

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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Corridor Development Investment Program (Tranche 2)

Kandhkot–Kashmore Additional Carriageway Section

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

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 15 June, 2020)

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

ACRONYM

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

GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRO	Grievance Redress Office
HQ	Head Quarter
IA	Impact Assessment
IDC	International Development Consultants
ILA	Inventory of Lost Asset
IM	Internal Monitoring
IMR	Internal Monitoring Report
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous People
IPD	Irrigation & Power Department
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Km	Kilometer
L&S	Land and Social
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARU	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Masters of Arts
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOC	Ministry of Communication
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRM	Pakistan Resident Mission
PRs	Pak Rupees
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
R&R	Relocation and Rehabilitation
R.ft.	Running Feet
RBC	Reinforced Brick Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHC	Rural Health Clinic
ROW	Right-of-way
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
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 Asset	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.
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.
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.
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.
Marla	Measure of land area equal to 272 square feet. One kanal has 20 marlas.
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.
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 Kandhkot – Kashmore 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 Kandkot-Kashmore sub-project carriageway section is 58.800 Km in length that starts at Km 105+820 near Kandhkot Bypass and terminates at Km 164+400 at interprovincial border near Kashmore. 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 Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Kandhkot and Kashmore of District Kashmore in Sindh Province. As per land record, the available ROW for sub-project road section from Km 105+820 - Km 164+600 (58.800 Km) in talukas/ tehsils Kandhkot and Kashmore varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). The existing road alignment between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 is through congested urban area of Kashmore city and its outskirts which is avoided by designing a 13 Km long Kashmore bypass road on new alignment through agricultural land on the North side to the City.

2. The designed additional carriageway 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 separated through New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways in project road section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and km 160+000 to Km 164+600. 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 different locations through-out the alignment. The pavement width of additional carriageway will vary between 13-14 meters, except at designed U-turn locations where pavement width of additional carriageway will be about 20 meters. While for project road section from Km 147+000 to Km 160+000, a bypass carriageway (4 lane new carriageway with new Jersey Median, 3m outer and 1-meter inner shoulders) is designed on new alignment through green fields to avoid congested Kashmore city section along the project road. A 100-meter-wide and 13 km long ROW will be acquired for construction of designed bypass section of the carriageway. Except for designed bypass section at Kashmore, construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW of the N-55 along the existing carriageway. Predominantly, additional carriageway between km 105+820 to Km 147+00 will be constructed on the right side and from km 160+000 to Km 164+600 it will be on left side of the exiting carriageway. However, some site-specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway from right to left side for avoiding and minimizing impacts on residential and or commercial assets along roadside rural/urban settlement have been incorporated in design.

3. The screening and assessment of land acquisition and IR impacts confirmed that the available ROW (40.2 m to 42.8 m) for 45.780 Km road sections between Km 105+820 to Km 147+100 and Km 160+000 to 164+600 is adequate to construct 2 lane additional carriageway, while at 5 designed U-turn sites a narrow land strip will be acquired to construct 3 lane carriageway (two lane carriageway with third turning lane). For the designed Kashmore bypass section, 100-meter-wide and 13 Km long ROW will be acquired through green fields as per NHA policy on ROW requirement for bypass carriageways. Keeping in view identified impacts for each section, the carriageway road section is fragmented into two parts as explained below for finalizing this LARP with LAR impacts, corresponding costs, implementation arrangements and schedule accordingly.

- Part-A: Additional Carriageway Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000, and 160+000 to Km 164+600 admeasuring __ 45.780 Km i.e.** (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__ 45.780 Km): In these section construction of additional carriageway for 44.530 Km section will strictly follow the existing ROW and the LAR impacts will be limited to clearance of assets located in construction limits within the available ROW. While, at 5 alternating U-turn locations with cumulative length of 1.25 Km, a narrow land strip (10 m wide and 250 m long at each site) will be acquired for constructing 3 lane carriageway with wider median at U-turn sites. The alternating carriageway sections where ROW is followed and selected U-turn locations involving land acquisition are presented in table ES-1 below.

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

Carriageway Sections where ROW is adequate			U-turn sections requiring additional ROW land.		
#	Chainage	Length (Km)	Chainage	Length (Km)	
1	Km 105+820 to Km 111+675	5.855	Km 111+675 to Km 111+925	0.25	
2	Km 111+925 to Km 117+475	5.55	Km 117+475 to Km 117+725	0.25	
3	Km 117+725 to Km 129+575	11.85	Km 129+575 to Km 129+825,	0.25	
4	Km 129+825 to Km 141+875	12.05	Km 141+875 to Km 142+125,	0.25	
5	Km 142+125 to Km 147+000	4.875	Km 161+875 to Km 162+125	0.25	
6	Km 160+000 to Km 161+875	1.875	=====		
7	Km 162+125 to Km164+600	2.475	=====		
	Total length	44.53	Total length	1.25	

- Part B: Construction of Additional Carriageway, Kashmore Bypass Section _13.00 Km i.e.** (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km): The existing N-55 carriageway, between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000, passes through Kashmore city where recorded ROW is 30.2 m (99') only which is heavily encroached and densely populated on either side. Therefore, to avoid and minimize IR impacts that were likely due to acquisition of ROW land and built up properties through urban area, project carriageway section from Km 147+000 to 160+000 (13 Km) is designed on new alignment for bypassing congested Kashmore city and its out skirts. In this section, a 13.00 Km long and 100-meter-wide ROW for designed alignment of the bypass carriageway will be required through agricultural fields of 7 villages on north of Kashmore city. In addition to acquisition of ROW for 13 Km bypass, this section will also include acquisition of ROW for proposed interchange (exit and entry) loops carriageways at converging and diverging points (Km 147+000 and Km 160+000).

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 completed to the extent of assets encroached within the ROW limits along project road section presented as part-A. However, the impact inventory and census of DHs facing loss of titled land at selected U-turn section designed for carriageway sections presented in part A and the Kashmore Bypass road section presented as part B are tentative because design alignment is not fixed/marked and land likely to be acquired is not notified under respective provisions of land acquisition Act 1894. Hence, the impact inventory and census of DHs facing titled land for project road section presented in Part A and B is subject to review and updating after marking final alignment of U-turns and Kashmore Bypass ROW with exit and entry loops as per design and publication of Section-6 notification under LAA 1894. 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 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.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

5. The LAR impact assessment is conducted based on detailed design, available and required ROW land for additional carriageway for each Parts (explained above) separately. All affected assets located in the available and required ROW for additional carriageway have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess socio-economic status of the DPs and affected households. However, this assessment will remain tentative as long as design/alignment for selected U-turn sections and ROW for bypass carriageway with its exit-entry loops are not marked and the land acquisition process is not completed. The overall assessment represented that 370 DHs will face project impacts due to acquisition of land and loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway Kandkot to Kashmir section of Tranche-02 project under the CAREC MFF. Out of 370 DHs, 67 titled land owner DHs (4 DHs in Part A and other 63 DHs in Part B) will lose their titled land, while other 303 DHs no-titled occupants of ROW will lose their assets encroached within the existing ROW limits. In total 80 DHs will experience sever impacts of which 68 DHs are noted in Part A (1 DH losing residential structures and other 67 DHs losing 10% and more of their productive commercial structures) and other 12 DHs losing 10% and more of their arable land (titled land) are noted in part B. Affected permanent commercial structures will inflict business/income loss for 157 DHs (67 DHs "structure owners" and 90 DHs "Renter Business operators") and other 73 DHs will face business loss due to affected income generating temporary commercial structures. Due to their fragile income levels, only 16 DHs are noted as vulnerable, while DHs in other variable of vulnerability are not identified. Summary table below presents a quick over view DHs for both Parts (A & B) with impact category. While, subsequent sections B-1 and B-2 summarize the impacts separately for Part A and Part B of the project road section.

Table (ES-2): Summary DHs with impact category

Different Impact Categories	Total DHs	Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs	Severely Affected DHs	Vulnerable DHs
Part – A: (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and 160+000 to 164+600__ 45.780 Km)					
Titled land Owners	4	4	-		
Residential Structures/Assets	4	-	4	1	1
Commercial Structure/assets	155	-	155	67	15
Renter business operators	90	-	90	-	
Crops (titled land)*	3*	3*	-		
Crops (encroached ROW)	51	-	51	-	-
Trees (encroached ROW)	3	-	3	-	-
Sub-total	307	4	303	68	16
Part - B: (ACW Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13 Km)					
Titled land Owners Part-B	63	63	-	12	-
Crops (titled land)	61*	61*	-	-	-
Sub-total	63	63	-	12	-
Grand Total	370	67	303	80	16
Note: *The DHs with multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid duplication.					

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

B-1 Part-A: Additional Carriageway Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and 160+000 to 164+000__ 45.780 Km i.e. (ACW section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__ 45.780 Km)

6. As per land record, the available ROW of N-55 carriageway for subproject road section presented as Part-A (ACW sections between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__ 45.780 Km) ranges between 132 feet (40.2 m) to 140 feet (42.8m). Thus, the ROW available on either side from the centreline of the existing carriageway is 66 feet (20.1) to 70 feet (21.4 m). As per detailed design, minimum ROW width required on either side of existing centre line is more or less 20 meters for construction of ACW separated by New Jersey barrier. However, for designed U-turns at 5 locations, 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 will requires up to 25 meters ROW on either side from the centreline of existing carriageway. Assessment of LAR impacts confirmed that the existing ROW is followed in more or less 44.53 Km section where noted impacts are limited to clearance of assets including residential, commercial and community structures and crops/ trees encroached within the NHA owned ROW limits and a narrow land strip (10 meter wide and 250 meter long) will be acquired for noted U-turns at 5 different locations with cumulative length of 1.25 Km.

7. The acquisition of additional land strip (10-meter-wide and 250-meter-long) at 5 noted U-turn locations will result in loss of 3.090 acres of arable titled land owned by 4 DHs at 4 locations and ROW of Railways at one location. Due to acquisition of titled land 3 DHs will experience loss of crops grown in titled land. The exact location and alignment of the U-turns is not final and marked at site to show additional land strip required at each site, so the impacts inventory is tentative which will be reviewed and updated after marking final alignment at site and publication of Section-6 notification for acquired land. Retrieval of encroached section of existing ROW, will result in loss of residential assets of 4 DHs and commercial assets owned by 155 DHs as well as 54 DHs will face crop/ tree losses. Out of 4 DHs facing loss of residential assets, 1 DH will experience severe impacts and

physical displacement due to significantly affected residential structures and other 67 DHs facing 10% and more of their productive permanent commercial structures. Impacted permanent/temporary commercial structures and assets/ owned by 155 DHs will result in loss of business opportunity for 230 DHs including 67 DHs “owners” and 90 DHs “renters” business operators in permanent commercial structures and other 73 DHs earning livelihood in their temporary structures (sheds, stalls and kiosk). The impact assessment confirmed that the loss of income and livelihood will be temporary and transitory which will be restored after restoration of affected commercial structures/assets. The affected parts of partially affected assets will be restored at same location while significantly affected structures will be reconstructed at same place (adjoining titled land) or on nearby titled land (owned by the structure owners). The temporary structures will be restored at same location or relocated to nearby location in ROW not affected by road construction. In built-up areas the designed cross-section provides both side widening of existing carriageway for which maximum embank width will be up to 30 meter (15 meter either side from the centreline) which will leave 5-6 m free space within ROW for relocating/restoring income generating temporary structures/assets.

8. ROW clearance for project purpose will impact 15 community structures including significantly affected 10 mosques at different locations and allied assets. The other structures are partly affected and will be restored within the remaining area at the same location. In addition, 8 public structures including 7 road side Police check posts and 1 toll plaza room will be affected. Other affected infrastructures include, passenger waiting sheds (2 Nos.), street lights (29 Nos.), transmission line/ transformer (45 Nos.), boundary wall (PTCL, Police Post & Gas Station) 4 and handpump (1 No.) Table (ES-3) below presents the summary of impacted assets with DHs and DPs entitled to compensation.

Table (ES-3) Affected Assets with Number of DHs

(ACW section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	No of DHs
1	Loss of Land (titled land)	Acres	3.090	4
2	Loss of cropped area • Affected crop area (titled land) • Affected crop area (encroached ROW)	Acres	2.472	3*
		Acres	43.918	51
3	Loss of trees	Nos.	28	3
4	Affected residential structure/assets (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	19	4
5	Affected commercial structures/assets (Encroached ROW) • Permanent commercial structures (shops/road side hotels) • Temporary/movable commercial structures • Other assets	Nos.	231	67
		Nos.	131	79
		Nos.	17	9
6	Business/Income losses • Permanent Commercial structure owners • Renter business operators in affected structures • Temporary structure owners (stalls/kiosks etc.)	Nos.	-	67*
		Nos.	-	90
		Nos.	-	73*
7	DHs experiencing severe impacts • Significantly affected residential structure • 10% and more loss of productive commercial structures	Nos.	-	1*
		Nos.	-	67*
8	Vulnerable DHs	Nos.	-	16*
Total DHs (DHs with *sign are not added in total to avoid multiple count)		-	-	307
Affected community assets				

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	No of DHs
	• Mosques (affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall, boundary wall act.)	Nos.	11	Community
	• Hand pumps	No	2	
	• Graveyard	No	2	
Affected Public assets and infrastructure				
	NHA Toll Plaza Room	No	1	NHA
	Boundary Wall (PTCL, Police Post & Gas Station)	Nos.	4	PTCL/ Police Deptt./ SVGPL
	Police Check post	Nos.	7	Police Deptt.
	• Roadside passenger waiting sheds	Nos.	2	NHA
	• Transmission line/ Transformer	Nos.	45	WAPDA
	• Street Lights	Nos.	29	NHA
	• Hand pumps	No	1	

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

B-2 Part-B: Additional Carriageway, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km i.e. (AC, Kashmore Bypass Section between 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km)

9. The project road section from Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 traverses through congested urban section through Kashmore city. As per land record available ROW through city and its out skirts is 99 feet maximum (30 meters) which is heavily encroached on either side. Acquisition of additional ROW land through populous built-up urban section is not possible because of expected physical and economical displacement of masses. Therefore, the city section is avoided by designing 13 Km long bypass carriageway at new alignment converging (starting) at Km 147+000 and diverging at Km 160+000 of the existing carriageway. NHA will acquire a 100 m wide ROW as per its policy and standards for construction of designed 4-lane carriageway ways (dual carriageways 7.3 meter-wide each with 3-meter-wide outer shoulders and 1-meter wide inner shoulders separated by new Jersey Median) to bypass congested Kashmore city area. In addition to bypass ROW will be acquired for proposed exit-entry loops carriageways at converging point (Km 147+000 and diverging point (Km 160+000).

