops) and wooden kiosk/cabins owned by 131 DHs (squatters/ encroachers). In addition, 20 other structures appended with the commercial assets including prayer places mosques, gates, walls, hand pumps and lavatories etc. extending in the ROW limits will be affected. **Table II-9** summarizes distinctly the different types of affected commercial structures and assets with number of DHs in the Part A and the Part B of project road section. The affected area is

calculated in square feet which is a basic unit used for assessment of structures. Chainage-wise and Tehsils wise details of these affected commercial structures are provided in **Annex 7**.

Table II-9: Affected Commercial Structures

Impact Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area
Permanent Structures (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	62	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	110	47,371.90 Sq. ft.
	210		Semi-Pacca	349	120248.75 Sq. ft.
	5		Katcha	6	1616.25 Sq. ft.
Permanent Structures (Part B: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	2	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	5	2,693.18 Sq ft
	30		Semi-Pacca	46	8803.15 Sq ft
	5		Katcha	7	1776.76 Sq ft
Sub-Total	314			523	182510 Sq. ft.
Movable Structures (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	1	Thatch sheds	Pacca	5	2,273.92 Sq. ft.
	32		Semi-Pacca	124	24374.88 Sq. ft.
	35		Katcha	51	18020.33 Sq. ft.
	3	Filling station Logo and greenbelt	Pacca	3	457.04 R.ft.
	1		Semi-Pacca	3	435.92 R.ft.
	2	Filling unit	Semi-Pacca	4	- Nos.
		Filling unit Canopy	Semi-Pacca	1	32.15 Sq. ft.
	1	Kiosks	Semi-Pacca	2	135.78 Sq. ft.
	2		Katcha	2	32.29 Sq. ft.
	2	Washroom	Pacca	2	77.94 Sq. ft.
Movable Structures (Part B: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	1	Sheds	Pacca	1	549.01 Sq ft
	24		Semi-Pacca	27	9167.12 Sq ft
	25		Katcha	27	6314.4 Sq ft
	2	Filling station Logo/greenbelt	Pacca	2	160.44 rft
Sub-Total	131			254	58703.9 Sq. ft.
Other Structures (Extended with Commercial Structures) (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+000)	1	Terrace	Pacca	2	561.93 Sq. ft.
			Semi-Pacca	1	658.82 Sq. ft.
	1	Washroom	Pacca	3	111.2 Sq. ft.
			Pacca	3	2684.64 Sq. ft.
			Semi-Pacca	4	318.88 Sq. ft.
	1	Other (Tandoor, Room), Sign Board, and pavement etc.)	Katcha	1	29.25 Sq. ft.
			Tubewell	1	- Nos.
2	Hand pump / Motor pump		5	- Nos.	
Sub-Total	5			20	4016.59 Sq. ft.
Total (A+B)	450			797	247,504.40 Sq ft 1053.4 rft

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

iii. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

38. The impacts to or loss of identified 797 commercial structures (523 permanent and fixed commercial structures i.e. roadside hotels and shops and 254 temporary/moveable commercial structures i.e. sheds and cabins/kiosks) will result in business/income loss of structure owners as well as the business operators who are renting the affected structures. The assessment indicated that 502 DHs including 381 structure owners (314 owners of roadside hotels and shops and 67 owners of income generating temporary/ movable structures), 105 renters business operators and 16 employees will face loss of business and employment opportunities until the impacted structures are restored and/or re-constructed at the same or nearby place. 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.

39. . During census, it was noted that the DHs facing impacts to their permanent 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 affect their structures which can be restored or the DHs can reconstruct (if restoration by repair of damaged part is not possible) at same place. In urban sections, impact assessment followed the designed cross-section wherein both sides widening of the existing carriageway is provided to up grade it as 4-lane dual carriageway separated by New Jersey Median. Construction of designed 4 lane carriageways in urban section will occupy 30.0 m (max.) ROW (15 m on either side from the centre line) out of available 32.0 m to 67.0 m ROW (16.0 m to 33.5 m on either side from the centre line of existing carriageway). Thus, adequate free ROW space will be available for relocating stall/kiosks of DHs facing loss of income generating temporary/movable assets. During census, it was noted that the DHs facing impacts to their permanent 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 affect their structures which can be restored or the DHs can reconstruct (if restoration by repair of damaged part is not possible) at same place. **Table II-10** below summarizes number of DPs facing temporary income loss. DPs wise details of these affected **Renter operators** are provided in **Annex 9**.

Table II-10: DHs facing Business/Income Loss

Sr. No.	Description	Number of DHs facing loss of Income source		
		Owners	Renter Operators	Total
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)				
Commercial Structures				
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	277	57	334
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	17	-	17
	Sub-total	294	57	351
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)				
Commercial Structures				
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	37	48	85
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	50	-	50
3	Employment loss	-	-	16
	Sub-total	87	48	151
	Total	381	105	502

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

5. Loss of Community and Public Structures

a) Mosques and allied structures

40. 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 20 mosques that will be significantly affected and will have to be relocated. 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.

41. For the purposes of compensation on replacement cost basis, the affected area of identified different types of affected structure 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 structure are presented in **Table II-11** below. Chainage wise details of these affected community/ public structures are provided in **Annex 10**.

Table II-11 Affected Community Structures

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Significantly Affected Mosques				
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	Pacca	Sq. ft	4	68.82
	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	13	6723.51
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area (Part B: ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390)	Pucca	Sq. ft	1	64.59
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	2	1599.84
Sub-Total Total			20	
Partially affected Mosques/Madrassa				
Affected washroom with no impacts to mosque hall. Shops (appended to one mosque) Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	Katcha	Sq. ft	4	809.95
	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	2	409.07
Boundary Wall (Part A: ACW Section Km 164+600 to Km 248+00)	Pacca	Rft	1	20
	Semi-Pacca	Rft	4	172.81
Sub-total			11	
Other Assets				
Hand Pump (Part A)	-	Nos.	2	-
Hand Pump (Part B)	-	Nos.	1	-
Signboard (Part B)	Pacca	Sq. ft	4	210.92
Graveyard (Part B)	Pacca	rft.	1	-
Sub-total of other assets			8	
Total			39	9886.7 Sq.ft 192.81 R.ft

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

42. Construction of an additional carriageway will leave no space to reconstruct and re-establish significantly affected 20 mosques and restore 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.

43. 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 20 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 reconstruction 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

44. The project will affect 1 school (the class rooms facing to road side are affected), 2 NHA room and 2 boundary walls of PTCL and Police station. Besides, one small mosque at a railway crossing point (Km 216+600), managed by local employees of railway department will be dislocated. The impacted public structures particularly the school building and the mosques 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-12** including locations of the identified structures.

Table II-12: Affected Public Structures

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)				
School (Rooms)	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	1	1,614.74
NHA Room	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	2	129.18
PTCL/Police Station (Boundary Walls)	Semi-Pacca	R.ft.	2	247.65
Mosque (Manage by Railway Department)	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	1	322.95
Sub-total			6	2093.87 Sq.ft (247.65 R.ft)
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)				
-	-	-	-	-
Total			6	2093.87 Sq.ft (247.65 R.ft)

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

45. Although impact details and compensation costs for re-construction of affected rooms of public school, NHA room, mosque and boundary walls of PTCL and police station are included in this LARP., However, during design review by supervision consultants 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 school and mosque are not dismantled and cleared until replacement structures are constructed and made operational for continued public service.

c) Other Public infrastructure and Utilities

46. Besides public structure discussed above, ROW clearance will impact other road side public infrastructure and utilities including 7 waiting sheds for passengers, 1 tubewell with domestic water supply pipelines, one underground gas-pipeline with gas regulating unit, 11 village sign boards and 1 water filtration and supply unit. 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-13** below.

Table II-13 Affected Public Assets

Affected Public Assets/Infrastructure	No.	Remarks
Part A (ACW Section, Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_ 83.4 Km)		
Waiting sheds	4	Passenger waiting sheds and public infrastructure will be relocated and re-established through project cost.
Tubewell (managed by IPD)	1	
Gas Pipeline/ Gas supply unit	1	
Village Sign Board	6	
Sub-total	12	
Part B (ACW Section, Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)		
Passenger Waiting Sheds	3	The public infrastructure will be relocated and re-established through project works cost.
Village Signboards	11	
Water filtration and supply unit	1	
Sub-total	15	
Total	27	

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area

B. Impact on Vulnerable People

47. The census identified that the income of 43 DHs (35 DHs losing shops/ kiosks and thatched sheds and 8 DHs facing loss of residential structures) fall below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL)¹⁵. Due to fragile income levels, all 43 DHs with their income below OPL are considered as vulnerable. Out of noted 43 vulnerable DHs, 29 DHs are identified in project road section denoted as Part A and other 14 DHs are enumerated in project road section termed as Part B. Vulnerable DHs were not identified among DHs facing loss of arable titled land in project road

¹⁵ Officially designated minimum wage rate is considered

section denoted as and encroached ROW for cultivation at draft LARP stage. The vulnerable DHs against different impact types are summarized in table II-14 below. 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 7**. 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 as an implementation ready final LARP and/or even during implementation of final LARP, he/she will be considered for vulnerability assistance as per provisions in the LARP.

C. Impacts on Indigenous People from Kashmore-Rajanpur Sub-project

48. Indigenous peoples are people defined in international or national legislation as having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations that are often politically dominant. The screening/impact assessment survey of project confirmed that no IP groups reside along the proposed sub-project alignment and there will be no impact on such category of people due to the implementation of the Kashmore-Rajanpur Sub-project works for Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to 265+390_17.4 Km). Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the SPS (2009) are not triggered and there is no need for preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).

D. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR category of Kashmor-Rajanpur Section

49. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 6456 persons are linked to 807 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway (Kashmore to Ranjanpur Section). In total 480 DHs with a total population of 3840 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential structures and 10% and more loss of their productive asset because of land acquisition and clearance of the ROW limits for execution of sub-project works. In total 43 DHs are assessed as vulnerable due to their income level below poverty line.

50. As the number of significantly impacted DPs is above the threshold level of 200 displaced persons, so this sub-project is screened as category A for IR impacts. **Table II-14** 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 in both Parts of sub-project road section.