10. The designed alignment of bypass is not yet marked and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is not commenced. Impact assessment survey followed the alignment by using google coordinates and assessment of required land and title search was conducted with the assistance of local land revenue staff (tapedars)¹ and through consultations with the landowner households for estimated land impact to each household. Since, ROW is not marked and the land acquisition process is not commenced, so the impacts and the list of DHs is based on preliminary assessment which is subject to review and updating after marking ROW alignment at site and advancing to issuance of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired land.

11. As per inventory, it is estimated that more or less 313.825 acres of agricultural land owned by 63 DHs will be acquired for project road section presented as Part B (Kashmore Bypass Section for KM 147+000 to Km 163+000__13 Km). The land acquisition will result in loss of 280.37 acres of cultivated arable land owned by 61 land titled DHs and rest is waste land /barren land of 2 DHs. During impact assessment and census survey, it is noted that, the landowner DHs will not face any structure losses or physical displacement as a result of the land acquisition; however, 61 DHs facing

¹ In sindh, village level land revenue staff and custodian of the land record is named as Tapedar.

loss of crops grown on land to be acquired will experience economic displacement due loss of arable and productive land. Only, 12 DHs will experience severe impacts due to more than 10% loss of their productive agricultural land and thus are considered as severely affected households. Table (ES-4) below presents the summary of impacted assets with DHs and DPs entitled to compensation.

Table (ES-4): Affected Assets with Number of DHs

(ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 __ 13.00 Km)

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	No. of DHs
1	Loss of land	Acres	313.825	63
2	Loss of cropped area	Acres	280.37	61*
Total DHs*		-	-	63

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

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs

12. Census survey of 370 DHs facing loss of their assets and sample based socio-economic survey of 21.4 % of affected household population was done during IR impact assessment. As per census and socio-economic survey results, the males comprise 55.3% of the members of the displaced households (DHs). Overall, 39.2% of the members of the DHs are literate with 53.4% male and 20.9% females are literate. Around 29.3% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Other households are engaged in labour works (17.3 %), business (38.3%) and service sector (15.0%). About 4.0% of DHs earn/month less than Rs. 20,000 or less. The monthly earning of 33.7% DHs ranges between Rs 20,000-30,000/- and another 28.6% DHs earn between Rs. 30,001- 50,000/month. The remaining 33.7% of the DHs have monthly incomes above Rs 50,000/ per month. The income analysis indicated that the income of 16 DHs is below official poverty line so those are considered as vulnerable households. DHs facing loss of their assets falling in other vulnerability parameters i.e. the elderly, children, women household and landless 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 Nov.-Dec., 2019, and Feb 2020 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 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 subproject and were willing to provide requisite land for the construction of an additional carriageway. However, the main concerns raised were about timely payment of compensation for affected structures/ assets as per current market rate; provision of employment opportunity for local population during construction activities and incorporating design solution for improved road safety and ensured mobility of the local communities including women, children and elderly people. The affected community highlighted that the compensation for lost assets should be paid prior to start the civil works and project related employment opportunity for local population should be considered during implementation of project civil works.

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 with DHs and local community conducted during preparation of the LARP. Consultation, participation and information disclosure (CPID) strategy is designed for future consultations to be held during LARP 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 upraising to the project GRC established at PIU during implementation of NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARP. A template for registering and maintaining a log of complaints/ has been prepared and is presented as **Annex 12**.

17. A project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be notified and placed in the office of Project Implementation Unit for Kandhkot-Kashmore Section. The GRC headed by the Project Director will have other members including Deputy Director (DD)/Assistant Director (AD) Land management & Social (LM&S) as well as Environment 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 a representative 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.

Therefore, the project based GRM will not bar aggrieved parties to approach appropriate court of law and the complainants will be at liberty to approach appropriate court of law as and when he wishes to do so. All efforts will be made to redress grievances through the project GRM. However, aggrieved people have the right to access the country's judicial system as and when they require.

F. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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 DHs' livelihood levels to what they were before the project, and improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost (v) providing DHs with adequate assistance, (vi) ensuring that DPs without rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets (v) establishing a grievance redress mechanism at the project level (vi) monitoring and reporting of resettlement activities and (vii) disclosure all reports. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation for Land Acquisition and policies of the Government of Pakistan and Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of Asian Development Bank.

19. This LARP has been prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DHs prior to commencement of civil works in LAR sections. After payment of compensation, DHs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled structures (commercial & residential) and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the total amount of compensation.

G. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

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 15 February 2020.

21. As per entitlement provisions affected assets of all noted DHs in Part-A (ACW section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and Part-B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section Between Km 147+000-Km 160+000__13 Km) 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 loss of residential and commercial structures. R&R allowance will include transitional support, business loss allowance, severe impact allowance, and vulnerable household allowance. Income restoration support/Business loss allowance will be allowed to all DHs facing loss of their income generating productive assets while DH experiencing severe impacts will be allowed severe impact allowance in addition to other compensation entitlements. 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 (ACW section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km), total 307 DHs (i.e. both registered and informal) are entitled to compensation for their lost assets including crops (54 DHs) trees (3 DHs), residential structures (4 DH) and commercial structures (155). In addition to provided compensation costs Resettlement, Relocation and business loss allowances will be provided to 230 DHs including 140 DHs commercial structures /asset owners (67 DHs “permanent commercial structure owners” and 73 DHs “temporary commercial structure owners”) and 90 DHs doing business as renters in affected structures). While for Part-B (ACW, U-Turn Sections and KashmoreBypass Road_17.500 Km), 63 registered DHs will be entitled for compensation on replacement cost against their lost assets i.e. land (63 DHs) and crops (61 DHs)². In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 80 DHs (12 DHs losing titled arable land and 67 DHs losing productive commercial structures and 1 DH losing residential structure) will be entitled to severe impact allowance. Identified vulnerable 16 DHs are provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their entitled compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs.

23. 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 land³ is not identified at draft LARP preparation stage. However, entitlement provisions for temporary occupation of land are included in the EM of draft LARP and if impacts related to temporary occupation of land are documented at LARP updating/finalization stage, the applicable costs will be estimated and included in the LARP. The proposed entitlement provisions for land structures and other identified assets located in the available ROW for additional carriageway section are explained in the entitlement matrix of this LARP and added to Executive Summary as Attachment ES-1.

H. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

24. In total, Rs. 1280.114 million (Table ES-3) is the calculated costs for payment of compensation against acquired assets and delivery of applicable Resettlement, Relocation and Rehabilitation (R&R) allowances. The break-down of cost represent that the required funds for timely payment of entitled compensation and implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation measures for Part-A (ACW section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) is Rs 182.133 million rupees. While the estimated cost for land and non-land assets compensation with applicable R&R allowances in Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000 __13 Km Km) is Rs 953.326 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 144.655 million. The applicable expenses for internal monitoring will be covered under administrative cost provided in the LARP.

² The DHs in crop loss category are same as of land and are not counted in total.

³ Term Temporary land occupation refers to Land required for construction of diversions and/or to provide construction facilities (construction camp, asphalt mixing plant, concrete batching plant etc.) for a period required to execute construction works. It is mostly leased on the agreed terms and conditions.

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	(ACW section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to 164+600 _45.780 Km)	
A	Payable compensation (Part A)	
A.1	Tentative Land cost for U-Turn Sections (1.250 Km)	8.884
A.2	Crops	12.144
A.3	Private Trees	5.037
A.5	Structures	144.179
	Total (A)	158.154
B	Payable R&R costs (Part A)	
B.1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support Allowance)	0.091
B.2	Commercial Permanent [Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator), Transport/Shifting, Severe Impact allowance for Structures & Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)]	16.354
B.3	Commercial Temporary (Relocation Assistance, Transport/Shifting, Business Loss & Employment Loss Allowance)	6.643
B.4	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	0.075
B.4	Vulnerability Allowances DHs with income level below OPL (15 DP Commercial & 1 Residential Structures)	0.816
	Total (B)	23.979
	Total (A+B)	182.133
Part B	(ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km)	
C	Payable compensation Cost (Part B)	
C.1	Tentative Costs for Additional ROW land	902.247
C.2	Crops Compensation	30.444
	Payable R&R costs (Part B)	
C-3	Entitled Severe Impact Allowance for Significantly affected owners	19.111
C-4	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land	1.525
	Total (C)	953.326
	Total (A+B+C)	1135.459
D	LARP Independent and Administration Support	
D.1	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost	11.355
D.2	4 Social Mobilizers	3.360
D.3	1 Qanungo plus	1.680
D.4	2 Patwari	3.360
D.5	M&E cost (External monitor is engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. Cost for M&E @ 1% budget cost is included.)	11.355
D.6	Contingencies @ 10% of the total cost	113.546
	Total (D)	144.656
	Total (A+2 B+C+D)	1280.114
	Total USD in million (1 USD=164.10 Pakistani Rupees as of 15th June, 2020)	7.801

I. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

25. 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 land acquisition process is not yet invoked by issuing preliminary notification under section-4 of LAA 1894 to allow detailed survey and assessment of ROW land required particularly for Part-B (ACW Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km). The inventory of losses and census of displaced households facing loss of assets encroached within ROW limits in part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600) is complete, however, it was not possible to conduct final assessment of impacts related to loss of titled land and land-based assets at noted U-turn locations in Part A and ROW land required for Part-B at this stage. Therefore, this draft LARP is prepared to facilitate appraisal of Tranche-02 project, whereas, its updating into implementation ready final LARP as well as implementation and monitoring of final LARP are synchronized with contract award and commencement of works.

26. 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 and fix design alignment of additional carriageway and ROW markers will be installed to fix additional land required at U-turn locations in Part A and new ROW required for Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 161+000__13.00 Km) and proposed exit entry loops at start and end points of the bypass during Q-3 of 2020. Based on final alignment and installed ROW markers, the district land revenue authorities of BOR Sindh will coordinated for completing mandatory legal process and issuance of requisite Section 6 notification under LAA for acquired land and land based assets at selected U-turn sites in section presented as part A and ROW land required Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 161+000 13.00 Km) by Q-4 of 2020. Final assessment of LAR impacts particularly in sections involving land acquisition will go in parallel or 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. An 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.

27. 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 handing over) will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review and acceptance before handing over of site/s for construction. Therefore, execution of works will not commence unless full implementation of LARP is confirmed and validated through EMA to be engaged for the Tranche-2 project.

Attachment ES-1

Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC⁴) either through negotiated settlement between⁵ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁶ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS).
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.

⁴Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

⁵ 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

⁶ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc.). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age). <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; 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. 17,000 /month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All landowners/ land user DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Significant loss of commercial structure.	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.

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

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

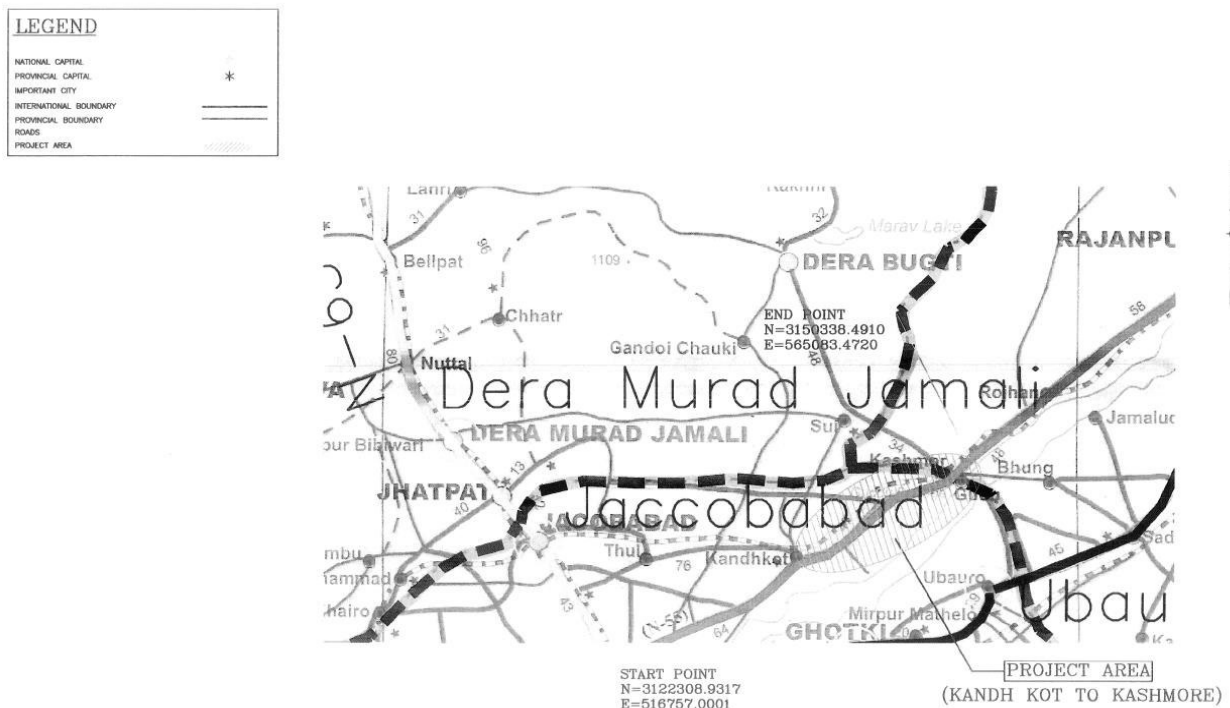
I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Subproject

1. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) is upgrading and rehabilitating CAREC transport corridor 5 & 6 to improve regional connectivity. Through the National Highway Authority (NHA) of Pakistan, the GoP is implementing CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC⁷ CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche-⁸ 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 covers Kandhkot – Kashmore section (58.800 km) Section of the Tranche-02 project that starts at Km 105+820 and terminates at Km 164+600. The location map of the proposed road alignment under tranche-2 is illustrated through **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Location Map of Section Kandhkot - Kashmore



⁷ Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation.

⁸ The tranche-1 project will support the upgrading and rehabilitation of 145 km of N-55 in three sections; tranche 2 will include construction of additional carriageway between Shikarpur and Rajanpur (222 Km) into three contract packages and tranche 3 subprojects will include rehabilitation of 396 km of existing carriageway sections implemented under tranches 1 and 2 of the MFF.

B. Sub-project Design Features

3. According to detailed design, the additional carriageway for Kandhkot - Kashmore Section starts at Km 105+820 near Kandhkot Bypass and terminates at Km 164+600 at Kashmore and has a cumulative length of 58.800 Km. The designed additional carriageway between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 will be constructed along the existing 2 lane N-55 carriageway for upgrading the sub-project road section of N-55 into 4 lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. In between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000, existing carriageway is through congested urban section of Kashmore city and its suburbs where widening and/or construction of additional carriageway in parallel to the existing one is not feasible therefore between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 a 13 Km long by pass carriageway will be constructed on new alignment through agricultural fields on north side of Kashmore city. The salient design features of additional carriageway and designed bypass carriageway are summarized as under:

Additional Carriageway on existing alignment

- Carriageway width: 7.3-meter-wide 2 lane carriageway (3.65 meters 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.

Kashmore Bypass Carriageway Section on new alignment

- Carriageway width: 7.3 meter two carriageways each having 3.65-meter-wide 2 lanes
- Shoulders width: 3-meter outer shoulder and 1-meter inner shoulder.
- Median: New Jersey barrier between two carriageways.

4. In additional carriageway section, 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 right side of existing carriage due to railway track running parallel at a short distance on the left side of the existing carriageway, however, some site specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway on the left side to avoid and minimize impacts on land, residential and or commercial assets along roadside rural settlement have been incorporated in design. The typical cross sections adopted for construction of additional carriageway and/or widening of existing carriageway in urbanized sections are provided as **Annex-1** and typical cross section of U-Turns locations and for Bypass carriageway are presented as **Annex-2**.

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

5. The sub-project road section, traverses through lands of 11 land revenue estates (village/ Goth settlements) in the territorial jurisdictions of two Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Kandhkot and Kashmore of District Kashmore in Sindh Province and its acquired ROW (as of land record) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m). The village wise ROW land record provided by the District Land Revenue Officer presented that the acquired ROW in 11 villages (i.e. 5 villages of taluka Kandhkot, 6 villages of taluka Kashmore) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) except for

carriage way section in Kashmore city where reported ROW is 99 feet (30.2 meters). The recorded village wise ROW as of land record provided by the district land revenue authorities is summarized in Table I-1 and the land record letter and details are attached as **Annex-3**.

Table I-1: Village-wise ROW details

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka/ Tehsil	District	ROW Width			
				Road Width (ft)	Road Width Extended (ft)	Total (ft)	Total (m)
1	Kandhkot bypass	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	74	140	42.8
2	Wakro	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
3	Ghouspur	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
4	Shah Muhammad Jeelani	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	66	132	40.2
5	Mangi	Kandhkot	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
6	Pako Bhadrans Pur	Kashmore	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
7	Sodi	Kashmore	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
8	Samoo	Kashmore	Kashmore	66	66	132	40.2
9	Thalo	Kashmore	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
10	Zohar Garh	Kashmore	Kashmore	66	68	134	40.8
11	Kashmore City	Kashmore	Kashmore	66	33	99	30.2

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 Kandhkot to Kashmore. 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 Kandhkot - Kashmir cities along N-55. The available ROW 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) of existing N-55 carriageway criss-cross through irrigated farmlands and settlements along the route. One of the options was to upgrade the existing two-lane carriageway into 4 lane dual carriageway through both sides widening of existing carriageway. By constructing a new 4 lanes carriageway by using same alignment and ROW. Although with this option, acquisition of additional ROW land is unlikely, but still clearance of assets encroached within ROW has unavoidable IR related impacts. Further, due to unavailable alternate parallel road/ route for diverting huge traffic volumes, execution of works was found difficult while keeping the traffic operations in the project road section in the project road section. So, this option was not considered feasible because of the disruption it would cause due to the diversion of huge traffic volumes during construction.

10. **Option-3: Construction of 58.780 Km of ACW with site-specific design adjustments including 13 Km long bypass carriageway at Kashmir city:**

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

11. Meanwhile to minimize the IR related impacts and physical/economic displacement likely from clearance of assets encroached within the ROW, different design options considered and incorporated in detailed design included a) construction of additional carriageway with New Jersey median between additional and existing carriageway, b) widening of existing carriageway on each side from centre line in urban areas and near road side settlements, and c) shifting of additional carriageway to opposite side of road site settlement along the existing carriageway and d) construction of 13 km long bypass carriageway to avoid congested urban section of Kashmir city and its suburbs. 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. Nonetheless construction of bypass involved acquisition of agricultural land but it ensured to avoid acquisition of commercial and residential land and minimize physical and economical displacement that was likely if the existing alignment through Kashmir urban should have been followed.

E. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

12. As per detailed design, more or less 20 meters (67 feet) ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is required for construction of ACW 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 105+820 to Km 147+000 and from Km 160+000 to 164+600 ranges between 66 feet (20.1 m) to 70 feet (21.4 m) 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 is likely for designed U-turn in sections where available ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is below than 25 meters.

13. The existing road alignment between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 is through congested urban area of Kashmir city and its outskirts where ROW ranges between 49.5 feet (15.1 m) to 66 feet

(20.1m). The ROW in urban section is inadequate for construction of additional carriageway or widening of the existing carriageway and if existing alignment is followed in this section that will result in acquisition of commercial/residential land and assets requiring resettlement of huge number of physically and economically displaced households. Therefore, to avoid and minimize the resettlement related impacts, the congested section in Kashmir city and its suburbs is avoided by designing a 13 Km long Kashmir by pass road on new alignment through agricultural land on the North side to the City.

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 between km 105+820 to 147+000 and then from Km 160+000 to 164+600 will follow the exiting alignment and available 40.2 m to 42.8 m (132' to 140') wide ROW for N-55 carriageway. The existing N-55 carriageway, between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000, passes through Kashmir city where recorded ROW is 30.2 m (99') only which is heavily encroached and densely populated on either side. Therefore, to avoid acquisition of additional ROW land through urban area, project carriageway section from Km 147+000 to 160+000 (13 Km) is designed on new alignment to bypass congested Kashmir city section. In project road sections (between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600) where existing alignment and ROW is followed, except for designed U-turn location where a narrow strip of (10 m wide and 250 m long land strip at site) titled land will be acquired, screened IR impacts are limited to clearance of assets encroached within NHA owned ROW limits.

16. Whereas, 100 wide and 13 km long ROW for bypass section with exist/entry loops at start (Km 147+000) and end (Km 160+000) points will require acquisition of titled arable land through green fields of 7 villages located on North side of the Kashmir City. Keeping in view identified impacts in sections where existing ROW is followed and bypass section where 100-meter-wide ROW will be

acquired, the inventory of losses with impact details are presented separately for each section of the project carriageway 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.

- Part-A: Additional Carriageway Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000, and 160+000 to Km 164+600 admeasuring __45.780 Km** (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 __45.780 Km): In these sections existing alignment and available ROW limits will be strictly followed through 44.530 Km of project road sections, while at elected 5 U-turn sections scattered along the alignment with cumulative length of 1.25 Kms additional ROW land (10 me wide and 250 m long land strip at each site) The table I-2 below elucidates the alternating U-turn sections. The impact assessment and census surveys for compiling inventory of losses with compensation entitled DHs against different loss types followed the designed cross sections for different reaches and U-turn location along the project road section. The noted impacts for additional carriageway section where existing ROW is followed are limited to clearance of encroached ROW limits, while for selected U-turn sections, in addition to assets encroached within ROW, potential impacts due to acquisition of additional ROW land for selected U turn location also enumerated for preparing this draft LARP. Since, design and alignment for U-turn locations is not final and marked so the impacts and census results for recorded titled land owner will be reviewed and updated after fixing design alignment and publication of Section-6 Notification under LAA 1894 for land likely to be acquired in project road sections presented as Part A (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 __45.780 Km) in the draft LARP.

Table I-2: Designed U-Turn Locations and by pass section with potential length

Carriageway Sections where ROW is adequate			U-turn sections requiring additional ROW land.		
#	Chainage	Length (Km)	Chainage	Length (Km)	
1	Km 105+820 to Km 111+675	5.855	Km 111+675 to Km 111+925	0.25	
2	Km 111+925 to Km 117+475	5.55	Km 117+475 to Km 117+725	0.25	
3	Km 117+725 to Km 129+575	11.85	Km 129+575 to Km 129+825,	0.25	
4	Km 129+825 to Km 141+875	12.05	Km 141+875 to Km 142+125,	0.25	
5	Km 142+125 to Km 147+000	4.875	Km 161+875 to Km 162+125	0.25	
6	Km 160+000 to Km 161+875	1.875	=====		
7	Km 162+125 to Km164+600	2.475	=====		
	Total length	44.53	Total length	1.25	

- Part-B: Additional Carriageway, Kashmore Bypass Section Between Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 admeasuring_ 13.00 Km** (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000 __13.00 Km): The existing alignment of the N-55, from Km 147+000 to 160+000, is through Kashmore city where available ROW is 30.2 m only. In city section, construction of additional carriageway or its widening is not feasible because clearance of encroached assets and acquisition of built-up commercial and residential proprieties will implicate mass physical and economical displacement. Therefore, in this section a bypass carriage is designed through agricultural land of 7 rural settlement. As per policy, 100-meter-wide ROW will be acquired for the bypass section between its start (Km 147+000) and end points (160+000).

17. This draft LARP is completed based on detailed design and ROW land record provided by the Sindh Settlement Survey and Land Record office of Larkana region and land revenue office of Kashmore District. The assessed LAR impacts including inventory of assets encroached within ROW and census of DHs occupying encroached assets is complete for project road sections where ROW

is followed and presented in table 1-2 above for part A (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). While for carriageway sections (Selected U-turn locations) of Part A and the Kashmore by Pass Section i.e. Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000__13.00 Km), the LAR impact and census for DHs facing loss of titled land is incomplete and it will be reviewed and updated after fixing/marking alignment at site and publication of Section-6 notification under LAA⁹. So keeping in view requisite design/alignment adjustments as selected U-turn location in Part A and marking of ROW for land acquisition for project road section presented as Part B, this draft LARP is prepared for project appraisal that will be updated as implementation ready LARP after installing ROW markers as per finalized design alignment in section involving land acquisition and publication of section 6 notification under LAA for acquired land.

G. 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 ROW limits in project road sections presented as Part-A (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). However, the impact inventory and census for DHs losing titled land at 5 selected U-turn location in Part A (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and for 100 meter wide ROW of Kashmore bypass road section as presented in Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) is based on preliminary assessment because required land was not marked at site and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 was not yet invoked. Hence, the impact inventory and census for project road section presented in Part A and B is subject to review and updating after marking final alignment of U-turns and Kashmore Bypass ROW as per design and publication of Section-6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired 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 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.

⁹ The publication of section 6 notification is formal declaration about acquired land. After section notification, the process to announce award is completed for payment of compensation for land.

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 15-30 Nov. 2019 and December 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 Land HQ/ NHA and land revenue staff from 9-15 February 2020. The DPs, local communities and government officials were consulted on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, confirm land title and ownership of affected assets to define eligibility and entitlement under the LARP provisions. 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 1-30 Nov.; and jointly revalidation completed on 9th to 15th February 2020. The section below explains the documented LAR impacts.

21. The overall assessment indicated that the sub-project will require acquisition 316.925 acres of additional ROW land owned by 67 DHs, while clearance of encroached sections of existing ROW will impact residential structures/assets of 4 DHs, permanent commercial structures/assets of 67 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 79 DHs. While acquisition of additional ROW land and clearance of ROW limits will result in loss of tress for 3 DHs and 326.76 acres (285.47 acres titled land and 41.29 acres encroached ROW) of cropped area of 115 DHs (64 DHs for titled land and 51 DHs cultivating encroached ROW). The assessment indicated that 68 DHs (1 DH facing significant impacts on his residential structure and 67 DHs facing 10% and above loss of their productive permanent commercial structure/assets) will experience severe impacts. Meanwhile, 230 DHs will face business loss due to impacted commercial structures and 16 DHs with their income levels below official poverty line are termed as vulnerable. Table below II-1 depicts LAR impact summary for entire project road section. In subsequent section, impacts for project road section are assessed and compiled separately for project road section where existing ROW is followed i.e. Part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to 164+600_45.780 Km) and project road sections where 100 meter wide ROW for by carriageway will be acquired i.e. Part B (ACW Section between Km147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km).