Table II-14 DHs/ DPs Experiencing Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly Affected		Vulnerable	Asset Owner DHs Entitled to Compensation	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	Non-Titled DHs	Titled DH
Part-A: (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)							
Residential Structures/Assets (encroached ROW limit)	84	672	50	400	4	84	---
Commercial Structures/assets (encroached ROW limit)	361	2888	277	2216	25	361	---
Renter business operators	57	456	57	456		57	---
Crops (encroached ROW limit)	71	568	-	-	-	71	---

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly Affected		Vulnerable	Asset Owner DHs Entitled to Compensation	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	Non-Titled DHs	Titled DH
Trees (encroached ROW limit)	36	288	-	-	-	36	---
Sub-total	609	4872	384	3072	29	609	
Part-B: (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 km)							
Titled land Owners	27	214	-	-	-	---	27
Residential Structures/Assets (encroached ROW limit)	18	144	11	88	4	18	---
Commercial Structures/assets (encroached ROW limit)	89	712	37	296	10	89	---
Renter business operators	48	383	48	384	-	48	---
Employment loss	16	128	-	-	-	16	---
Crops (titled land)	23*	-	-	-	-	---	23*
Trees (titled owners)	3*	-	-	-	-	---	3*
Sub-total	198	1584	96	768	14	171	27
Grand Total (Part-A&B)	807	6456	480	3840	43	780	27

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area

III.SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE

A. Data Collection

51. 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

52. 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% of displaced households.

53. 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.

54. 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.

ii. Detailed Measurement Survey

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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

59. 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 15% (115 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

60. The Kashmore – Rajanpur (101 km) subproject is located in the territorial jurisdiction of District Rajanpur of the Punjab Province. The sub-project road section traverses through farm lands and roadsides hamlets of 21 villages settlements located in the administrative territories of two tehsils (sub-districts) i.e. Rojahn and Rajanpur of the District Rajanpur.

61. The district is irrigated by canals irrigation system off taking from Taunsa barrage on Indus River. The predominant crops of the sub-project 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

62. District Rajanpur is divided in three administrative units, called Tehsils (sub-districts), namely Jampur, Rajanpur and Rojhan. The district is divided into 44 union councils. 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 district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the Assistant Commissioners/DDO (Revenue) offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (subdivision) headed by Assistant Commissioner has a revenue setup consisting of Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar, Qanungo and Patwari to administer and maintain land revenue record of the district. In land administration system, each sub

district is divided into revenue circles headed by a qanungo who looks after the work of several patwari in his circle. The patwari works as village accountant who is responsible to maintain an updated land and record of their villages. The people's participation in the political process is ensured through the elected institutions of a district council, tehsil councils and union councils.

b Population and Ethnic Groups

63. The district is spread over an area of 12,318 km². As per the national census reports of 2017-18, the total population of district Rajanpur is 1,995,893 out of which around 51.5 % (1,028,015) is male and 48.5% (967,878) is female. The overall literacy rate of Rajanpur District is 20.07% and out of which 29% are men and 11.3% are women.

64. Majority of the population is Muslims. Ethnically, they can be divided into four major groups such as Jat, Arain, Rajput and Balochi. The main ethnic/caste groups located in the subproject area are Jullan, Khogani, Sargani, Lajwani, Zinkani, Machi, Dumki, Lolai, Jutt Soreja, Harri, Siyal, Malik, Syed, Arain, Jaskani, Drishak, Gorraya, Awan, Ghazal and Metla, The julan, zinkani, Jut and Arain are scattered and settled in various parts of the district. The predominant first language is Saraiki followed by Balochi, Urdu and Punjabi.

c Family Life

65. 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

66. About 20.7% of the surveyed DHs live in Pacca houses and 65.2% live in semi-Pacca houses. While a minority (14.1 %) live in katcha houses. The public water supply facilities are limited in and about 87% 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.

Table III-1: Housing types available to DHs

Housing Facilities	Carriageway	
	No.	(%)
Pacca Structure	24	20.7
Semi-Pacca Structure	75	65.2
Katcha Structure	16	14.1
Total	115	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

e. Settlement Pattern

67. The sub-project area shows an asymmetrical settlement pattern generally fragmented in the form of small settlements locally named as Chak (Mouza). These Chaks are spread all over in the sub-project area. The chak is usually inhabited by close kinfolds or smaller segments of a community which is locally known as muhala. Some of the smaller chaks 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 Punjab.

68. 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

69. 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 (betakh). 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.

70. 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 landlord (headman of 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

71. 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

6. Household Size and Age Composition

72. During census and socioeconomic survey information about socio-economic profile and demographic details of the affected households were gathered and analysed. Efforts were ensured to collect household related details from all 807 DHs; however, household details were provided by 783 DHs (97%) and 24 DHs (3%) refused to share their family related information. Therefore, census data for 783 DHs was compiled, analysed and gender disaggregated household profile is presented in table below and subsequent sections. The results indicated that total population of 783 affected

household is **6264** persons and average household size is 8 persons/household, which is higher than overall district average which is 7.6. The household composition data has been further segregated and analysed in terms of male & female population. As per census survey, the male population is 56.3 % and females are 43.7% 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.

73. The DHs' members below 15 years is 24.1% and those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 21.5%. DHs members in working age group (16-55 years) are 75.9%. 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	1510	24.1	770	12.3	739	11.8
2	16-25	1347	21.5	695	11.1	651	10.4
3	26-35	1209	19.3	658	10.5	551	8.8
4	36-45	1027	16.4	557	8.9	470	7.5
5	46-55	921	14.7	651	10.4	269	4.3
6	56-65	251	4.0	194	3.1	56	0.9
		6,264	100	3527	56.3	2,737	43.7

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

7. Literacy and Education

74. The census revealed that 43.6% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Of the total, 34.5% male and 55.4% female are illiterate. The overall average of literate population in the surveyed households is 56.4% which is little below in comparison with the national average. The 65.5% males and 44.6% females are literate. Education status among the members of DP's household is shown in **Table III-3**.

Table III-3: Educational Status

Gender	% of Literacy status of population age 10 years and above							Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter-mediate	BA	MA & above	
Male (Nos.)	34.5 901	21.8 569	11.9 311	7.4 193	8.9 232	9.5 248	6.0 157	100.0 2,611
Female (Nos.)	55.4 1,122	29.9 605	5.9 119	5.1 103	1.2 24	1.5 30	1.0 20	100.0 2,024
Both Sex (Nos.)	43.6 2,022	25.3 1174	9.3 430	6.4 296	5.5 257	6.0 278	3.8 177	100.0 4,635

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

8. Occupation Pattern

75. 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 39.5% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector; DHs engaged in labour-works are 12.7 %. Around 30.1% of DHs are engaged in business. The remaining 17.7% 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 and 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	Service Sector	Government service	Total
%	39.5	12.7	30.1	10.9	6.8	100
(No.)	309	99	236	86	53	783

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

9. Average Land Holdings

76. The census and DMS of DHs indicated 98 households in category of land and crop losses due to restricted ROW land uses along the carriageway. Of the total 98 surveyed DHs in land/crop loss category, DHs having farm sizes up to 5 acres are 58.2%. The DHs with land holding size between 5-10 acres, and those having their farm sizes between 11-20 acres are 10.2% and 20.4%. Only 11.2% of surveyed households has their land farm sizes above 20 acres. **Table III-5** shows the landholdings status of the 98 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	Upto 5	57	58.2
2	>5 -10	10	10.2
3	>10-15	19	19.4
4	>15- 20	1	1.0
5	> 20	11	11.2
Total		98	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

10. Income Level and Poverty

77. 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 1.0% of DHs are having monthly income of rupees 10000 or less. Another, 4.5% of the DHs earn between rupees 10,000 to 20,000 per month, 26.5% DHs earn between rupees 20001 to 30000 per month, 15.1% DHs earn between rupees 30001 to 40000 per month, 19.2% DHs earn between rupees 40001 to 50000, and 33.7% 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. 3,294¹⁶ for the year 2017-18) are considered vulnerable. Income analysis represents 43 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 has been given to these households. Details on the DHs' monthly income are presented in **Table III-6** below.

¹⁶ 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)	Number	(%)
1	<10000	8	1.0
2	10000-20000	35	4.5
3	20001-30000	208	26.6
4	30001-40000	118	15.1
5	40001-50000	150	19.2
6	50000+	264	33.7
	Total	783	100.0

Source: Census and socio-economic survey of DHs.

E. Status of Women

78. 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.

79. 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

80. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, the public water supplies are limited in the project corridor and only 9.6% of affected households have piped water facilities and 75.7% of the DHs depend on the domestic water supplies like hand pumps and wells. Among households 54.8% having close pit, 24.3% having flush, while remaining 20.9% had open field toilets facilities and only 55.7% has access to the drainage facilities. Electricity is major power source and 100% 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)	
		No.	(%)
1	Water supply		
	Piped	11	9.6%
	Canal	17	14.8%
	Well	-	-

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHs)	
		No.	(%)
	Hand Pump	87	75.7%
	Others	-	-
2	Latrine		
	Close pit	63	54.8%
	Flush	28	24.3%
	Open fields	24	20.9%
3	Drainage		
	Yes	64	55.7%
	No	51	44.3%
4	Electricity		
	Yes	115	100.00%
	No	-	-
5	Fuel Used		
	Gas	6	5.2%
	Wood	109	94.8%
6	Health facilities available (1 - 2 km)		
	Dispensary	7	6.1%
	Basic Health Unit (BHU)	25	21.7%
	Rural Health Center (RHC)	9	7.8%
7	Other facilities (5 - 10 km)		
	Main Roads	115	100%
	Bank	48	41.7%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

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

81. 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.

82. 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 draft LARP of the subproject. Subproject specific stakeholders have been identified through the initial social impact assessment of the subproject and stakeholder consultations and information dissemination was carried out during the preparation of the sub-project through community meetings, focus group discussions and interviews of key informants for recording their views, concerns and recommend actions for the sub-project preparation and implementation. The recommended actions are embedded in the sub-project design and preparation of this draft LARP.

B. Stakeholder's Consultations during Project Processing Phase

83. 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 sub-project. 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

84. Public information dissemination and consultations were carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations held between May-Jun and Nov-Dec., 2019. The consultation process ensured that the likely DPs, local community, farmer, labour and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. 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.

85. 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

D. Consultations based on Detailed Design

86. A round of consultations with all relevant stakeholders were carried out as part of updating the 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.

87. 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 May-Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019. 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 11 different locations/settlements along the project road alignment.

88. The stakeholders consulted during 13 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. Consultation details including meeting dates, venues and complete lists with contacts of the participants and signed copies of attendance sheet of Community Consultations/FGD meetings are presented as **Annex 11**. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided at end of the LARP.

Table: IV-1: Community Consultations conducted and recorded

PC. No.	Location/ Venue	Category of Participants	Date	No. of Participants
A: Consultations during Census/Socio -economic Survey				
1	Census/Socio-economic and Detailed measurement Survey along project road alignment	Interviewed affected assets Owner/Occupant DHs	May -Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019	783
B: Focus Group Discussions				
2	Bhengan(Punjab)	DHs/ labour/ locals community	December 1,2019	8
3	Giyanmal, Tehsil Rojhan & District Rajanpur	DHs/labor/ local community	December 4, 2019	10
4	Kottla Naseer (Punjab)	DHs/ local community	November 2, 2019	18
5	Kottla Naseer (Punjab)	DHs/local community	November 11, 2019	8
6	Toll Plaza	DHs/ labour/ Farmer/ local community	November 15,2019	10
7	Safdarabad, Tehsil Rojhan & District Rajanpur	DHs/shop owners/ general public (passengers)/locals	November 17,2019	9
8	Sarwarkot,	DHs/ labour/ Farmer/ local community	November 16,2019	9
9	Khanpur	DHs/shop owners/ general public (passengers)/locals	November 19,2019	8
10	Pati Shahwali, Tehsil Rojhan & District Rajanpur	DHs/ labour/ locals community	November 22,2019	8
11	Dingri suri, Tehsil Rojhan & Distict Rajanpur	DHs/local community	November 23,2019	8
12	Raqba Nabi Shah (Punjab)	DHs/local community	November 28,2019	9
13	Raqba Nabi Shah (Punjab)	Local community	November 30, 2019	9
Total				897

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

89. 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. 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 Punjab 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.

90. The local community who participated in individual meetings and FGDs included shops/ business owners, effected 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-1**.

F. Consultations objective and outcome

91. 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 in tehsil Rojhan (Km 164+600 to 248+000) ranges between 154-220 feet where construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the available ROW limits, ii) ROW of N-55 in tehsil Rajanpur (Km 248+000-265+390) ranges between 105-132 except for one village (Bhag) for which available ROW is 154 feet and iii) acquisition of additional land strip is likely in sections where ROW is between 105-132 feet for execution of project works. 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.

92. 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.

93. Local communities indicated that the construction of proposed road section (Tranche-II Kashmore to Rajanpur) 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.

94. During impact assessment surveys, formal meetings at village (kotla naseer, bangla hadayat, hamidaabad-safdarabad, raqba nabi shah, kot bahadur, bakhsapur, bhengan, jatoe chock khanpur, khanpur and sarwar kot) 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.

95. 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.

96. 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 as well as in office work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<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.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
<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 SSEMP 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

97. 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.

98. The information brochure has been prepared based on the draft LARP. Translated (Urdu) version of LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet is provided as **Annex-11**. 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

99. Consultation is on-going process that will be carried out with the DPs and other stakeholders located along the proposed section (Kashmore to Rajanpur) 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.

100. 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 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.

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
<p>➤ Relocation of community Structures (houses, shops, accessories of linked structures, service stations, Mosques)</p>	<p>Religious/Spiritual leaders regulating affected structures, local community and project executors including NHA project and regional staff, consultants, contractors and local administration.</p>	<p>Individual meetings and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders including local notables, religious heads (Imams) in affected structures.</p>	<p>Community fully aware of mechanism for compensation and reconstruction of replacement structure</p>
<p>➤ LARP monitoring</p>	<p>NHA project land staff, internal and external monitors, DPs, and local communities, and NHA and ADB.</p>	<p>Individual meetings, key informant interviews/ FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on website.</p>	<p>LARP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed at website.</p>

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A. Introduction

101. The grievance redress mechanism¹⁷ (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.

102. 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.

103. 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.

104. The Grievance redress mechanism available under LAA 1894 to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation will not be available to the encroachers/non-title holders in the sub-project corridor. Thus, the mechanism under LAA 1894 does not enable the project executors and the 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.

105. The formal GRM provided for this sub-project 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

¹⁷ 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.

PMU/EALS level in NHA will review and address more difficult cases that are not resolved at the PIU level. Thus the GRM will enable to resolve grievances at local/sub-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 look into and 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) a 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

106. 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 DPCs 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 DPCs or will raise the complaint to sub-project GRC for its review and redressing the grievances.

107. **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 in person 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 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 GRCs decision or forwarding of complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DPs.

108. 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 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 of GRM

109. In case the DH (s) is unsatisfied with GRC decision, he himself or through GRC can elevate his complaint to the 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

110. The project based GRC will be at the subproject level in PIU for Kashmore to Rajanpur 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 12**.

111. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Kashmore to Rajanpur 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).

112. 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

113. 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 whatsoever the case may be.

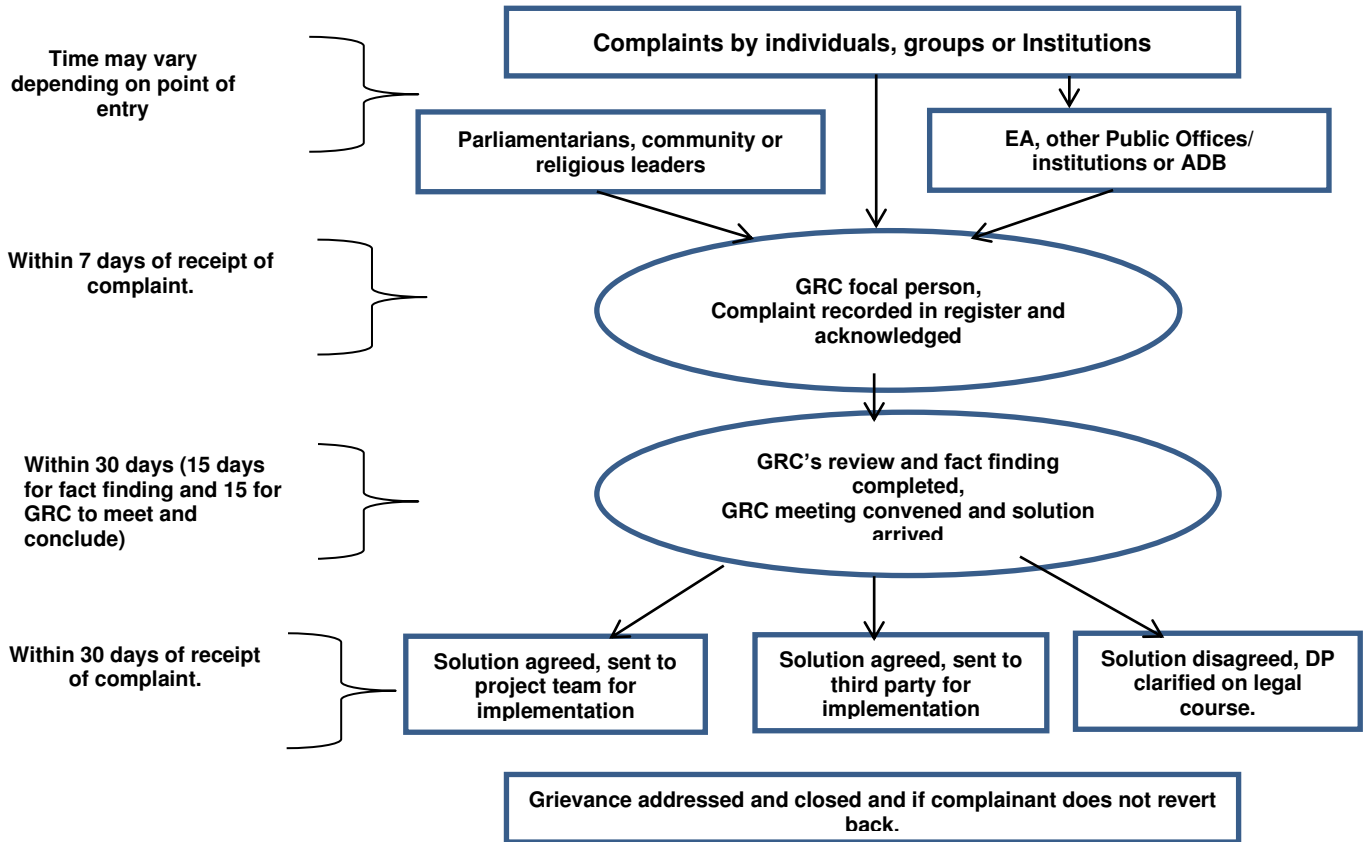
114. The aggrieved DP will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint throughout the grievance resolution process and the aggrieved persons will be facilitated to attend and participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process. The steps about grievance resolution 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

115. 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 Punjab 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

116. 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.

117. 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).

118. 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 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

119. 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.

120. 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.

121. 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

122. 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 administrative jurisdiction or the Court of Law.	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	NHA will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the DPs.

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

E. Implementation of LAR policy of the LARF

123. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures a LARF was prepared and agreed that outlines A 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 sub-project level and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the GRM provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and the record of such cases will be maintained at sub-project 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 cost¹⁸ because compensation through the replacement of land or structures¹⁹ 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.

¹⁸Full 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 sub-project. 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 RP 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

124. 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.

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. 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 Punjab 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.

129. 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 RP 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

130. In case of change in scope of sub-project 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

131. Cut-off date: The eligibility for compensation is limited to the government announced cut-off date for the sub-project 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.