Table II-1: Impacted Assets with Number of DHs for entire project road section
(Kandhkot-Kashmore Section (Km 105+820-Km 164+600 including Bypass))

Sr. No	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
1	Affected Titled Land	Acres	316.925	67	Acquisition of land for 13.0 km Kashmore Bypass New DCW Section.
2	Affected cropped area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected crop area (Titled land) • Affected crop area (encroached ROW) 	Acres	326.76 285.47 41.29	115 64* 51	Acquisition of land for 13.0 Km Kashmore Bypass Section. & Clearance of ROW in 45.480 Km.
3	Loss of Tree Tree Loss (Titled Land)	Number	28 0	3	

Sr. No	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
	Tree loss (Encroached ROW)		28	0 3	Clearance of existing ROW in 45.480 Km
4	Affected Residential Structure/Assets Affected Residential Structure (Titled land) Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW)	Number	19 0 19	4 0 4	Both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW.
5	Affected Permanent Commercial Structure/assets Affected Com. Structures (Tilted Land) Affected Com. Structure (Encroached ROW)	Number	231 0 231	67 0 67	
6	Affected Temporary Commercial Structure/assets Income generating i.e. stalls/kiosk (Encroached ROW) Non-income generating structure/assets	Number	131 - -	79 73* 6*	
7	Other Assets (Minor structures)	Number	11	9	
8	Severely Affected (Total) Significantly affected Residential Structures 10% and more loss of productive Commercial Structure.	Number		68* 1* 67*	
9	DHs facing Business loss (Total) Asset Owners DHs (Commercial structures) Renter Business operators DHs (Commercial structures) Temporary commercial structures (DHs for Stalls/kiosks)	Number	- - -	230 67* 90 73*	DHs losing business and employment are linked to income generating permanent and temporary commercial assets.
10	Employment loss	Number	-	-	
11	Vulnerable	Number		16*	The DHs with income level below national poverty line.
	Grand Total of DHs (DHs with *sign are not added to avoid multiple count).	Number	-	370	
12	Community Structures/Assets Significantly affected (Mosques) Partial/insignificant impact on community assets	Number	10 5		Community mosques and allied assets.
13	Public structure/ Assets Road side infrastructure & Utilities (Waiting sheds, signboards, gas, water and power supply lines etc.)	Number	8 81		Edu/Health, Police, NHAs and other service providing departments

A. Part-A: (ACW in section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 __45.780 Km)

A.1. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

22. As per land record provided by Settlement Survey and Land Record Office Larkana of BOR Sindh, available ROW from Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and from Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 ranges between 40.2m to 42.8 m (20.1 to 21.4 m on either side from centreline of existing carriageway). In the section from Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 the additional carriageway separated by New Jersey barrier will be constructed mostly on right side of the existing road except in urbanized sections or along rural settlements where both sides widening of the existing road is provided in the detailed design. While for Km 160+000 to Km 164+600, the additional carriageway is aligned on the left side of the existing carriageway. As per design maximum ROW required in this section ranges between 20 meters from the centre of the existing carriageway to construct an additional carriageway with 13-14 metres embankment width and a New Jersey Median between existing and additional carriageways. However, at selected 5 U-turn locations (refer table II-2 below) required ROW for construction of U-turn as per design will be upto 25 meter from the centreline of the existing carriageway, therefore additional ROW land strip (10-meter-wide and 250 meter long for each site) will be acquired.

23. Except for noted U-turn locations with cumulative length of 1.25 Km, construction of additional carriageway in this section will strictly fit within the available ROW of N-55 and noted impacts are only related to clearance of assets established within encroached ROW limits by adjoining land owners.

Acquisition of additional land strip at noted 5 U-turn location and ROW clearance will result in loss titled land, cropped area and structures (residential, commercial and community structures) located within the NHA owned and recorded ROW limits. Identified impacted assets including, land, residential, commercial and communal/ public structures as well as affected cropped area with the entitled assets owners have been assessed through detailed measurement and census surveys conducted during preparation of this draft LARP. **Table II-2 & II-2 (a)** provides a summary of affected assets with number of DHs entitled for compensation and quantum of impacts in each asset category.

Table II-2: Affected Assets with Number of DHs

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	No of DHs
1	Loss of Land (titled ROW)	Acres	3.090	4
2	Loss of cropped area	Acres	46.39	54*
	• Affected crop area (Titled land)	Acres	2.472	3*
	• Affected crop area (encroached ROW)	Acres	43.918	51
3	Loss of trees	Nos.	28	3
4	Affected residential structure (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	19	4
5	Affected commercial structures	Nos.	379	155
	• Permanent commercial structures (shops/road side hotels)	Nos.	231	67
	• Temporary/movable commercial structures	Nos.	131	79
	• Other assets	Nos.	17	9
6	Business/Income losses	Nos.	-	230*
	• Permanent Commercial structure owners	Nos.	-	67*
	• Renter business operators in affected structures	Nos.	-	90
	• Temporary structure owners (stalls/kiosks etc.)	Nos.	-	73*
7	DHs experiencing severe impacts	Nos.	-	68*
	• Significantly affected residential structure	Nos.	-	1*
	• 10% and more loss of productive commercial structures	Nos.	-	67*
8	Vulnerable DHs	Nos.	-	16*
Total DHs				307
(DHs with *sign are not added in total to avoid multiple count)		-	-	
Affected community assets				
	• Mosques (affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall, boundary wall act.)	Nos.	11	Community
	• Hand pumps	No	2	
	• Graveyard	No	2	
Affected Public assets and infrastructure				
	NHA Toll Plaza Room	No	1	NHA
	Boundary Wall (PTCL, Police Post & Gas Station)	Nos.	4	PTCL/ Police Deptt./ SVGPL
	Police Check post	Nos.	7	Police Deptt.
	• Roadside passenger waiting sheds	Nos.	2	NHA
	• Transmission line/ Transformer	Nos.	45	WAPDA
	• Street Lights	Nos.	29	NHA
	• Hand pumps	No	1	

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

Table II-2(a): Summary Table for DHs with impact category

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Different Impact Categories	Total DHs	Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs	Severely Affected DHs	Vulnerable DHs
Titled land Owners	4	4	-		
Residential Structures/Assets	4	-	4	1	1
Commercial Structure/assets	155	-	155	67	15
Renter business operators	90	-	90	-	
Crops (titled land)*	3*	3*	-		

Different Impact Categories	Total DHs	Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs	Severely Affected DHs	Vulnerable DHs
Crops (encroached ROW)	51	-	51	-	-
Trees (encroached ROW)	3	-	3	-	-
Total	307	-	303	68	16

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

A.2. Acquisition of Tilted Land for U-Turn Section

24. Due to additional turning lane with wider median, minimum embankment width of additional carriageway at U-turn location will become more or less 20 meters for which about 25 meters ROW is required on either side from the centre line of the existing carriageway, while available ROW at selected section is noted as 20.1 to 21.4 meter maximum on either side of the existing carriageway. For the purposes of assessment of land to be acquired at each U-turn site, an off-set distance of 125 meter on either side from the U-turn location was taken as standard. Thus, a length of 250 meter was standardized for each U-turn site and land impact for acquiring a 10-meter-wide land strip along the existing ROW limits was measured and assessed for 5 selected U-turn sections with a total length of 1.25 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-3, while the list of landowners is shown in **Annex 4**_Part A.

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

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Sr. No.	Chainage (km)		Name of Village	Tehsil	District	DHs/ Land Owners	Off-set ROW limit (m)	Additional Land to be Acquired for U-turns	
	From Km	To Km						Sq.m	Acres
1	111+675	111+925	Ali Sher Golo	Kandhkot	Kashmore	1	10	2500	0.618
2	117+475	117+725	Muhammad Shah	Kandhkot	Kashmore	1	10	2500	0.618
3	129+575	129+825	Faizabad	Kandhkot	Kashmore	1	10	2500	0.618
4	141+875	142+125	Makhan Khan	Kandhkot	Kashmore	1	10	2500	0.618
5	161+875	162+125	Railway RoW	Kashmore	Kashmore	-	10	2500	0.618
			Total			4		10,000	3.090

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

25. During impact assessment and census surveys, local land revenue officers (Tapedars/Patwaris), respective landowner households and local community were interviewed to search ownership status (titled landowners and/or occupants/ cultivators having legalizable title under local and customary laws/practices) and extent of land loss faced by respective landowners/occupants of the titled land. This preliminary assessment indicated that 3.090 acres titled land including 2.472 acres of agricultural land owned by 4 DHs and 0.618 acres is ROW of Railway Department. The U-turn sites are located in outskirts of the urbanized sections where encroached structures and assets were not noted. The acquisition of narrow land strip will not have any tangible impact on productive potential of the land holdings of the titled land owners. Since, final assessment of the DHs entitled to compensation against land being acquired is only possible when land acquisition process is on advance stage and section 6 notification for marked land is published under LAA 1894. Therefore, noted impacts on titled land are tentative which will be reviewed and re-assessed after finalizing design and alignment for each selected site and publication of Section-6 notification for marked land. Accordingly, this draft LARP will be reviewed and updated into implementation ready final LARP based on final assessment of impacts for selected U-turn sites and all other section of the project road.

A.3. Affected Cropped Area

26. The available ROW of N-55 carriageway along agricultural fields is encroached by adjacent landowners for cultivation purposes. As per impact inventory, clearance of encroached ROW will affect cropped area measuring 43.918 acres and acquisition of titled land at selected 5 U-turn sections will affect cropped area measuring 2.472 acres. The encroached ROW land is being cropped by 51 adjoining land owners while titled ROW land at U-turn sites is being cropped by 3 respective landowners. Affected crop area of identified DHS range between 0.07-1.47 acres which is 0.5% to 6.2% of the land owned by the encroaching landowners. Clearance of encroached/ titled ROW limits will not result in any significant impact to the income of the affected households. The crop owners and affected cropped area is summarized in **Table II-4**, while the details are presented in **Annex 5**.

Table II-4: Affected Cropped Area

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 _45.780 Km)

Impact	Affected Area (Acres)	DHS (Nos)	Extent of Impact		Remarks
			< 10%	> 10%	
Crops / Cropped Area (Titled land)	2.472	3	3	0	Acquisition of narrow land strip and retrieval of ROW limits will have intangible impact on the productivity of titled arable land of titled and non-titled DHS.
Crops / Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)	43.918	51	51	0	
Total	46.39	54	54		

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

27. Conventionally, two seasonal crops i.e. Wheat in Rabi season (winter season) and Cotton, and Maize in Kharif season (summer season) are grown in the subproject area. Based on identified impacted area and conventional cropping pattern and yearly crop losses based on grown crop was determined. Accordingly, compensation for crops grown on 46.39 acres of encroached/ titled ROW limits in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) has been assessed.

A.4. Loss of Trees

A.4.1. Affected Private Trees

28. 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 28 wood trees (Acacia and Neem) and none of fruit tree was identified. All identified wood trees of different types were measured and assessed based on girth of the trunk and wood volume.

29. These wood trees are owned by 3 DHS. The summary of affected wood trees with number of DHS for each type are provided in **Table II-5** below while detailed list of affected trees with their respective owners are presented in **Annex 6**.

Table II-5: Affected Private Trees

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 _45.780 Km)

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHS (No.)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	
A. Wood/ Timber Trees						
Acacia (Kiker)	7	7	-	-	-	3
Neem	21	-	18	3	-	-
Total	28	7	18	3	0	3

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

A.4.2. Affected Forest/ NHA Trees Grown in ROW

30. As per policy, trees are planted in the public ROWs of highways and motorways either by the NHA or 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. A total of 954 trees, including 935 wood trees and 19 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 for each type are provided in **Table II-6** below while detailed list of affected trees is presented in **Annex 7**.

Table II-6: Affected Forest Trees

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	-
A. Wood/ Timber Trees						
Acacia (Kiker)	895	732	163	-	-	-
Neem	28	28	-	-	-	-
Eucalyptus	3	-	3	-	-	-
Shesham	9	9	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	935	769	166	-	-	-
B. Fruit Tree	Total Trees (Nos)	Ages of Trees				
		Upto to 3 years	=>3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 9 years	10 years & above
Berri	9	-	-	4	2	3
Date Palm	10	-	-	-	-	10
Sub-total	19	-	-	4	2	13
Total	954	769	166	4	2	13

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

A.5. Loss of Private Affected Structures

A.5.1. Residential Structures

31. The project affected structures include residential structures that are encroached on the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/ structure owners. As per impact inventory 4 DHs will lose their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits. Due to clearance of ROW limit, 1 DH will experience severe impacts and physical displacement because by losing more than 10% of their covered area of main residential units i.e. living rooms and other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories and boundary wall etc. Other 3 residential assets owner DHs will face partial and insignificant impacts because of limited loss of boundary wall and/or secondary extended structures. 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 (rft.) 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.

32. Total affected covered area of impacted residential structures is 1704 ft², and affected boundary walls are measured as 946.92 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. **Table II-7** summarizes the impacted residential structures and assets with number of owners/DHs. Detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex 8**.

Table II-7: Affected Residential Structures

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 - 45.780 Km)

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area
Significantly Affected Residential Structures					
Residential Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	-	-
	1		Semi-Pacca	8	1704 Sq ft
	-		Katcha	-	- Sq ft
Sub-total	1			8	1704 Sq. ft
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets					
Residential Assets	1	Boundary Walls/ Gate	Pacca	4	647 Rft.
	2		Semi-Pacca	7	300 Rft.
	-		Katcha	-	-
Sub-total	3			11	946.92 Rft.
Total	4			19	1704 Sq. ft 946.92 Rft.

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

A.5.2. Commercial Structures

33. Clearance of encroached ROW limits within the urbanized sections will impact 379 commercial structures of which 231 significantly impacted permanent commercial structures are roadside hotels/shops owned by 67 DHs. Impact analysis showed that all 67 commercial structures owners/DHs will experience severe impacts due to more than 10% loss of their income generating productive permanent commercial structures i.e. roadside 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 business operators and their employees. The DPs facing income loss due to impacted structures are discussed in next section.