132. 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 Kashmore to Rajanpur Section, the EA established and announced **10th December, 2019** 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

133. 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.

134. 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

135. Out of total 101 km of project road section, the designed works for additional carriageway sections presented as Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) are confined within the available ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. Meanwhile, for project road section explained as Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km) in this LARP, the ROW is not adequate, so titled land measuring 37.34 acres owned by 27 DHs will be acquired following provisions of this LARP.

136. For the purpose of land compensation, all title holders (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 wherever required and to address any unanticipated land impact identified during execution of project works.

137. **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 Punjab 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.

138. 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 before publication of Section 6 notification under LAA 1984 for acquisition of subject land. According to inventory of losses 27 titled landowners/DHs will lose 37.34 acres of their land to meet ROW requirements for project road section denoted as Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 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, further acquisition of a narrow strip along project road ROW or restricted cultivation in ROW limits will not affect agricultural labourers, so the entitlement is not considered in the EM.

139. The estimated land cost is provided in the LARP budget to secure availability of 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 completing land acquisition process under LAA 1894. After publication of notification under section 6 of LAA 1894 and detailed assessment of additional land acquired for project road section in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km), inventory of losses, census of DHs, compensation cost with applicable R& R costs cost will be reviewed and this draft LARP will be updated as implementation ready final LARP for ADB for review and acceptance. The updated/final LARP to be prepared after fixing alignment and 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.

140. **Affected State Owned:** 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.

141. 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 finalizing of this 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.

142. 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 Addendum LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation.

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

143. 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.

144. 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.

145. 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 Kashmore-Rajanpur subproject indicates that 552 DHs (102 residential structure owners and 450 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 reported for project road section in Part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km), because structures were not identified in additional land likely to be acquired in part B. As per inventory of losses, reported number of DHs in structure loss category in part A is 445 DHs (84 DHs in residential structure category and 361 DHs in commercial structure category). While, reported number of DHs in part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km) is 107 DHs of which 18 DHs will face loss of residential structure and 89 DHs will face commercial structure. The owners/occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount. Details of DHs (residential structure owners and commercial structure owners) are given in **Annex 7**.

146. The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques and school at different location along Kashmore to Rajanpur 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

147. 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.

148. 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. As per inventory of losses, total 94 DHs are entitled for crop compensation of which 71 DHs will face loss of crops due to clearance of ROW limits in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) while other 23²⁰ DHs will face crop losses due to acquisition of additional ROW land in Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000-Km 265+390). Details of DHs entitled for compensation against crop losses are provided in **Annex 4**. However, the inventory of DHs facing crop losses, will be reviewed and updated after fixing alignment in Part-B and maturing land acquisition process i.e. publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894. Accordingly, final list with applicable compensation costs will be included in the updated final LARP for the sub-project.

4. Trees

149. 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.

150. 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, 36 DHs who are cultivating within the ROW in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) are entitled to compensation for affected 191 trees (timber wood trees and fruit trees). While, 3 DHs reported in Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000-Km 265+390) are entitled to compensation for affected 15 trees (wood tree and fruit trees). In total 39 DHs are entitled for tree compensation, which is detailed in **Annex 5**.

151. A total of 6,675 trees, including 6,600 wood trees and 75 fruit trees of different types and species were identified as government owned forest trees. Mostly these wood/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

²⁰ 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 addendum to LARP.

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

152. The DHs required relocating due to significantly affected residential or income generating 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.

153. 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 which is allowed to 547 DHs. Out of total, 401 DHs are reported in Part A, including 50 DHs facing loss of residential structure and 351 DHs for commercial structures (277 permanent structure owners, 17 temporary commercial structure owners and 57 renter business operator) will be entitled to self-relocation allowance. While in part B, 146 DHs are entitled for self-relocation allowance that include 11 DHs facing loss of their residential structures and 135 DHs facing loss of commercial structures (37 permanent structures owners, 50 temporary commercial structures owner and 48 renter business operators).

2. Transport Allowance

154. 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 61 DHs facing significant loss of residential structures (50 DHs in Part-A and 11 DHs in Part-B) and 342 DHs facing loss of their commercial assets/structures (294 DHs in Part-A and 48 DHs in Part-B) will be entitled for transportation allowance in addition to other entitlements.

3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

155. 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 rate²¹ for 2018-19, i.e., Rs. 17,500x03= Rs 52,500. 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

²¹ The minimum official wage rate of Punjab is adopted.

assessment, in total 61 DHs (50 DHs in Part-A section and 11 DHs in Part-B) in residential structure category facing significant loss of their structures encroached in the ROW for additional carriageway section are considered entitled for transitional support (Part-A & B). However, after fixing and marking alignment of the bypass ROW and issuance of section 6 notification for acquired land for Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13 Km), the assessment will be reviewed and if noted additional residential structures/assets will be included in IOL and compensation costs will be provided in updated/implementation ready final LARP. The list of the entitled DPs is given in **Annex 7**.

4. Severe Impact Allowance

156. 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. As per impact inventory 314 DHs facing 10% and more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and restaurants) are considered severely affected. Of these, 277 DHs are reported in Part (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and other 37 DHs are reported in Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 km). All said DH, are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost commercial assets and other entitlement for relocation, rehabilitation 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 Punjab province for year 2018-19 is Rs.17,500 /month and on the basis of that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (Rs (17,500 x 03) = Rs. 52,500/-.

157. As per inventory of losses, 94 DHs will face loss of cropped are due to clearance of encroached ROW limits in part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and acquisition of titled land in part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 km). In total 71 DHs are listed as cultivators of encroached ROW in part-A and other 23 DHs will be facing loss of their titled arable land in Part B of the project road section. The assessment of impacts confirmed that the DHs facing loss of cropped area (due to restricted use of ROW in Part A or due to acquisition of titled land in part B) will not lose 10% or more of their arable land and thus are not considered eligible for sever impacts allowance. However, the impacts on arable land (particularly in part B) will be reviewed and updated after fixing design alignment and completing land acquisition process under law and accordingly the severe impact allowance and compensation costs will be determined and incorporated in the updated implementation ready LARP.

C. Income Restoration Measures

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

1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

159. 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 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.

160. In the Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) land acquisition is not involved and the impacts are limited to clearance of the encroached ROW being used for cultivation by the adjoining landowners. The inventory of losses confirmed that restricted use of ROW for cultivation will not adversely affect productive potential of titled land and agriculture-based livelihood of 71 DHs cultivating encroached ROW limits, hence above explained income restoration measures will not apply. However, during LARP updating phase, impacts on agriculture-based livelihood will be reviewed and if impacts are noted, then eligible DHs will be provided with income restoration allowance.

161. In case of Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km), it is assessed that acquisition of a narrow land strip (5-10-meter-wide) along the available ROW limits will result in partial loss of productive arable land owned by 23 DHs, therefore they are considered as economically displaced. To offset adverse impacts on productivity of their land, all DHs facing loss of their productive agricultural land are provided with one-time financial support @ Rs 25,000/- for investing in land restoration and productivity enhancing measures. However, the impacts and list of DHs is subject to review and updating after fixing alignment and publication of Section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired land. So, the extent of lost agriculture-based livelihood for all DHs (in Part A and Part B section of the project road) reviewed and reassessed to finalize and incorporate income restoration and project-based employment plan in the updated/implementation ready final LARP.

2. Businesses Loss

162. 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.

163. In total 486 DHs (351 DHs in Part-A and other 135 DHs in Part-B) will be facing income loss due to affected income generating commercial structures. All noted DHs are considered eligible to

business loss allowance to restore their income as per the EM. Out of total 351 DHs reported in part A of the road section include 277 asset owners and 57 renter business operators in affected permanent commercial structures while other 17 are the DHs facing loss of temporary/movable stalls/kiosk. While reported 135 DHs entitled to business loss in part B of project road section, include 37 owners of permanent commercial structures, 48 renter business operators and other 50 DHs will face business interruption due to relocation of their temporary/movable stalls/kiosks, 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 17,500. Accordingly, all noted 486 DHs are entitled to business loss allowance of Rs. 52,500²². The list of DHs losing business and employment based on loss of commercial structure is attached in **Annex 7 & 8**.

3. Employment Loss

164. 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 16 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. 17,500 / month x 3 months = Rs. 52,500). The list of employees is attached in **Annex 9**.

D. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

165. 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.

²² Government announced minimum wage rate for 2019-2020 is Rs. 17,500/month- and calculated allowance is Rs 52,500 /- (Monthly rate x 03 months).

E. Public Services and Facilities

166. 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

167. During census, 43 DHs/DPs (29 DHs in Part-A and other 14 DHs in Part-B) were noted as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status. However, any DH facing other variables of vulnerability including elderly, women headed and physically challenged is not noticed. All vulnerable DPs, 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 facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the DP in an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a subsistence allowance equal to 3 months income computed based on officially designated minimum wage will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. 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.

168. 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 (RC²³) either through negotiated settlement between²⁴ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA²⁵ 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.
		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.

²³ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

²⁴ 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

²⁵ 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
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; 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.

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. • 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. 17,500 /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.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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.
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

169. 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 will 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.

170. Based on inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in previous section, LAR costs are precisely assessed and reflected in the itemized budget provided in this draft LARP. Based on the noted impacts discussed in chapter 2 and entitlement explained in chapter 7, LAR costs and LARP budget against documented impacts and entitlements for providing compensation on replacement cost to all DHs losing their encroached assets in project road section listed as Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km). For the project road section listed as Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km), the budgeted costs include compensation on replacement cost for assets encroached in existing RWO limits and compensation for additional ROW land required. 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 land to be acquired in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 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

171. 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 is paid. The replacement costs for the structures, trees and crops are based on the updated scheduled rates provided by the respective government departments. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

172. **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.

173. Construction of additional carriageway in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) of project road section will strictly follow available ROW and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to that extent. While for Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000-Km 265+390), in addition to clearance of ROW limits, a narrow land strip along ROW is likely to be acquired to fit design requirements for construction of additional carriageway. Based on design and review of available ROW land record, additional ROW land required for Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) is assessed for the purpose of this draft LARP and to commence land acquisition process under LAA 1894 after marking the designed alignment. As per LAA 1894, detailed measurement surveys and assessment of required land could commence after publication of section-4, but final assessment of acquired land with BOR approved land cost could be completed when Section 6 notification for acquired land is issued and published. Since land acquisition process under law is not commenced yet, therefore, for estimation of land cost, prevailing market rate was determined after reviewing updated land valuation tables and through consultations 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 LAA1894 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.