34. The subproject will also affect 10 logo/ green belt of petrol pumps and require relocation of 124 movable structures including sheds (thatched sheds/stalls and angle iron sheds with corrugated sheet extended with the shops) owned by 79 DHs (squatters/ encroachers). In addition, 11 other structures appended with the commercial assets including water supply hand/motor pumps and lighting poles etc. and 6 fish farms extending in the ROW limits will be affected. During census, it was noted that the DHs facing loss of affected commercial structures (shops/road side hotels) are adjoining land owner who have extended these structures into the ROW limits. Retrieval of ROW limits will not fully damage the structure which can be restored or the DHs can reconstruct (if restoration by repairing of damaged part is not possible) at same place. Further, in urban areas, both sides widening of the existing carriageway is designed for its upgradation as 4-lane carriageways separated by New Jersey Median. With this modified design approach, construction of 4-lane carriageway with side drains on either side will require 30 meters (15 meters on either side from the centre line) ROW out of available 40.2 - 42.8 meter (20.1-21.4 meter on either side from the centre line) wide ROW limits. Thus, 5 to 6-meter-wide free space will be available between the edge of road side drain and the ROW limits which can be allocated to relocate stalls and kiosks of DHs facing loss of income generating temporary/movable assets. **Table II-8** summarizes the different types of affected

commercial structures and pond with affected area calculated in square feet. Chainage-wise and Tehsils wise details of these affected commercial structures are provided in **Annex 8**.

Table II-8: Affected Commercial Structure

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area
Permanent Structures	3	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	4	2,440 Sq ft
	56		Semi-Pacca	215	59,213 Sq ft
	4		Katcha	6	10,985 Sq ft
	1	Service Station	Katcha	2	878.85 Sq ft
	-		Pacca	1	1162.62 Sq ft
	1		Semi-Pacca	1	688.96 Sq ft
	2	Weigh Bridge	Pacca	2	713.16 Sq ft
Sub-Total	67			231	76,081 Sq ft
Movable Structures	65	Thatch sheds	Katcha	105	38,144 Sq ft
	-		Pacca	0	- Sq ft
	8		Semi-Pacca	19	4,832 Sq ft
	6	Filling station	Pacca	7	821 Rft.
	3	Logo Foundation	Semi-Pacca	3	177.8 Rft.
Sub-Total	79			131	43796 Sq ft 998 Rft.
Other Structures (Extended with Commercial Structures)	3	Hand pump / Motor pump	Pacca	10	10 Nos.
	-	Street Light	Pacca	1	4 Sq ft
Sub-Total	3			11	
Fish Farm	6		Katcha	6	141947.3 Sq ft
Total	155			379	261828.5 Sq ft 998.4 Rft.

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

A.5.3. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

35. The impacts to or loss of identified 362 commercial structures (231 roadside hotels and shops and 131 temporary/ moveable commercial structures (sheds and cabins) will result in business/income loss of structure owners as well as the business operators who are renting the affected structures. The Inventory of losses reflect that 230 DHs including 140 structure owners (67 owners of roadside hotels and shops and 73 owners of temporary/movable structures) and 90 renters will lose business/income 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. During DMS and census survey, the affected asset owners apprised that they will require two to three months' time to reconstruct and re-establish their impacted assets out of ROW limits required for construction of additional carriageway. **Table II-9** below summarizes number of DPs facing temporary income loss. DPs wise details of these affected Renter operators are provided in **Annex 9**.

Table II-9: DHs facing Business/Income Loss

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Sr. No.	Description	Number of DPs facing loss of Income source		
		Owners	Renter Operators	Total
	Commercial Structures			
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	67	90	157
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	73	-	73
	Total	140	90	230

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

A.6. Loss of Community and Public Structures**A.6.1. Mosques and allied structures**

36. 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 10 mosques that will be significantly affected and require relocation. The affected parts (boundary walls and ablution area) of partially affected structures will be reconstructed/re-established at the same place but out of the ROW limits. Some other structures that are affected include signposts along the road.

37. 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-10** below. Chainage wise details of these affected community/ public structures are provided in **Annex 10**.

Table II-10 Affected Community Structures

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Significantly Affected Mosques				
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pacca	Sq. ft	10	6927.58
	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	-	-
	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-
Partially affected Mosques				
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Katcha	Sq. ft		
	Pacca	Sq. ft	-	-
Boundary Wall	Pacca	Rft.	1	23.00
Hand Pump		Nos.	2	-
Graveyard	Pacca	No.	2	-
Total			15	6927.58 Sq.ft 23.00 R.ft

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

38. Construction of an additional carriageway will leave no space to reconstruct and re-establish significantly affected 10 mosques and affected parts of the partially affected mosques in NHA owned ROW, therefore all identified community assets will have to be re-established outside of the ROW limits. NHA will provide compensation at replacement costs for affected structures and the community will be responsible to relocate and reconstruct replacement mosques and restore affected parts of partially affected religious structures in adjoining private land but outside the ROW limits.

39. 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 10 mosques were discussed. It was appraised that the compensation for affected mosques will be paid to the mosques committee and the person nominated by the community for receiving compensation and re-construction of replacement mosques and other assets in the land available with partially affected structures and the land provided by the community for relocation of significantly affected mosques. The community is already advised to constitute the management committees or nominate an authorized person with responsibility to collect compensation and reconstruct replacement structure or restore the effected one on behalf of the community. During LARP implementation the community will be engaged closely to assist in constituting the representative mosques committees or deputing an authorized person for early delivery of compensation to ensure replacement mosques are constructed or the affected structures are restored timely. Meanwhile, it will be ensured that existing mosques are not dislocated until alternate mosques are not established for continued religious activities.

A.6.2. Affected Public Structures

40. The project will affect 7 Police check post and 1 toll plaza room. 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. The impacts are presented in the Table II-11 including locations of the identified structures.

Table II-11: Affected Public Structures

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 _ 45.780 Km)

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Police Check post	Pacca	Sq. ft	7	3,547.90
Toll Plaza Room	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	300.0
Total			8	3847.90

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

41. Although impact details and compensation costs for re-construction of affected police check post are included in this LARP, however during design review by supervision consultant, efforts will be ensured to avoid impacts by making site specific adjustments. If the impacts are not avoided through design solutions, then the applicable compensation costs will be paid to the respective departments for reconstruction and restoration of affected public structures out of the construction limits.

A.6.3. Other Public infrastructure and Utilities

42. Community and public structure discussed above, ROW clearance will impact other public structures including 45 transmission line/ transformer/ cables, 2 waiting sheds for passengers, 29 street lights and 4 boundary walls (PTCL, police post & gas station). 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 form project administration cost. Affected community and public structures are presented in **Table II-12** below.

Table II-12 Affected Public Assets

(ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)

Affected Public Assets/ Infrastructure	No.	Remarks
Waiting sheds/ Public Place	2	Passenger waiting sheds and public infrastructure will be relocated and re-established through project cost.
Street Lights	29	
Transmission line/ Transformer/ Cables	45	
Boundary Wall (PTCL, Police Post & Gas Station)	4	
Handpump	1	
Total	81	

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

A.7. Impact on Vulnerable People

43. The census identified that the income of 16 DHs (15 DHs losing shops/ kiosks and thatched sheds and 1 DH facing loss of residential structures) fall below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL)¹⁰. These vulnerable DHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worse off. The list of vulnerable DHs is shown in **Annex 8**. Except for the identified DHs with their income below OPL the DHs facing other vulnerability factors i.e. disabled, elderly or female headed households are not noted during census and socio-economic surveys. During LARP updating, inventory of losses and census will be reviewed to identify and capture DHs facing other parameters of vulnerability including landless, women headed and physically challenged households. However, if any DH facing other vulnerability factor is identified during updating of this draft LARP into implementation ready final LARP and/or even during implementation of final LARP, he or she will be considered for vulnerability assistance as per provisions in the LARP.

B. Part-B: (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km)**B.1. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts**

44. As per land record, available ROW of N-55 through Kashmir city section is 99 feet maximum (30 meters) which is heavily encroached on either side. Acquisition of additional ROW land through populous built-up urban section is not possible because of expected physical and economical displacement of masses. Therefore, the city section is avoided by designing 13 Km long bypass carriageway converging (starting) at Km 147+000 and diverging at Km 160+000 of the existing carriageway. As per design this bypass section will be constructed as a new 4-lane carriageway (dual carriageways 7.3 meter-wide each with 3-meter-wide outer shoulders and 1-meter wide inner shoulders separated by New Jersey Median. For the designed alignment of this Kashmir bypass section, NHA will acquire a 100 m wide ROW as per its policy and standards. In addition to the designed bypass section, construction of exit and entry loops carriageway at bypass diverging and converging points i.e. Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 is also planned, but the loops carriageway alignment and design is not yet fixed. So, the impact assessment for loops carriageway was not possible at this stage. The likely impacts from exit-entry loop will be assessed and included as and when alignment of proposed exist entry loop is confirmed and marked; accordingly, the impacts for loops carriageways will also be considered and included in the final LARP if alignment and design is fixed.

¹⁰ Officially designated minimum wage rate is considered

45. The impact inventory about acquisition of 100 meter wide and 13 km long ROW to construct Bypass carriageway between Km 147+000 to 160+000 for project road section presented as Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) followed the detailed design of the project road section. Based on the survey conducted with the assistance of local land revenue staff (tapedars)¹¹ by the LAR consultant, listed DHs in land loss category are those who are recorded landowner households for the land falling within/along designed alignment. Since, land award and payment of compensation follows exact share of the recorded/ titled land owners under the LAA provisions, so the actual number of DHs with their impact will be confirmed as of land record as and when land record is updated and list of titled DHs is finalized by the respective land acquisition collectors after publication Section-6 notification under LAA 1894. Therefore, the LARP impacts particularly on titled land and other land based assets for project road section in part Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) will be reviewed and updated after fixing design, marking ROW limits as per design and completing the land acquisition process i.e. after publication of Section-6 notification under LAA 1894 for bypass ROW land and exit entry loos carriageways at Km 147+000 and Km 160+000. .

46. As per inventory, acquisition of 313.825 acres of land owned by 63 DHs will result in loss of 280.37 acres of cultivated arable land of 61 DHs. All DHs facing loss of arable land will be entitled to crop compensation and income restoration allowance for investing on productivity enhancing measures. Out of total, 12 DH will experience severe impacts due to loss of 10% and more productive arable land who will be provided severe impact allowance in addition to applicable crop compensation and income restoration allowance. During impact assessment and census surveys, trees and/or structures (residential, commercial and community/public) were not noticed on the land likely to be acquired. A summary table II 13 below summarizes the DHs by impact type in each category and details are provided in following sections.

Table II-13: Summary table for DHs with impact category

(ACW Kashmore Bypass Section Km between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 __13.00 Km)

Different Impact Categories	Total DHs	Titled DHs	Non-Titled DHs	Severely Affected DHs	Vulnerable DHs
Part – B: (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 __13.00 Km)					
Titled land Owners Part-B	63	63	-	12	-
Crops (titled land)	61*	61*	-	-	-
Total	63	63	-	12	-

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

47. The section below outlines the documented impacts with number of DHs in different impact categories for which compensation costs as per LARP entitlements have been worked out separately and included in LARP budget accordingly for Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km). However, tentative timelines for fixing design alignment, marking ROW limits as per design, completing land acquisition process under LAA 1894, updating LAR impact inventory and preparation of updated/implementation ready LARP for the subproject with its implementation and monitoring schedule is provided in Chapter IX.

B.2. Scope of Land Acquisition

48. Based on assessment, it is approximated that 313.825 acres of titled land owned by 63 DHs will be acquired as ROW of the design bypass section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000. The

¹¹ In Sindh, village level land revenue staff and custodian of the land record is named as Tapedar.

ROW related land record available in the district and local land revenue offices was accessed, and with support of local land revenue staff (Patwaris/Tapdars) respective landowner households and local community were approached to complete census and socio-economic assessment survey and to determine ownership status (titled landowners and/or occupants/ cultivators having legalizable title under local and customary laws/practices) and extent of land loss faced by respective landowners/ occupants. Based on census survey, the list of potential DHs was compiled, however, precise assessment of land with identified number of titled owners and non-titled (formal/informal) occupants eligible for compensation was not achievable because land to be acquired is not physically marked and notified under land acquisition Act of 1894. Therefore, final assessment of the land parcels acquired 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 LARP based on final assessment of impacts on titled land and other assets located within and along the available and required ROW limits. Table II-14 summarizes the extent of acquired ROW land and number of DHs who will face loss of their land. During census no titled land owner household was identified as vulnerable.

Table II-14: Affected Assets and DHs

(ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000_13 Km)

Category of Affected Assets	Impact Magnitude Acres	Assets Owners/ DHs
Loss of Land	313.825	63

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

B.3. Affected Cropped Area

49. The Kashmir bypass road section is on new alignment through green fields. Acquisition of 100-meter-wide ROW will result in loss of 280.37 acres¹² of cropped area owned by 61 DHs (titled land owners). During census and socio-economic survey, the land holding for each DH was recorded and extent of lost productive assets were analysed. Due acquisition of land (titled land), 61 DHs will lose their arable land who are considered economically displaced and will be entitled for crop compensation and income restoration as per entitlements provided in the EM in the draft LARP. At draft LARP stage, vulnerable DHs were not identified among DHs facing loss of titled land. However, after marking final alignment and completing land acquisition process under law, the inventory of losses and census of DHs will be updated based on final assessment of impacts, and if DHs with any of the vulnerability factor are identified they will be included in updated/implementation ready final LARP. The crop owners and affected cropped area is summarized in Table II-15. Details are presented in **Annex 5**.

Table II-15: Affected Cropped Area

(ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000_13 Km)

Impact	Affected cropped area (Acres)	DHs (Nos.)	Extent of Impact to DHs	
			Less than 10%	10% or more
Affected arable (productive land) Kashmir bypass section.	280.37	61	49	12
Total	280.37	61	49	12

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

¹² Total land likely to be acquired is 313.825 acres out of which 280.37 acres is arable land and other 33.455 acres is barren land.

C. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR categorization Kandkot - Kashmore Section

50. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 3004 persons are linked to 370 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway (Kandkot - Kashmore Section). In total 80 DHs with a total population of 649 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential and commercial structures and 10% and more of their productive asset because of land acquisition and clearance of the ROW limits for execution of sub-project works. In total 16 DHs in Part A are assessed as vulnerable due to their income level below poverty line while in Part B, none of the DHs is identified and vulnerable.

51. 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-16 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-16: DHs/ DPs experiencing land acquisition and resettlement Impact

Impact by type of Asset	Total DHs/DPs (Nos.)		Significantly impacted DHs/DPs (Nos.)		Vulnerable DHs (Nos.)	Asset owners/ DHs.	Ownership Status	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs		Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs
Part – A: ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 45.780 Km)								
Titled land Owners Part-A	4	32				4	4	-
Residential Structures/Assets (encroached ROW limit)	4	32	1	8	1	4		4
Commercial Structure/assets (encroached ROW limit)	155	1,259	67	544	15	155	-	155
Renter business operators	90	731	-	-		90	----	90
Crops (titled land)*	3*	24*				3*	3*	-
Crops (encroached ROW)	51	414	-	-	-	51	-	51
Trees (encroached ROW)	3	24	-	-	-	3	=-	3
Sub-total	307	2492	68	552	16	307	4	303
Part – B: (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000 13 Km)								
Titled land Owners Part-B	63	512	12	97	-	63	63	-
Crops (titled land)	61*	496*	-	-	-	61*	61*	-
Sub-total*	63	512	12	97	-	63	63	-
Grand Total	370	3004	80	649	16	370	67	303

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

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

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE

A. Data Collection

52. 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.

A.1. Census

53. 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% (370) of displaced households.

54. 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.

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

A.2. Detailed Measurement Survey

56. 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.

57. 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.

58. 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.

59. 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

60. 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 significantly displaced persons in the subproject area. A random sample of 20.3% 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

61. The Kandhkot - Kashmore (58.800 km) subproject is located in the territorial jurisdiction of District Kashmore of the Sindh Province. The subproject road section traverses through farm lands and roadsides hamlets of 11 villages' settlements located in the administrative territories of two Talukas (sub-district) i.e. Kandhkot and Kashmore of the District Kashmore in Sindh Province.

62. The district is irrigated by canals irrigation system off taking from Guddu Barrage on the Indus River near Kashmore in the Sindh. The predominant crops of the 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.

C.1. Administrative and Socio-political Setup

63. District Kashmore is divided in three administrative units, called talukas, namely Kashmore, Kandhkot and Tangwani. The city is divided into seven urban localities (one municipal and six town committees) and 41 union councils.

64. 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 head each of the twelve district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly

looks after the matters of the DDO (Revenue) offices at Taulka/tehsil level. Each Taulka/tehsil (subdivision) has a revenue setup consisting of Mukhtiarkar and Naib Tehsildar, who have a number of Qanungo under each. Each Qanungo looks after the work of several Tapedar of his circle. The Tapedar stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their dehs. The people's participation in the political process is ensured through the elected institutions of a district council, taluka councils and union councils.

C.2. Population and Ethnic Groups

The project districts are spread over an area of 2,592 km² (1,001 sq mi). As per the national census reports of 2017-18, the total population of districts Kashmore is 1,089,169 out of which around 51.9 % (564,843) is male and 48.1% (524,307) is female. The overall literacy rate of project Districts is 42.4% and out of which 53.4% are men and 20.9% are women.

65. Majority of the population is Muslims. Ethnically, they can be divided into four major groups. The main ethnic/caste groups located in the subproject area are Golo, Bangwar, Mirali, Domki, Khijan, Jakhrani, Dasti, Naich, Chachar, Khosa, Dewan, Langwani, Samlani and Mazari, The predominant first language is Sindhi followed by Balochi.

C.3. Family Life

66. 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.

C.4. Housing and Construction material used

67. About 42.7% of the surveyed DHs live in Pacca houses and 30.9% live in Katcha houses. While a minority (26.4 %) live in Semi-Pacca houses. The public water supply facilities are limited in and about 92% households have handpumps 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	32	42.7
Semi-Pacca Structure	20	26.4
Katcha Structure	23	30.9
Total	75	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

C.5. Settlement Pattern

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

69. 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.

C.6. Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

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

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

D. Socio-economic Profile of DHs

72. 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

D.1. Household Size and Age Composition

73. During census and socioeconomic survey information about socio-economic profile and demographic details of the affected households were gathered and analysed. The results indicated that total persons living in 370 affected household are 3004 and average household size is 8.12, which is higher than overall project area average which is 5.9. The household composition data has been further segregated and analysed in terms of male & female population. As per census survey, the male population is 55.3% and females are 44.7% 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.

74. The DHs' members below 15 years is 20.6% and those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 29.8%. DH members in working age group (16-55 years) are 65.2%. 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	619	20.6	334	11.1	281	9.5
2	16-25	896	29.8	582	19.4	314	10.4
3	26-35	469	15.6	172	5.7	297	9.9
4	36-45	298	9.9	192	6.4	106	3.5
5	46-55	297	9.9	147	4.9	150	5
6	56+	426	14.2	234	7.8	192	6.4
Total		3004	100	1660	55.3	1344	44.7

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs,

D.2. Literacy and Education

75. The census revealed that 60.8% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Of the total, 46.6% male and 79.1% female are illiterate. The overall average of literate population in the surveyed households is 39.2% which is little below in comparison with the national average. The 53.4% males and 20.9% 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							
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter-mediate	BA	MA & above	Total
Male (No.)	46.6 625	21.2 284	14.3 192	12.7 170	1.5 20	3.7 50	-	100.0 1,340
Female (No.)	79.1 822	12.5 130	4.2 44	4.1 43	-	0.1 1	-	100.0 1,039
Both Sex (No.)	60.8 1,447	17.4 414	9.9 235	8.9 213	0.8 20	2.1 51	-	100.0 2380

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

D.3. Occupation Pattern

76. 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 29.3% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector; DHs engaged in labour-works are 17.3%. Around 38.3% of DHs are engaged in business. The remaining 15.1% 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
%	29.3	17.3	38.3	8.0	7.1	100.0
(No.)	108	64	142	30	26	370

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

D.4. Average Land Holdings

77. The census and DMS of DHs indicated 117 households in category of land and crop losses due to restricted ROW land uses along the carriageway. Of the total 117 surveyed DHs in land/crop loss category, None of the DHs having farm sizes up to 5 acres. The DHs with land holding size between 5-10 acres, and those having their farm sizes between 11-20 acres are 22.2 % and 51.3%. 26.5% of surveyed population has their land farm sizes above 20 acres. **Table III-5** shows the landholdings status of the 117 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)	
		DHs No.	(%)
1	≤5	0	0.0
2	>5 -10	26	22.2
3	>10-15	48	41.0
4	>15- 20	12	10.3
5	> 20	31	26.5
Total		117	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

D.5. Income Level and Poverty

78. To find out and understand the poverty level among the DHs living along the subproject corridor, details about the income was collected as part of the census. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in six ranges from less than Rs. 10,000 per month to more than Rs. 50,000 per month. Around 0.8% of DHs are having monthly income of rupees 10000 or less. Another, 3.2% of the DHs earn between rupees 10,000 to 20,000 per month, 33.7% DHs earn between rupees 20001 to 30000 per month, 9.3% 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 3294¹³ for the year 2017-18) are considered vulnerable. Income analysis represent 15 DHs with their monthly earning less than Rs, 20,000/month which fall in bracket of national poverty line and thus they are counted as vulnerable. Special attention is given to these households. Details on the DHs' monthly income are presented in Table III-6 below.

Table III-6: Monthly Income Status of DHs

Sr. No.	Monthly Income (in Rupees)	Number	(%)
1	<10000	3	0.8
2	10000-20000	12	3.2
3	20001-30000	125	33.7

¹³ Poverty and Vulnerability estimates: Pakistan, 2017-2018 by Social policy and Development Centre. RR 99.

Sr. No.	Monthly Income (in Rupees)	Number	(%)
4	30001-40000	34	9.4
5	40001-50000	71	19.2
6	50000+	125	33.7
	Total	370	100.0

Source: Census and socio-economic survey of DHs

E. Status of Women

79. The socioeconomic profile of the DHs revealed a 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.

80. 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

81. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, the public water supplies are limited in the project corridor and only 100% of affected households have piped water facilities and 92.0% of the DHs depend on the domestic water supplies like hand pumps and wells. Among households 88.0% having close pit, while 8.0% having flush and only 8.0% has access to the drainage facilities. Electricity is major power source and 92.0% 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	75	100.0%
	Canal	-	-
	Well	-	-
	Hand Pump	69	92.0%
	Others	-	-
2	Latrine		
	Close pit	66	88.0%
	Flush	6	8.0%
	Open fields	-	-

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHS)	
		No.	(%)
3	Drainage		
	Yes	6	8.0%
	No	69	92.0%
4	Electricity		
	Yes	69	92.0%
	No	6	8.0%
5	Fuel Used		
	Gas	30	40.0%
	Wood	6	8.0%
6	Health facilities available (1 - 2 km)		
	Dispensary	3	4.0%
	BHU	33	44.0%
	RHC	15	20.0%
7	Other facilities (5 - 10 km)		
	Main Roads	72	96.0%
	Bank	51	68.0%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

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

82. 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.

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

B. Stakeholder's Consultations during Project Processing Phase

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

C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated

85. Public information dissemination and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations held between Nov-Dec., 2019 and Feb. 2020. The consultation process ensured that the likely DPs, local community, farmer, labour and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and 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.

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

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

D. Consultations based on Detailed Design

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

88. 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 Nov-Dec. 2019 and Feb 2020. These consultations included individual interviews of potential DHs along project road section during IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured focus group discussions held at 16 different locations/ settlements along the project road alignment.

89. The stakeholders consulted during 20 FGDs included displaced persons, local communities and roadside business operators, road users and transporters. Total numbers of participants in the FGDs are mentioned in Table IV-1 below, while event details including dates, venues and complete lists with contact details of the participants and signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation/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	Date	Category of Participant	No of Participants
A	A: Consultations during Census/Socio -economic Survey			
1	Census/Socio-economic and Detailed measurement Survey along project road alignment	Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019	Interviewed affected assets Owner / Occupant DHs	370
B	B: Focus Group Discussions			
2	Village and UC Bakshapur, Taluka & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	December 4, 2019	DPs/Local Community & general public	7
3	Kandkot, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	6
4	Dakhan Bangla, UC Sodi Taluka & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	4
5	Dakhan Bangla, UC Sodi, Taluka & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/Local Community & general public	6
6	Mangar, UC Sodi, Taluka & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	4
7	Bukhsa Pur, Taluka & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	7
8	Muhammad Saleh, UC Zorghar, Taluka & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
9	Ghouspur, Taluka Ghouspur & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 12, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
10	Bagan Khan Khair, UC Malir, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 12, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	3
11	Nawab Goth, UC Tangwani, Taluka Tangwani & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/Local Community & general public	8
12	Ghori Lal, UC Maghi, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 11, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	6
13	Kandkot City, UC Akhero, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
14	Garhi Lal, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 12, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	4
15	Taluka Kashmir & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
16	Haji Muhammad, UC Zoor Garh, Taluka Kashmir & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
17	Rano Stop, UC Zoor Garh, Taluka Kashmir & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
18	Jamal Shah, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	4
19	Muhammad Essa Khosa, UC Linepurani, Taluka Kashmir & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DPs/Local Community & general public	9
20	Line Purani, UC Linepurani, Taluka Kashmir & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 14, 2020	DPs/ Local Community	5
21	Deer Muhammad, UC Sodi, Taluka Kashmir & District Kashmir, Province Sindh	February 14, 2020	DPs/Local Community & general public	6
	Total			479

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

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

91. 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-I**

F. Consultations objective and outcome

92. In these consultations, displaced households including owners/occupants of affected assets, landowners and local communities were apprised about the ROW limits as of record. It was also explained that: i) the designated ROW for N-55 from Km 105+820 to 159+713 (53.893 Km) in tehsils Kandhkot and Kashmore varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) where construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the available ROW limits. In case the private owned land is acquired, it will be compensated on replacement costs basis following land acquisition process under LAA 1894 and the provisions of this LARP and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. The number of consultations with date, venue and participants included in the above **Table IV-1**.

93. 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.

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

95. During impact assessment surveys, formal meetings at village (Bakshapur, Kandkot, Dakhan Bangla, Mangar, Muhammad Saleh, Ghouspur, Bagan, Nawab Goth, Ghori Lal, Kandkot City, Zoor Garh, Rano Stop, Jamal Shah, Muhammad Essa Khosa, Linepurani and Deer Muhammad) 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
<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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graves at the possible extent as there are mosques 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 	<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.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
	provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented and monitored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The issues and incidents on non-compliance of SEMP provisions will be documented and reported in Environmental monitoring reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable jobs especially to the eligible and willing local people should be provided and jobs relating to the office work for women will be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The- entitlement provisions for providing project-based jobs for the local willing/ interested male/female members of DHs have been provided in the LARP and are also included in the EMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU LAR team will closely coordinate with the DHs and project implementing authorities for engaging willing male/female members of the DHs on project-based jobs.

G. LARP Disclosure and Information Dissemination

98. 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.

99. The information brochure will be prepared based on the LARP. 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. An abstract of Executive Summary of the draft LARP of Shikarpur-Kandkot Additional Carriageway Section has been prepared as an information disclosure booklet and accordingly translated in local language (urdu) and is presented in **Annex 11**.

H. Future Consultations with the DPs

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

101. 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

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

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A. Introduction

102. The grievance redress mechanism¹⁴ (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.

103. 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.

104. 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.

105. 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 provided 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.

106. 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 PMU/EALS level in NHA will review and address more difficult cases that are not resolved at the PIU level. Thus, the

¹⁴ 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.