174. **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 updated construction rates have been collected for the year 2018-2019 from the Executive Engineer (Buildings), W&S Department, District Rajanpur. 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 Punjab and Divisional Forest office, Rajanpur 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 updated 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.

175. Unit rates provided by the respective departments are presented in **Annex 13, 14 and Annex 15** 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	1,815
1.2	Semi-Pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,452
1.3	Katcha Construction	Ft. ²	726
2	Boundary Walls		
2.1	Pacca Construction	Rft.	1,815
3	Movable structures, i.e. (Kiosk/Thatched Shed)		
3.1	(i) Iron shed	Ft. ²	500
3.2	(ii) Katcha bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	726
3.3	(iii) Pacca bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	1,815
3.4	(iv) Wooden Planks and thatched canopy	Ft. ²	968
3.5	(v) Movable assets like kiosks, cabins and cages made of wood or iron sheets etc.	Ft. ²	968
4	Crops	Acres	115,490
4.1	Wheat	Rs./acre	39,750
4.2	Paddy	Rs./acre	68,834
5	Community Structures		
5.1	Mosque	Ft. ²	1,815
5.2	Mosque boundary wall	Rft.	1,815
5.3	Shrine	Ft. ²	1,815
6	Fish pond	Ft. ²	10.40

C. Compensation costs, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

C-1 Compensation for Affected Assets

176. 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 land likely to be acquired, affected assets and eligible allowances for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration of the displaced households as enumerated against impacted assets in part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) and part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km) of the project road section) are discussed in sub-sections below and itemized summary budget is provided at the end of this chapter.

1. Compensation for Land

177. **Land Compensation:** Land acquisition is not identified and documented to the extent of Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km). Accordingly, the compensation

for land is not assessed and included in the LARP budget for Part-A sections of Kashmore-Rajanpur sub-project.

178. As per inventory of losses, 37.34 acres of agricultural land is likely to be acquired along available Row limits for Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 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 and marking design/alignment throughout noted section and advancing on land acquisition process (i.e. publication of section-6 notification for acquired land) under LAA 1894. Since, the DPAC²⁶ 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 107.353 million as summarised in table below and details are given in **Annex-4**.

Table VIII-2: Compensation for Acquired Land

Impact	Unit	Affected Area (Acres)	Unit Rate with 15% CLAS/Acre	Compensation
			(Rs. Million)	(Rs. Million)
Additional land required				
Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600- Km 248+000_83.4 Km)	-	-	N/A-	-
Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)	Acres	37.34	2.875	107.353

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

2. Compensation for Cropped Area

179. For implementation of project works in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 km) of project road section, existing ROW is followed and acquisition of land is not involved. However, retrieval of ROW, will affect 13.16 acres of cropped area cultivated in encroached ROW by 71 DHs (non-titled) adjoining land owners. While in project road section presented as Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km), 23 DHs (titled land owners) will face loss of 36.64 acres of cropped area due to acquired titled land. To offset any adverse economic impacts, the 94 affected land owners/ cultivators (71 non-titled ROW land users and 23 titled land owners) will be provided with crop compensation for affected cropped area. The compensation cost is estimated on the basis of one-year gross income from conventional crops cultivated during one year's harvest seasons (summer and winter crops).

180. 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 District Rajanpur & Agriculture Department, Punjab. The total compensation for crops has been calculated as Rs. 5.660 million for entire project road section. Crop compensation for each section is summarized in **Table VIII-3** and details with entitled DPs are provided in **Annex 4**.

²⁶ District Price Assessment committee notified by BOR Punjab vide its order 2803-2001/2449 CSII, dated 10-10-2001.

Table VIII-3: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

Impact	DHs	Affected Cropped Area	Unit Rates	Compensation
Crop Area	No	(Acres)	(Rs.)	(Rs. Million)
Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 km)	71	13.16	113,645	1.496
Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to 265+390_17.4 Km)	23	36.64	113,645	4.164
Total	92	49.80		5.660

The unit rate (Rs 113.645/-) 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 42,653/acre and Cotton crop grown in Kharif Season at Rs. 70,992/-

3. Compensation for Private Trees

181. In inventory of losses, 191 private trees (52 timber/ wood trees and 139 fruit trees) owned by 36 DHs are enumerated for sub-project road section in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600-248+000_83.4 km). The enumerated private trees in Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000-265+390_17.4 km) are 15 trees (12 timber/wood trees and 3 fruit trees) owned by 3 DHs. Based on the unit rates, provided by the Forest Department and agriculture (Horticulture) department, compensation cost has been assessed keeping in view the tree girth in case of timber/ wood trees and the age of fruit trees. Total estimated cost for compensating trees in both parts of the project road section is Rs. 0.794 million of which 0.744 million is applicable for 36 DHs in Part-A and Rs. 0.049 million for 3 DHs in Part-B (**Table VIII.4**). The detail of entitled DPs with impacts and applicable compensation for tree losses is provided in **Annex 5**.

Table VIII-4: Compensation for the loss of trees

Types of affected Trees	DHs	Tree size/age	Tree Count	Unit rate	Compensation
Timber Wood/Fruit Tree	(Nos.)	(girth).	(No)	(Rs)	(Rs. million)
Part-A: (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)					
Timber Wood Trees					
Neem	3	Up to 2 ft.	1	1,000	0.001
		Between 2 to 4 ft.	4	2,000	0.008
		6 ft. and above	3	15,000	0.045
Shesham	8	Up to 2 ft.	17	2,000	0.034
		Between 2 to 4 ft.	25	5,000	0.125
		Between 4 to 6 ft.	2	12,000	0.024
Total of wood Trees	11		52	various	0.237
Fruit Trees		Age of Tree	Tree Count (No.)	Unit rate	Compensation (Rs. million)
Banana	1	=>3 - 4 years	5	1,500	0.008
Beri	7	=>3 - 4 years	7	various	0.004
		5 - 6 years	10	various	0.012
		7 - 9 years	5	various	0.010
		10 years and above	0	various	-
Date	12	Upto to 3 years	33	various	0.026
		=>3 - 4 years	14	various	0.022
		5 - 6 years	5	various	0.013
		7 - 9 years	11	various	0.048
		10 years and above	4	various	0.026
Lemon	1*	7 - 9 years	2	4,000	0.008
Mango	5	7 - 9 years	10	8,000	0.080
		10 years and above	17	11,000	0.187
Orange	1*	7 - 9 years	16	4,000	0.064

Types of affected Trees	DHs (Nos.)	Tree size/age (girth).	Tree Count (No)	Unit rate (Rs)	Compensation (Rs. million)
Timber Wood/Fruit Tree					
Total of fruit Tress	25		139		0.507
Total (A)	36		191	various	0.744
Part-B: (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_ 17.4 Km)					
Timber Wood Trees					
Neem	2	Up to 2 ft.	4	1,000	0.004
		Between 2 to 4 ft.	-	2,000	-
		6 ft. and above	-	15,000	-
Shesham	2	Up to 2 ft.	6	2,000	0.012
		Between 2 to 4 ft.	-	5,000	-
		Between 4 to 6 ft.	2	12,000	0.024
Total of wood Tress	2		12	various	0.040
Fruit Trees		Age of Tree	Tree Count (No.)	Unit rate	
Beri	1	=>3 - 4 years	-	various	-
		5 - 6 years	-	various	-
		7 - 9 years	-	various	-
		10 years and above	3	various	0.010
Total of fruit Tress	1		3		0.010
Total (B)	3		15	various	0.050
Total (A+B)	39		206		0.794
* These DHs have multiple impacts					

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

4. Compensation for Structures Losses

182. 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 un-viable, cash compensation has been computed for the entire structure. Total cost for all affected structures types (i.e. residential, commercial, community and public infrastructures) falling in the impact corridor has been computed as Rs. 401.795 million. The Paras below with tables provide crisp details on the affected structure types and corresponding costs applicable for affected structures noted in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to 248+000_ 83.4 Km) and Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to 265+390_ 17.4 Km) under this LARP. While the details of the affected structures are provided in **Annex 7** and summarized in **Table VIII-5 and VIII-6**.

183. **Residential Structures:** As per inventory of losses, residential structures/assets of 102 DHs will be affected out of which 61DHs will face significant impact to their residential structures while other 41 will face partial and insignificant impacts to their strictures. Out of total residential structures of 84 DHs will have to be cleared from the ROW limits in the Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_ 83.4 Km), while residential structures and assets of other 18 DHs will be cleared from ROW limits in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to 265+390_ 17.4 Km). The affected structures are segregated into different construction types and basic construction units of their 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.

184. Total compensation cost against affected residential structures of 102 DHs in both Parts of the project road section is estimated as Rs. 76.953 million. The assessed compensation entitled to 84 DHs for their affected structure/assets in Part-A is Rs. 58.131 million while entitled compensation of 18 DHs in part B is RS 18.822 million. Applicable itemized compensation cost for entire project

road section is summarized distinctly for part A and part B in residential structures costs **Table VIII-5** below. The details about affected residential structures with corresponding compensation costs are presented as **Annex-7**.

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)
Part A: ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83-4 Km)							
Significantly Affected Residential Structures							
Residential Houses	10	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	30	7,915.85 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	14.367
	13		Semi-Pacca	53	13,483.65 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	19.578
	27		Katcha	41	10084.33 Sq. ft	968 Sq. ft	9.762
Sub-Total	50			124	31,484 Sq. ft		43.707
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets							
Residential Structures and assets	3	Thatch Shed	Semi-Pacca	10	2076.77 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	3.015
	1	Terrace	Pacca	2	711.03 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	1.291
			Semi-Pacca	10	2,221.35 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	3.225
	1	Mosque	Pacca	2	771.63 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	1.401
			Semi-Pacca	2	393.88 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.572
			Katcha	1	200.23 Sq. ft	968 Sq. ft	0.194
Residential Structures and assets	7	Boundary Walls/ Gate/Foundation	Pucca	12	495.81 rft	1815 rft	0.900
	14		Semi-Pacca	41	1664.43 rft	1452 rft	2.417
	5		Katcha	9	319.79 rft	968 Sq ft	0.310
	-	Washroom	Pucca	2	77.94 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	0.141
			Semi-Pacca	12	379.28 rft	1452 rft	0.551
	-	Hand / Motor Pump	Pucca	19	- Nos.	1815 Nos.	-
Livestock Structures	1	Cattle Shed	Semi-Pacca	1	103.45 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.150
		Cattle Feed Place / Manger	Semi-Pacca	1	170.19 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.247
Other	1	Sign Board	Pucca	1	6 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	0.011
Sub-Total	34			125	7,052.26 Sq ft		14.424
Total (Part-A)	84			249	38536.09 Sq ft (3327.16 Rft)	Various	58.131
Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km).							
Significantly Affected Residential Structures							
Residential Houses	4	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	4	5,142.57 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	9.334
	5		Semi-Pacca	11	3,266.09 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	4.742
	2		Katcha	4	3456.4 Sq. ft	968 Sq. ft	3.346
Sub-Total	11			19	11,865 Sq. ft		17.422
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets							

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Residential Structures	6	Boundary Walls/ Gate/ Foundation	Pucca	6	613.75 rft	1815 rft	1.114
	1		Semi-Pacca	2	173.89 rft	1452 rft	0.252
			Katcha	1	34.45 rft	968 rft	0.033
Sub-Total	7			9	822.09 rft		1.400
Total (Part-B)	18			28	11,865.06 Sq ft 822.09 rft		18.822
Total (Part-A&B)	102			6	50,401.15 Sq ft 12,721.60 rft		76.953

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

185. **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. Accordingly, the compensation costs are estimated for all structures noted in entire project road section. Total estimated replacement cost for affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures and assets is Rs. 368.831 million that will be paid to 450 DHs against their affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures and other assets. The Table VIII-6 below provides itemized costs for different structure types with entitled DHs presented distinctly for project road sections denoted as part A and Part B.

186. As per assessment, Rs. 328.730 million is the calculated replacement costs payable to 361 DHs for their affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structure/assets in project road section denoted as Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600-Km 248+000_83.4 Km). The assessed replacement cost to be paid for affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures of 89 DHs in Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 km) is Rs 40.10 million.

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

Impacted Commercial Structures	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part A: (ACW Section from Km 164+600-Km 248+000_83.4 Km)							
Permanent Structures	62	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pucca	110	47,371.90 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	85.980
	210		Semi-Pacca	349	120248.75 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	174.601
	5		Katcha	6	1616.25 Sq ft	968 Sq ft	1.565
Sub-Total	277			465	169236.9 Sq ft		262.146
Movable Structures	1	Thatch sheds	Pucca	5	2,273.92 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	4.127
	32		Semi-Pacca	124	24374.88 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	35.392
	35		Katcha	51	18020.33 Sq ft	968 Sq ft	17.444
Movable Structures	3	Filling station Logo and greenbelt (rft)	Pacca	3	457.04 rft	1815 Sq ft	0.830
	1	Filling unit	Semi-Pacca	3	435.92 rft	1452 Sq ft	0.633
	2	Filling unit Canopy	Semi-Pacca	4	Nos.	1452 Sq ft	-
				1	32.15 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.047

Impacted Commercial Structures	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)	
	1	Kiosks	Semi-Pacca	2	135.78 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.197	
	2		Katcha	2	32.29 Sq ft	968 Sq ft	0.031	
	2	Washroom	Pacca	2	77.94 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	0.141	
	79			197	44,947.29 Sq ft		58.842	
Other Structures (Extended with Commercial Structures)	1	Terrace	Pacca	2	561.93 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	1.020	
			Semi-Pacca	1	658.82 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.957	
	1	Washroom	Pacca	3	111.2 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	0.202	
			Other (Tandoor, Room), Sign Board, Brick Road etc.)	Pucca	3	2684.64 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	4.873
				Semi-Pacca	4	318.88 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	0.463
	1	Tubewell	Hand /Motor pump (No)	Katcha	1	29.25 Sq ft	968 Sq ft	0.028
				- Nos.	1	- Nos.	1500 00 No.	0.150
	2				5	- Nos.	1000 0 No.	0.050
Sub-Total	5		-	20	4016.59 Sq ft		7.742	
Total	361			682	218,200.78 Sq ft 892.96 rft		328.730	
Part B: (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390 17.4 Km)								
Permanent Structures	2	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pucca	5	2,693.18 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	4.888	
	30		Semi-Pacca	46	8803.15 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	12.782	
	5		Katcha	7	1776.76 Sq ft	968 Sq ft	1.720	
Sub-Total	37			58	13273.09 Sq ft		19.390	
Movable Structures	1	Thatch sheds	Pucca	1	549.01 Sq ft	1815 Sq ft	0.996	
	24		Semi-Pacca	27	9167.12 Sq ft	1452 Sq ft	13.311	
	25		Katcha	27	6314.4 Sq ft	968 Sq ft	6.112	
	2	Filling station Logo and greenbelt	Pacca	2	160.44 rft	1815 Sq ft	0.291	
Sub-Total	52		-	57			20.711	
Total	89			115	29,303.62 Sq ft 160.44 rft		40.10	
Total of (Part-A&B)	450			797	247,504.40 Sq ft 1,053.40 rft		368.831	

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

187. **Community Structures:** The execution of project will impact 39 community structures including 20 significantly affected mosques and other 19 partially impacted community assets. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area of all affected community structures including mosques and other communal assets, compensation costs are estimated by applying the unit rates for each structure type. The estimated compensation for noted 39 structures and assets is worked out as Rs 14.406 million for relocation of affected community structures. The calculated

costs are distinctly summarized in **Table VIII-7** below, while the compensation details can be seen in **Annex 10**.

188. The table VIII-7 presents that total 30 community structures will be affected due to clearance of ROW limits in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) of project road section. The affected community structures in part A include 17 significantly affected mosques (prayer hall, ablution, area and compound affected) and 4 partially affected mosque (impacts limited to washrooms/ lavatories) and two shops appended to one mosque. Other partially affected community assets include, 5 boundary walls, and 3 water supply facilities i.e. 2 hand pump and 1 tubewell. The listed community assets falling in impact corridor for Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 km) are 9 that include one grave yard located in ROW, 03 significantly affected mosques (prayer hall, ablution, area and compound affected), 1 hand pump and 4 signboards.

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)
Part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)						
Significantly Affected Mosques						
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pucca	Sq. ft	4	68.82	1815	0.125
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	13	6723.51	1452	9.763
Partially affected Mosques						
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Katcha	Sq. ft	4	809.95	968	0.784
Boundary Wall	Pucca	Rft	1	20	1815	0.036
	Semi-Pucca	Rft	4	172.81	1452	0.251
Shop	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	2	409.07	1452	0.594
Hand Pump		Nos.	2	-	10,000	0.020
Tubewell		Nos.	1	-	150,000	0.150
Sub-total (A)			30			11.573
Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km)						
Significantly Affected Mosques						
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pucca	Sq. ft	1	64.59	1815	0.117
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	2	1599.84	1452	2.323
Partially affected						
Graveyard	Pacca	rft.	1	-	-	-
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	1	-	10,000	0.010
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	4	210.92	1815	0.383
Sub-total (B)			9			2.833
Total (A+B)			39			14.406

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

189. **Public Structures and other infrastructure:** Execution of project will affect 6 public structures including one primary school, boundary walls of PTCL office and Police station, a room constructed by NHA and a small mosques constructed and managed by the Railway employees deployed at railway crossing at the project road section in Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) that have been compensated on replacement cost basis. Since, public

structures were not noted within ROW required in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) of project road section, hence costs are not estimated. The calculated costs for noted 6 public structures is Rs. 3.361 million which is summarized in table **VIII-8** below and the details can be seen in **Annex 10**.

190. The project impacts are also envisioned on 27 public assets/utilities including passenger waiting sheds (07) installed village sign boards (17) and water/gas supply lines with allied infrastructure at 03 locations. Construction of passenger waiting sheds and village sign boards will be 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	Unit	Number of Structures	Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part-A: ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)						
School (Rooms)	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	1	1,614.74	1,452	2.345
NHA Room	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	2	129.18	1,452	0.188
PTCL/Police Station (Boundary Walls)	Semi-Pucca	rft.	2	247.65	1,452	0.360
Mosque (Managed by Railway Department)	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	1	322.95	1,452	0.469
Total			6			3.361

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area

C-2 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

191. 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 have been assessed and presented distinctly in Table VIII-9 below. The assessed costs for payment of applicable resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration costs for entire project road section is Rs 69.181million. **The table VIII 9** summarized different entitled allowances for both project road sections distinctly while details of applicable allowances with number of DHs' facing loss of structures, business and employment due to lost commercial structures are provided separately in **Annex 7, 8 & 9** of the draft LARP.

192. The computed costs for payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to entitled DHs in part A of project road section is Rs. 52.303 million while applicable R&R costs for DHs in Part-B is Rs.16.878 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 structures, business and employment due to lost commercial structures are provided separately in **Annex 7, 8 & 9**.