GRM will enable to resolve grievances at local/sub-project level by mobilizing local recourse and providing a higher-level review system to address more difficult and complex issues that are not resolved at the PIU/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) 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

107. 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.

108. **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.

109. 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 GRM

110. 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

111. The project based GRC will be at the subproject level in PIU for Kandhkot - Kashmore 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**.

112. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Kandhkot - Kashmore 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).

113. 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

114. 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.

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

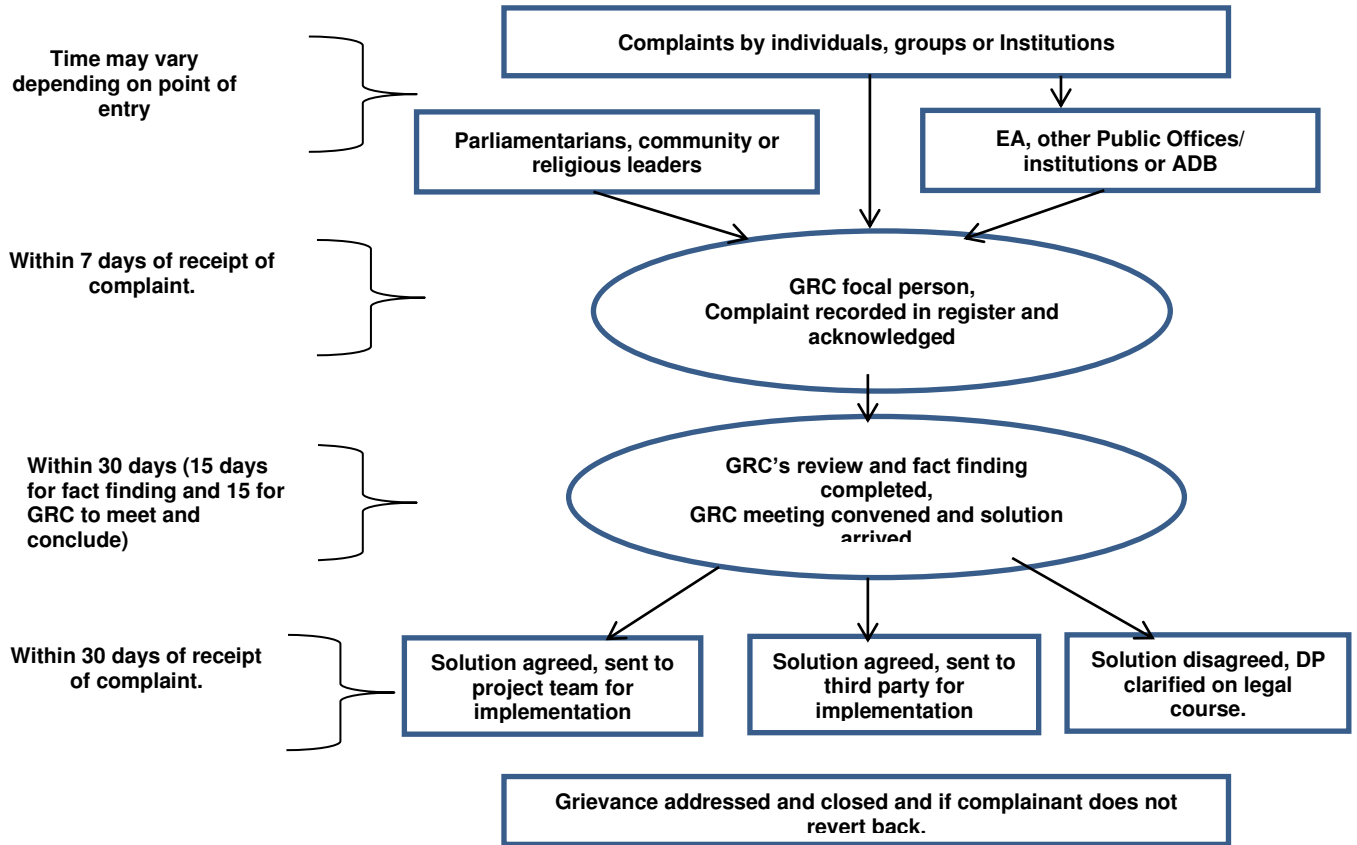
Table V-1: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

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

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

A.1. Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

117. 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.

118. 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).

119. 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).

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
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.

A.2. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

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

123. 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-1 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-1: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps

in LAA 1894	PS 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.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARPs, and monitoring reports will

in LAA 1894	PS 2009	es to Address the Gap
of resettlement plans and monitoring reports.	place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.	be disclosed to DPs, posted in the NHA website and ADB website for general public disclosure.

C. Implementation of LAR Policy of the LARF

124. 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 cost¹⁵ because compensation through the replacement of land or structures¹⁶ 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.
- (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 LARP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms are being disclosed to the displaced persons by the EA through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project corridor.

¹⁵Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

- (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.

C.1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. 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.

128. 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.

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

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

C.2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

131. 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.

C.3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

132. 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.

133. 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 Kandhkot - Kashmore Section, the EA established and announced **15th February, 2020** as official '**Cut-off date**' for the LARP which is the completion date of joint review and finalization of IR impact assessment and census survey for additional carriageway.

C.4. Compensation Entitlements

134. 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.

135. 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

A.1. Compensation for Land

136. In Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) of sub-project the designed project works are limited within the available ROW limits except at 5 U-turn locations¹⁷ where about 3.090 acres land (10 m wide and 250 long land strip at 5 locations) of 4 DHs will be acquired along existing ROW land. Meanwhile, for road section explained as Part-B (ACW Kashmore bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13 Km) construction of Kashmore bypass carriageway on new alignment will require about 313.825 acres of land. Acquisition of titled land measuring 316.825 of 67 DHs will follow provisions outlined below in this LARP.

137. For the purpose of land compensation, all titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom are entitled to compensation for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. The identified impacted land is classified as irrigated agricultural land and barren uncultivable land. Provision of replacement land is not feasible because of the limited impact and non-availability of replacement land to barter, so the compensation mode proposed under this LARP is through compensation on replacement cost basis. The Paras below explain land valuation and assessment mechanism that will be followed for acquiring additional land strip at selected U-turn location along project road section in Part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and ROW land for Part-B B (ACW Kashmore bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13 Km) as well as to address any unanticipated land impact identified during execution of project works.

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

¹⁷ Noted 5 U-turn locations are i) Km 111+675 to Km 111+925, ii) Km 117+475 to Km 117+725, iii) Km 129+575 to Km 129+825, iv) Km 141+875 to Km 142+125, and v) Km 161+875 to 163+000

139. 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 under LAA 1984 for acquisition of subject land. According to inventory of losses, 67 DHs (titled landowner) will lose 316.925 acres of their arable land for implementing the project. Out of total 3.090 acres of titled land owned by 4 DHs will be acquired for 5 U-turn location along project road section in Part A and 313.825 acres of titled land owned by 63 DHs will be acquired as ROW for project road section in Part-B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000 __13.00 Km) for which compensation costs are estimated based on the recorded land valuation table of respective villages and survey of on-going market rates in the locality. The DHs in agricultural farm labourer category were not identified. Acquisition of very small land pieces scattered at different location and restricted land use will not affect agricultural labourers, however, to compensate agricultural farm labourers if identified during LARP updating stage, the entitlement provision as of LARF is considered and incorporated in the EM.

140. The estimated land cost is provided in the LARP budget to secure availability of funds and to ensure timely depositing estimated land costs in district treasury at disposal of land acquisition collector/officer for publication of Section 6 notification and ensuring timely completion of land acquisition process under LAA 1894. After publication of notification under section 6 of LAA 1894 and detailed assessment of additional land strip required at selected U-turn location along project road section presented as Part A and ROW land required for bypass carriageway in Part B (ACW Kashmir bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 __13 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.

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

142. 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.

143. 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 final LARP based on project situation and DP consultation.

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

144. 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.

145. 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.

146. 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 Kandhkot to Kashmore subproject indicates that 159 DHs (4 DHs “residential structure owners” and 155 DHs “commercial structure owners”) are entitled for structures compensation on full replacement cost basis. All DHs facing structures losses are enumerated in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and no any DH will be facing loss of structures in Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km). 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. 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 8**.

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

A.3. Crops

148. 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.

149. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/ cultivated area of lost plot on the bases of current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. The second crop (crop for ensuing cropping season) will also be paid on gross product value proportionate to the cultivated area for the first paid crop. The DHs in categories like sharecropper and lessees on affected agricultural land and encroached sections of ROW for cultivation were not identified during census and detailed measurement survey, however, if identified during LARP updating stage, the entitlement provisions provided in the EM will apply. As per inventory of losses, total DHs entitled for crop compensation are 115 of which 51 DHs non-titled encroacher with ROW limits to be cleared for Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and other 64¹⁸ DHs are the titled land owners of which 3 DHs will be facing their titled cropped area at U turn location of Part A and other 61 will lose titled crop area for Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 13.00 Km). 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. Details of DHs for additional carriageway section (crops owners) are presented in **Annex 5**. However, the inventory of DHs facing crop losses, will be reviewed and updated after fixing alignment at selected U-turn location in Part A and ROW land being acquired for bypass carriageway 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.

A.4. Trees

150. 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.

¹⁸ The entitlement for crop compensation of titled land owners and cultivators in Part-B will be reviewed and updated list of DPs entitled for crop compensation in Part-B will be included in final LARP.

151. 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, 3 DHs who are cultivating within the ROW in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) are entitled to compensation for affected 28 trees (timber wood trees). While, in ROW land being acquired for project road section Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Sections Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 __13.00 Km) trees were not noticed during impact assessment survey. In total 3 DHs is entitled for tree compensation which is detailed in **Annex 6** of this draft LARP, however, based on marked ROW and advanced land acquisition, the impacts will be reviewed and if trees are noted in acquired ROW for Part B, entitlements provisions will be followed to assess and incorporate compensation in final implementation ready LARP .

152. A total of 954 trees, including 935 wood trees and 10 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 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

B.1. Relocation Assistance

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

154. 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. 15,000 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 231 DHs. All noted DHs are in Part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__ 45.780 Km). The DHs entitled for self-relocation assistance include, 230 DHs facing significant impacts on commercial structures (67 DHs “permanent commercial structure owners”, 73 DHs “Temporary/movable commercial structure Owners” and 90 DHs “renter business operator”) and one DH facing significant impacts to his residential structure. In project road section presented as Part B, structures were not observed during impact assessment survey for this draft LARP, however, after fixing final alignment and publication of section 6 notification under LAA for acquired land the impacts will be reviewed and in case structures are documented, those will be assessed and compensated in updated and implementation ready LARP.

B.2. Transport Allowance

155. 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/- under this LARP. In total 141 DHA will be entitled to transportation allowance facing loss of the structures/assets due to clearance of ROW limits in project road section part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). Out of total, 1 DH facing significant loss of residential structures and 67 DHs facing loss of their permanent commercial assets/structures and other 73 DHs facing loss of their income generating temporary commercial structures/assets. In project road section presented as Part B, structures were not observed during impact assessment survey for this draft LARP, however, after fixing final alignment and publication of section 6 notification under LAA for acquired land the impacts will be reviewed and in case residential or agricultural farm related assets are noted, those will be included in updated and implementation ready LARP.

B.3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

156. 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 rate¹⁹ for 2018-19, i.e., Rs. 17,000x03= Rs 51,000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure DP. As per impact assessment, only 1 DH will face significant loss of his residential structure encroached within ROW in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km), while in Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13 Km) impacts on structures were not noticed. One Noted DH in residential structure category facing severe impacts and physical displacement will be entitled for transitional support and accordingly costs are included in this draft LARP. 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 listed as **Annex 8**.

B.4. Severe Impact Allowance

157. 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, 67 DHs in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) facing 10% and more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and restaurants) are considered severely affected. In project road section presented as Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13 Km) commercial structures are not documented because the alignment is through agricultural fields. All 67 DHs experiencing severe impacts are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost commercial asset and other entitlements 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

¹⁹ The minimum official wage rate of Sindh is adopted

the LARP. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Sindh province for year 2018-19 is Rs.17,000 /month and on the basis of that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (Rs (17,000 x03) = Rs 51,000/-.

158. The DHs facing 10% or more arable land are entitled to one-time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross annual yield from acquired land in addition to other entitled compensation and income restoration measures. As per inventory of losses, 54 DHs will face loss of cropped area due to clearance of encroached ROW limits in part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__ 45.780 Km) and 61 DHs will be facing loss of crops due to acquisition of titled land for 100 meter ROW in part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section, Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 13.00 Km). Out of total 115 DHs in crop loss category, 64 are titled land owners (3 DHs in Part A and 61 DHs in Part B) while 51 DHs in part A are non-titled encroachers within ROW limits. The assessment of impacts confirmed that 12 DHs facing 10% and more cropped area due to loss of their titled productive arable land will experience severe impacts and so are considered eligible and entitled to severe impact allowance. Nonetheless, the impacts on arable titled (particularly in part B) will be reviewed and updated after fixing/marking alignment of the ROW and completing land acquisition process under law and accordingly the severe impact allowance and compensation costs will be updated and included in the updated/implementation ready final LARP.

C. Income Restoration Measures

159. 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:

C.1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

160. 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 but 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.

161. In the Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km), mostly the impacts are limited to clearance of the encroached ROW being used for cultivation by 51 DHs (the adjoining landowners) and only 3 DHs will face nominal impact

due to acquisition of their titled arable land at noted U-turn locations. The inventory of losses confirmed that none of the DHs in crop loss category will be facing severe impacts on their agriculture-based livelihood, however due to loss arable titled land, 3 DHs (land owners) are considered economically displaced and eligible for income restoration allowance @ Rs. 25000/ for investment on productivity enhancing measures. However, during LARP updating phase, impacts on agriculture base livelihood will be reviewed and if more DHs are identified eligible, they will be provided with income restoration allowance as defined above.