Table VIII-9: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

S. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part-A	(ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km)				
	Payable R&R costs in road Section				
1	For Loss of Residential Structures				

S. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	50	1.250
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	50	0.750
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	52,500	50	2.625
	Sub-total				4.625
	For Loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures				
2	Relocation Assistance (277 Owner / 57 Renter Operator)	DHs	25,000	334	8.350
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	277	4.155
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	52,500	277	14.543
	Business Loss Allowance (277 Owner / 57 Renter Operator)	DHs	52,500	334	17.535
	Sub-total				44.583
	For Loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures				
3	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	17	0.425
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	17	0.255
	Business Loss Allowance	DHs	52,500	17	0.893
	Sub-total				1.573
4	Vulnerability Allowances				
	DHs with income Below OPL (25 DHs Commercial & 4 Residential Structures)	DHs	52,500	29	1.523
	Sub-total				1.523
	Grand Total (A)				52.303
Part B	(ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km)				
	Payable R&R costs in road Section				
	For Loss of Residential Structures				
1	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	11	0.275
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	11	0.165
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	52,500	11	0.578
	Sub-total				1.018
	For Loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures				
2	Relocation Assistance (37 Owner / 48 Renter Operator)	DHs	25,000	85	2.125
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	37	0.555
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	52,500	37	1.943
	Business Loss Allowance (37 Owners) / 48 Renter Operator)	DHs	52,500	85	4.463
	Sub-total				9.085
	For Loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures				
3	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	50	1.250
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	10,000	50	0.750
	Business Loss Allowance	DHs	52,500	50	2.625
	Employment Loss Allowance	DHs	52,500	16	0.840
	Sub-total				5.465
4	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	DHs	25,000	23	0.575
	Vulnerability Allowances				
5	Below OPL (11 DPs Commercial & 3 Residential Structures)	DHs	52,500	14	0.735
	Sub-total				0.735
	Total (B)				16.878
	Grand Total (A+B)				69.181

D. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and monitoring**1. LARP Administration and Support Cost**

193. 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.

194. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 6.465 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 grievance throughout project implementation period.

2. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

195. 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. 6.465 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

196. 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. 64.654 million.

E. Itemized Summary Budget

197. In total, Rs. 732.520 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 in carriageway section presented ad Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km 248+000_83.4 Km) is Rs 456.339 million rupees. While, Rs 190.199 million is estimated cost for compensating acquired land, assets encroached within ROW limits and payment of applicable R&R allowances in project road sections presented as Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km). In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support costs with contingencies amounting to Rs 85.984 million. The LARP

implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget included a tentative cost amounting to Rs 6.465 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 DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part-A: (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km248+000_83.4 Km)						
A	Payable compensation costs					
1	Crops/ Cropped Area (Encroached)					
	Wheat (existing crop)	71	Acre	42,653	13.16	0.561
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	70,992	13.16	0.934
	Sub-total					1.496
2	Private Trees	36	No.	Various	191	0.744
3	Forest Trees		No.	Various	6675	-
3	Structures					
	Residential Structures	84	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	38,536.09	58.131
	Commercial Structures	361	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	218,200.78	328.73
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	8011.35	11.573
	Public Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	2066.87	3.361
	Sub-total					401.795
	Total (A)					404.035
B	Payable R&R costs in road Section					
1	For loss of Residential Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	50	DHs	25,000	50	1.250
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	50	DHs	15,000	50	0.750
	Transitional support Allowance	50	DHs	52,500	50	2.625
	Sub-total					4.625
3	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	334	DHs	25,000	334	8.350
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	277	DHs	15,000	277	4.155
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	277	DHs	52,500	277	14.543
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	334	DHs	52,500	334	17.535
	Sub-total					44.583
4	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	17	DHs	25,000	17	0.425
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	17	DHs	10,000	17	0.255
	Business Loss Allowance	17	DHs	52,500	17	0.893
	Employment Loss Allowance	-	DHs	52,500	-	-
	Sub-total					1.573
5	Vulnerability Allowances					
	Below OPL (25 DPs Commercial & 4 Residential Structures)	29	DHs	52,500	29	1.523
	Sub-total					1.523

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Total (B)					52.304
	Total (A+B)					456.339
Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 – Km 265+390_17.4 Km)						
C	Payable Compensation Costs					
1	Tentative Land Cost	27	Acre	37.34	2,875,000	107.353
	Sub-total					107.353
2	Crops/ Cropped Area (Titled)/ Compensation					
	Wheat (existing crop)	23	Acre	42,653	36.64	1.563
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	70,992	36.64	2.601
	Sub-total					4.164
3	Private Trees	3	No.	Various	15	0.0496
	Forest Trees		No.	Various		-
	For loss of Residential Structures					
4	Residential Structures	18	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	11,865.06	18.822
	Commercial Structures	89	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	29,521.51	40.10
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	1,875.35	2.833
	Public Structures		-	-	-	-
	Sub-total					61.755
	Total (C)					173.321
D	Payable R&R costs in road Section (Part-B)					
	For loss of Residential Structures					
1	Relocation Assistance	11	DHs	25,000	11	0.275
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	11	DHs	15,000	11	0.165
	Transitional support Allowance	11	DHs	52,500	11	0.578
	Sub-total					1.018
	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
3	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	85	DHs	25,000	85	2.125
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	37	DHs	15,000	37	0.555
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	37	DHs	52,500	37	1.943
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	85	DHs	52,500	85	4.463
	Sub-total					9.085
	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
4	Relocation Assistance	50	DHs	25,000	50	1.250
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	50	DHs	15,000	50	0.750
	Business Loss Allowance	50	DHs	52,500	50	2.625
	Employment Loss Allowance	16	DHs	52,500	16	0.840
	Sub-total					5.465
5	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	23	DHs	25,000	23	0.575
6	Vulnerability Allowances					

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Below OPL (14 DPs Residential & Commercial Structures)	14	DHs	52,500	14	0.735
	Sub-total					0.735
	Total (D)					16.878
	Total (C+D)					190.199
	Total (A+B+C+D)					646.535
E	LARP Implementation, monitoring and Administration Support					
1	Implementation and Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost					6.465
2	4 Social Mobilizers		Months	70,000	48	3.360
3	1 Qanoongo plus		Months	70,000	24	1.680
3	2 Patwari		Months	70,000	48	3.360
4	M&E cost (External monitoring agent will be engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 1% of the total LARP costs).					6.465
5	Contingencies @ 10% of the total cost					64.654
	Total (E)					85.984
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D+E)					732.520
	Total in US\$ (1 US\$ = 154.76 Pakistani Rupee)		USD			USD 4.691 (million)

F. Flow of Funds for LARP implementation

198. 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.

G. Compensation Disbursement

199. 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 through 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.

200. In the project road section presented as Part-A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to 248+000_83.4 km), document LAR impacts are limited to clearance of assets encroached within the ROW limits, therefore acquisition of titled land and compensation to be paid under provisions of LAA

1894 provision through land acquisition collector (LAC) is not envisaged. Since, all documented impacts are limited to clearance of the ROW limits, therefore, applicable compensation, resettlement and relocation costs will be paid through project account by the Project Director and LAR staff In PIU before clearing the affected assets located in ROW limits. 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.

201. In project road sections presented as Part-B (ACW Section from Km 248+000-265+390_17.4 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/alignment in noted section 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 (LAC) for completing land acquisition process, awarding and disbursement of compensation under law. The inventory of losses, census of DHs and compensation costs will be reviewed and updated based on final assessment land notified under section 6 of LAA and accordingly implementation ready LARP including final list of DHs and entitled compensation costs will be finalized for whole of the project road section. The compensation payment for assets encroached within ROW limits will commence immediately after ADB's acceptance of final LARP, while compensation for land will be started after announcement of land award under LAA 1894. Nonetheless, civil works contract will not be signed until NHA endorsed implementation ready final LARP is accepted by ADB.

202. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under LARF 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 LARF 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

203. 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)

204. 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 Zones²⁷ 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.

205. 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)

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

207. 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

²⁷ Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgat-Baltastan (GB).

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, LARP updating and implementation during execution of the project.

208. 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 sub-project 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.

209. 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)

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

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

211. 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 sub-project. The LARU will include: i) Project Director (Unit head), ii) Deputy Director (Land/Social), iii) Land Acquisition Collector, and iv) Resettlement Specialist mobilized through design/construction supervision consultants) supported by the land staff (Patwaris) and social mobilizers engaged for the subproject.

212. 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.

213. 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 sub-project 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 sub-project LARP.

5. The District Government Departments

214. 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*).

215. 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

216. NHA will be 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 consultant²⁸ with a team of experienced enumerators and surveyors for impact assessment, census, SES surveys and conducting meaningful consultations.

217. 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

²⁸ M/s International Development Consultants (IDC).

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)

218. NHA will hire an individual expert for external monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation progress of the tranche-2 sub-projects 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**.

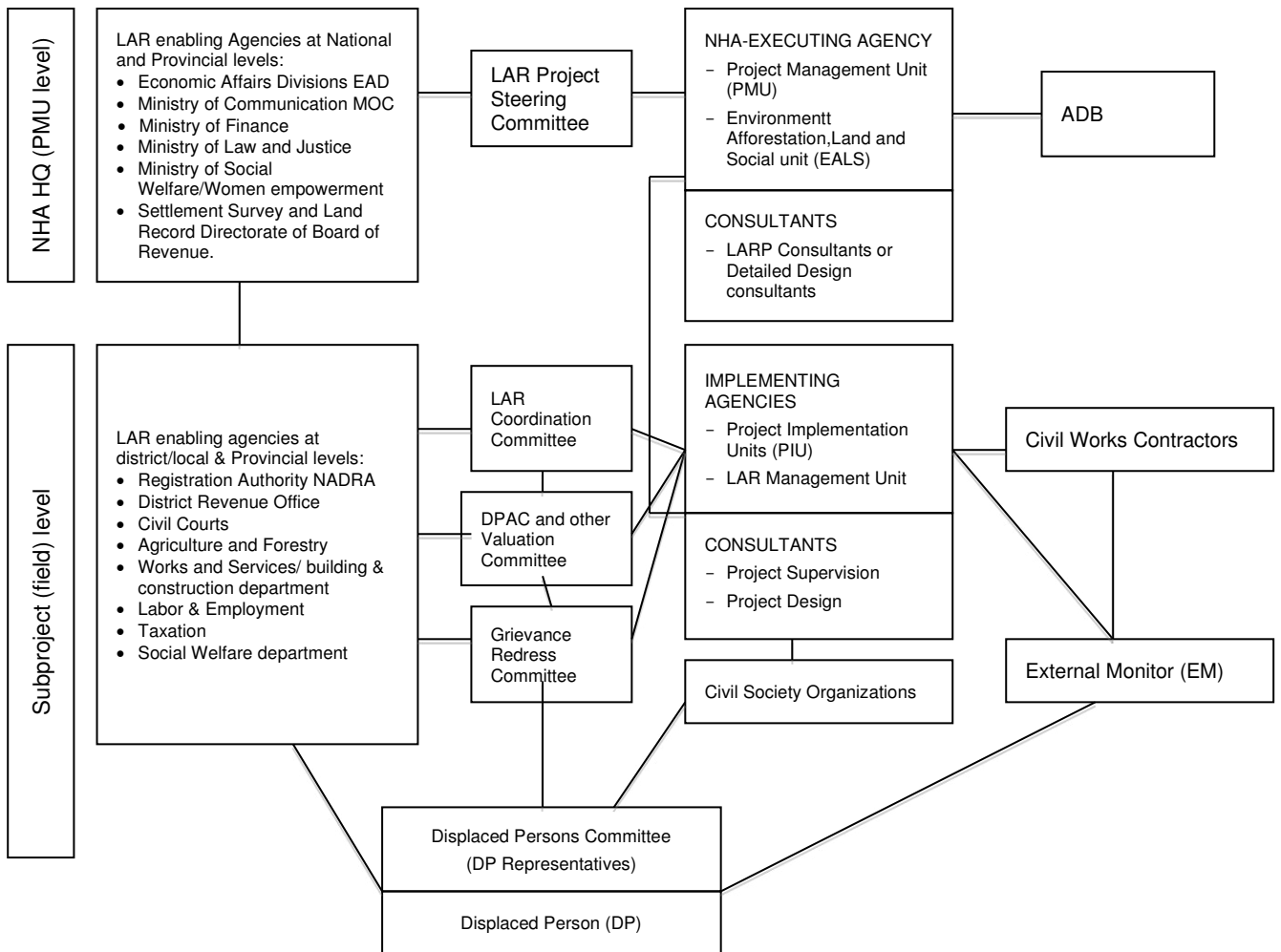


Figure 2: Institutional Set-up for LAR Management of MFF

B. Coordination Initiatives

a. LAR Coordination Committees at PIU Level

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

– Project Director (PIU)	Chair of the Committee
– Director/Deputy Land and Resettlement (EALS)	Member
– Resettlement Specialist LAR Unit, PIU	Member
– 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

220. 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

221. 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

222. 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 (Kashmore – Rajanpur), 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

223. 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 planned contract award and construction schedule for the Kashmore-Rajanpur sub-project.

B. Preparation of draft LARP

224. 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 of the entire project road section. However, the inventory of impacts on land and land-based assets in Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) is tentative because required additional land strip was not marked at site and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 was not commenced and matured i.e. Section 6 notification of LAA 1894 was not issued and published. 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 designed alignment for project road sections shown in Part B are marked and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is advanced to publication of section-6 notification. 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 of the project road is fixed/marked at site and mandatory process under LAA 1894 is completed to facilitate preparation of implementation ready final LARP for Kashmore-Rajanpur Section.

C. Preparation of Implementation Ready Final LARP.

225. ADB's acceptance of 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 marking of alignment as per design for project road section in general and particularly in project road sections presented as Part-B in the LARP as well as proposed exist entry loop at km 265+390. Meanwhile, project based local level GRM will be operationalized at the PIU level to

facilitate resolution of LAR issues during LARP updating, 227 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.

226. The main tasks of PIU for final assessment and confirmation of additional Row land required for Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) and proposed exist/entry loop to finalize the LARP will include: i) finalization of design/alignment and placing markers to confirm ROW limits and additional land required; ii) issuance of section 4 notification to allow detailed assessment and publication of section 5 notification of land to be acquired, review and redress concerns of titled land owners under section 5-A; iii) deposit assessed compensation cost of land (if required) in the treasury; 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 LAA 1894, so it is critical mile stone to finalize an implementation ready LARP synchronized with LAA process and timelines.

227. 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. It 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 in Q- 4 2020 to ensure the LARP inventory and census could be reviewed and updated in parallel with final assessment and publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired land. Based on final assessment of impacts updated and implementation ready final LARP including final IOL, census of DHs and itemized LARP costs for project road sections presented in in Part A and Part B will be finalized and endorsed for ADB's review and acceptance by January 2021. After ADB's acceptance of final LARP, its implementation will commence and 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

1. 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 final

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 to ensure compensation payment is substantially completed by end of Q-1 of 2021 in project road section presented in part A (ACW Section from Km 164+600 to Km2 48+000_83.4 Km). While, for sections where land acquisition is identified, the PIU will coordinate with the Land Acquisition Collectors/Officer for early announcement of land award and to ensure disbursement of awarded compensation to titled land/assets owners in part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) could be completed by end of Q-2 of 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 throughout project road section and land acquired in part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to Km 265+390_17.4 Km) and clearance of ROW limits. The project road section and/or specific sites/locations along project section (if_staggered handing over of sites/locations is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) will not be allowed and handed over for construction until full implementation of final LARP is confirmed for the sub-project in entirety or for the priority sites/location considered ready for construction. 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

2. The full implementation of LARP for the sub-project 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

3. 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.

4. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and timelines matching with civil works schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Figure IX-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	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
☛ Phase-1 Preparation, review and disclosure of Draft LARP								
* Preparation and submission of draft LARP for ADB’s review	█	█	█	█				
* Approval and disclosure of NHA endorsed draft LARP by ADB.			█	█				
☛ Phase-2 Updating of draft LARP into Implementation ready final LARP								
* PIU established, draft LARP disclosed and GRM in place EMA hiring commenced.			█	█				
* Grievances system in PIU functional and grievance recorded/resolved.			█	█	█	█	█	█
* Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure continued.			█	█	█	█	█	█
* Design/alignment at U-turns fixed, Section 4 of LAA notified for adl. ROW Land.			█	█				
* Land cost deposited in treasury, Section 5 & 6 of LAA notified for adl. ROW Land.			█	█	█	█		
* Updated LARP including final IOL and Census prepared and submitted.					█	█		
* NHA endorsed final LARP approved by ADB and disclosed.						█		
→ Civil Works Contract Awarded.							█	
☛ Phase-3 Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP								
* LARP implementation/monitoring set-up of PIU in place and functional.				█	█	█		
* LARP disclosed and LARP costs released to PIU.					█	█		
* EMA engaged and mobilized.					█	█		
* Compensation payment for encroached assets (within ROW) completed.						█	█	
* LAA Process completed and land compensation (for titled land) awarded.						█	█	
* Compensation for land paid, LARP implementation confirmed and ROW retrieved.							█	█
→ Sites/Sections where LARP implementation confirmed allowed for construction.								█
☛ LARP Monitoring Reports.								
* Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB							█	█
* Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB							█	█

XI.MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A. Overview

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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

9. 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.

10. 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).
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.

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

11. 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 about 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.

12. **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? • 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?

13. 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.

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

D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

15. 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-annually after LARP implementation is completed by PIU/PMU and shall be submitted to ADB through EALS for review and disclosure. The external monitoring reports will be prepared through an independent monitor who will prepare and submit bi-annual monitoring reports to the EA and ADB's review and disclosures. 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.

16. 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.

PHOTOLOG

PICTORIAL PRESENTATION
(Kashmore to Rajanpur Road Section)



Plate 1: ADB review meeting regarding the project CAREC Tranche 2 at NHA office, Islamabad.



Plate 2: Plate 5: A view of NHA officials, ADB representative and LARP consultant at T-2 subproject alignment (Punjab portion).



Plate 3: EALS Officer (DD Land & Social) and ADB consultant and consultants visited the T-2 subproject (Kashmore – Rajanpur section).



Plate 4: A view of field visit of the subproject alignment of T-2 of Punjab portion.



Plate 5: A view of field visit of the alignment of T-2 subprojects including Punjab portion by ADB mission representative, NHA officers and Consultant.



Plate 6: Plate 8: A design review meeting with Design Engineers at NHA HQ, Islamabad.



Plate 7: Road section located in the jurisdiction of Kashmor – Rajanpur road Section (Punjab).



Plate 8: Potential Impact at main settlements at Kasmor – Rajanpur road Section



Plate 9: Impacts on commercial structures due to the implementation of this road section of Kshmore - Rajanpur.



Plate 10: A view of road side consultations with the DPs/ local public about the project impact on the commercial/ business structures.



Plate 11: Photograph showing the potential impact of cultivable land as well as affected crops belonging to the Punjab portion.



Plate 12: Photographs showing the end point of the road alignment at Rajanpur. In addition, above photograph showing the impact on the trees along the existing road, which requires to be cut-down.



Plate 9: Joint review of draft LARP of T-2 subproject named as 'Kashmore – Rajanpur road Section', Punjab portion carried out by NHA/EALS, ADB (consultant) and LAR consultants..



Plate 10: Under the joint review of draft LARP by NHA/EALS, ADB (consultant) & LAR consultants. Respected GM CAREC T-2 also participated in the event of jointly review of document.



Plate 3: A view of discussions with the affected persons in their structures located within the road RoW.



Plate 4: A view of affected agricultural land along the subproject road.



Plate 5: A view of affected signboard of petrol pump.



Plate 6: A view of affected Eucalyptus tree located along the alignment.



Plate 19: A sight of discussions with affected persons and measurement of off-set of affected commercial structures.



Plate 20: Consultation with the owners of affected structures in the Punjab Section of the road (Kashmore-Rajanpur).



Plate 21: Measurement of tyhenoff-set for area cropped is being measured along the road alignment.



Plate 22: Size measurement of the affected commercial structures located within the limit of ROW.



Plate 23: A view of affected commercial structures and affected persons feedback on the loss of their business and business structures.



Plate 24: A view of consultation with the affected persons/ owners of commercial structures.



Plate 25: Discussion with the owners of affected structures and getting their feedback to minimize the impact.



Plate 26: Consultation with the affected persons and noting their concerns associated with the project.



Plate 27: View of land measurements / cropped area located within the ROW.



Plate 28: Consultations with the affected persons who owned commercial structures along the road alignment.



Plate 29: View of commercial structures located within the limit of ROW, which need to be shifted.



Plate 30: A view of inside of the affected business structure found within the RoW along the road alignment.

ANNEXES