162. In case of Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section, Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 13 Km Km) where 100 meter wide ROW for bypass carriageway will be acquired, out of 63 DHs (titled land owners), 12 DHs will experience severe impact due to 10% and more loss of their productive arable land and for 49 DHs, lost arable land will be less than 10% of their productive land holding. Other 2 DHs will be facing loss of barren and unproductive land. All 61 DHs facing loss of their productive arable land will face economic displacement and are entitled to one-time financial support @ Rs 25,000/- for investing in land restoration and productivity enhancing measures. While the DHs experiencing severe impacts will be entitled for severe impact allowance as explained under heading 'severe impact allowance' above. It is determined that none of the DH will face full loss of arable land because their remaining land will remain functionally viable and minimum impacts on income levels are perceived. Further, the socio-economic analysis confirmed household's multiple income sources with least dependence on agriculture-based livelihood due to uncertainties of agricultural production caused by frequent flooding of Indus river. Nonetheless, the impacts and lists of DHs for land loss category in Part A and Part-B are tentative, which will be reviewed and updated after fixing design/alignment and publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired land. In case additional DHs facing loss of agriculturally based livelihood (partial or full loss) are identified eligible, the applicable costs will be updated accordingly and included in the updated/implementation ready final LARP.

C.2. Businesses Loss

163. 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.

164. In total 230 DHs in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780Km) will be facing income losses due to affected income generating commercial structures. All noted 230 DHs (67 DHs "permanent structure owners", 73 DHs "Temporary Structure Owners" and 90 DHs "renter business operator") facing business interruption due to affected permanent/temporary commercial structures are considered eligible to income restoration as per the EM. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it was assessed that the structure owners can re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and the business impact will be temporary and transitory in nature. So, the income loss is considered temporary and accordingly business loss allowance for a period of 03 months will be provided. The DPs could not produce the tax record to establish their income losses accordingly. Therefore, the compensation for lost income is calculated based on the government announced minimum wage-rate i.e. Rs 17,000. Accordingly,

all 230 DHs are entitled to business loss allowance of Rs. 51,000²⁰. The list of DHs losing business and employment based on loss of commercial structure is attached in **Annex 8 & 9**.

C.3. Employment Loss

165. 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 no any DH/DP with employment/ wages loss was documented, however, the census and IOL will be reviewed and updated to finalize implementation ready LARP, and if any DH facing employment loss is identified during LARP updating, he will be provided employment loss allowance equivalent to three months officially designated minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 17,000 / month x 3 months = Rs. 51,000/-.

D. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

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

E. Public Services and Facilities

167. 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

168. During census, 16 DHs in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) 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, including relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project based employment or training with additional financial support and micro-credit facilities as well as

²⁰ Government announced minimum wage rate for 2018-2019 is Rs. 17,000/month- and calculated allowance is Rs 51,000 /- (Monthly rate x 03 months).

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.

169. 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 (RC²¹) either through negotiated settlement between²² the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA²³ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS).
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.

²¹Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

²² 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

²³ 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
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non- titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non- titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		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. 	

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of DPs choice.
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible DPs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the project corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25,000 for one time will be paid as project-based support. 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 limits.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case to case basis, the residential structure owner DPs will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 17,000 /month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All landowners/ land user DPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Significant loss of commercial structure.	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DPs: Partial loss of arable land: DPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DPs.
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

170. 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.

171. Based on inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in previous section, LAR costs are precisely assessed and reflected in the itemized LARP budget provided in this draft LARP. Based on the identified impacts discussed in chapter 2 and entitlement explained in chapter 7, LAR costs and LARP budget is approximated against documented impacts and entitlements for providing compensation on replacement cost to all DHs losing land at selected U-turn locations and encroached assets in project road section listed as Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). For the project road section listed as Part-B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) the budgeted cost includes estimated land compensation on replacement cost for acquired ROW land and land-based assets with applicable resettlement and rehabilitation allowance. 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 additional land strip to be acquired in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and ROW acquired for Part-B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 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

172. 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 acquisition surcharge (CLAS) 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.

173. **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.

174. Construction of additional carriageway in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km), will strictly follow available ROW in 44.54 Km sections and additional ROW land (10 meter & 250 meter long land strip) will be acquired for 5 selected U turn sites with cumulative length of 1.25 Km. Based on designed alignment of bypass carriageway at Kashmore, land required as ROW of project road section presented as Part-B -(ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) has been estimated for the purpose of this draft LARP and to coordinate with local land revenue authorities of Sindh BOR for commencing land acquisition process under LAA 1894. Under LAA, the detailed measurement survey 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 publication of 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 were reviewed 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 LAA 1894 is included in the estimate to ensure adequate funds could be secured in draft LARP budget. However, this unit rate for land costs will be reviewed and updated based on BOR assessed compensation under Section 23 of LAA 1894 for the identified stretches.

175. **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 Kashmore. These scheduled rates applicable for new construction of similar types of structures have been used to calculate compensation on replacement cost basis for all affected structures. The depreciation for age will not be deducted and the salvage will be allowed to the DHs as per entitlement provisions explained in EM. The **Table VIII-1** below details the unit rates for all types of assets for non- land.
- For determination of unit rates for crops and trees, relevant departments including Agricultural and horticultural department of Sindh and Divisional Forest office, Kashmore were coordinated and the applicable unit rates for the year on 2018-19 for affected seasonal crops and trees (timber wood and fruit trees) were obtained. These 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.

176. 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	Residential/Commercial Structures		
1.1	Pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,700
1.2	Semi-pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,100
1.3	Katcha Construction	Ft. ²	800
2	Boundary Walls		
2.1	Pacca Construction	Rft.	1,700
3	Movable structures, i.e.(Kiosk/ thatch Thatched Shed)		
3.1	(i) Iron Shad	Ft. ²	500
3.2	(ii) Katcha bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	800
3.3	(iii) Pacca bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	1,100
4	Crops		
4.1	Wheat	Rs./acre	39,750
4.2	Paddy	Rs./acre	68,834
5	Community Structures		
5.1	Mosque	Ft. ²	1,700
5.2	Mosque boundary wall	Rft.	1,700
5.3	Shrine	Ft. ²	1,700
6	Fish pond	Ft. ²	10.40

C. Compensation costs, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

C.1. Compensation for Affected Assets

177. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring and reporting and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Applicable compensation for land likely to be acquired, affected assets and eligible allowances for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration R&R of the displaced person for both parts of project road section Parts i.e. Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) and Part-B -(ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) are discussed in sub-sections below and itemized summary budget is provided at the end of this chapter.

C.1.1. Compensation for Land

178. **Land Compensation:** In project road section presented as Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) existing ROW is followed except at 5 selected U-turn location with cumulative lengthen of 1.25 Km where a narrow land strip (10 meter wide and 250 meter long for each U-turn site) will be acquired. Based on preliminary assessment it is identified that 2.875 acres of land owned by 4 DHs (titled) will be acquired in part A for which Rs 8.884 million is provided in LARP budget.

179. As per inventory of losses, 313.825 acres of agricultural land will be acquired along available ROW limits for Part-B -(ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km

160+000__13.00 Km). Before commencing land acquisition process under LAA 1894, the impact on land has to be confirmed after fixing alignment and marking of centreline and ROW for road section in Part B and fixing design alignment for selected U-turn site after completing design review by the design consultants. The DPAC assessed and BOR accepted final land compensation costs could not be available before commencing land acquisition process and notifying land under section 4 & 6 of LAA 1894. So, to secure land costs in the LARP budget and its placement at disposal of the project team, estimated land cost amounting to Rs 911.131 million is summarised in table VIII-2 below for which details are given in Annex-4.

Table VIII-2: Compensation for Land

Impact Type	DHs (No)	Affected Area (Acre)	Unit Rate with 15% CLAS/acre (Rs. Million)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Additional land required				
Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 __45.780 Km)				
U-Turn section at 5 locations (0.250 Km)	4	3.090	2.875	8.884
Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 __13.00 Km)				
Kashmore Bypass carriageway (13 Km)	63	313.825	2.875	902.247
Total	67	316.915	2.875	911.131

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

C.1.2. Compensation for Cropped Area

180. For implementation of project works for in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 __45.78041.280 Km) acquisition of land is not involved in 44.530 Km sections 41.29 acres of encroached ROW will be retrieved and in 1.25 Km section (5 selected U-turn location) 2.875 acres of titled land will be acquired for construction of additional carriageway as per design. As per inventory of losses 54 DHs will lose 46.391 acres of cropped area in Part A. In case of Part-B -(ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km), acquisition of 100 m wide ROW through agricultural land will result in the affected crop area measuring 285.47 acres owned by 61 DHs. To offset any adverse economic impacts, the affected land owners/ cultivators (54 DHs) in Part A and 61 DHs in Part B will be provided with crop compensation for affected cropped area.

181. 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) 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 Kashmore & Agriculture Department, Sindh. The total compensation for crops has been calculated Rs. 35.481 million for both Parts as summarized in table below. Crop compensation for each section is summarized in **Table VIII-3** and details with entitled DHs are provided in **Annex 5**.

Table VIII-3: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

Impact Crop Area	DHs No	Cropped Area within ROW limits (Acres)	Unit Rates Rs.	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 __45.780 Km)	54	46.39	108,584	5.037
Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 to Km 13.000 Km)	61	280.37	108,584	30.444
Total	115	326.76		35.481

The unit rate (Rs 108.584/-) for two cropping seasons grown in a year is used for compensation of affected crops that include: i) Wheat crop grown in Rabi season @ Rs 39,750/acre and Paddy crop grown in Kharif Season at Rs. 68834/-

C.1.3. Compensation for Private Trees

182. In inventory of losses, 28 private trees (timber/ wood trees) owned by 3 DHs are enumerated for sub-project road section in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). In project road section presented as Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km), trees grown in ROW land being acquired were not noticed. Based on the unit rates, provided by the Forest Department and agriculture (Horticulture) department, compensation costs are assessed keeping in view the tree girth in case of timber/ wood trees and the age of fruit trees. Total estimated costs for compensating trees is Rs. 0.0535 million is applicable for 3 DHs in Part-A (**Table VIII.4**). The detail of entitled DHs with impacts and applicable compensation for tree losses is provided in **Annex 6**.

Table VIII-4: Compensation for the loss of trees

Types of affected Wood Trees	DHs (Nos.)	Tree size/age (girth).	Tree Count (No)	Unit rate (Rs)	Compensation (Rs. million)
Part-A: (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km)					
Neem	21	Up to 2 ft.	0	1,000	-
		Between 2 to 4 ft.	18	2,000	0.036
		6 ft. and above	3	3,500	0.011
Acacia (Kiker)	7	Up to 2 ft.	7	1,000	0.007
Total of wood Trees	28	0	28	various	0.0535
Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) Tree losses are not noted.					

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

C.1.4. Compensation for Structures Losses

183. 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. 137.938 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 between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). At the time of preliminary assessment, residential structures/assets were not noticed in the ROW being acquired for Part B (ACW Section from Km 248+000 to 265+390_17.4 Km), so the costs are not estimated in this draft LARP. While the details of the affected structures are provided in **Annex 8** and summarized in **Table VIII.5 (A) and 5 (B)**.

184. **Residential Structures:** As per inventory of losses, affected residential structures/assets of 4 displaced households (DHs) will have to be cleared from the ROW limits in the Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). While, acquisition of additional land strip at selected U-turns in Part A, will not implicate structures losses. The affected structures are segregated into different construction types and basic construction units of the affected components i.e. built-up-covered area and construction types for each structure to calculate compensation costs on replacement cost basis by applying the unit rates for each affected structure.

185. As per assessment, the calculated replacement costs payable to 4 DHs for residential structure located in the Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) is Rs. 4.270 million which is presented in part A of **Table VIII-5 (A)** below. In Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km), loss of residential structure/assets is not noted, therefore compensation costs are not included in the table below. Nonetheless, based on issuance of section 6 notification for acquired ROW land in Part B, the inventory of losses will be reviewed and updated to include residential structures/assets if identified within ROW limits.

Table VIII-5 (A): Cost for of Affected Residential Structures

Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area		Unit Rate		Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part-A: (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km)									
Significantly Affected Residential Structures									
Residential Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca						
	1		Semi-Pacca	8	1,704	Sq ft	1100	Sq ft	1.874
	-		Katcha	-	-		-		-
Sub-total	1			8	1704	Sq. ft			1.874
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets									
Residential Structures	1	Boundary Walls / Gate	Pacca	4	647	Rft.	1700	Rft.	1.403
	2		Semi-Pacca	7	300	Rft.	1100	Rft.	0.992
	-		Katcha	-	-		-		-
Sub-total	3			11	946.92	Rft.			2.395
Total	4			19	1,704	Sq. ft			4.270
					946.92	Rft.			

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

186. **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 project road section listed as Part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km. Since, project road section in Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) will follow new alignment through agricultural lands, so impacts on commercial structures are not apprehended.

187. As per assessment, the calculated replacement costs payable to 155 DHs for commercial structure/assets located in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) section is Rs. 121.528 million. The estimated costs for different structures types is presented in of **Table VIII-5 (B)** below.

Table VIII-5 (B): Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Commercial Structures

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	DHs (Nos)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area		Unit Rate (Rs.)		Compensation (Rs.)
Part-A: (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780Km)									
Permanent Structures	3	Shops/ Restaurants/	Pacca	4	2,440	Sq ft	1700	Sq ft	4.148
	56		Semi-Pacca	215	59,213	Sq ft	1100	Sq ft	65.134
	4	Hotel	Katcha	6	10,985	Sq ft	800	Sq ft	8.788
	1	Service Station	Katcha	2	878.85	Sq ft	800	Sq ft	0.703
	-		Pacca	1	1162.62	Sq ft	1700	Sq ft	1.976

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	DHs (Nos)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs.)
Sub-Total	1	Weigh Bridge	Semi-Pacca	1	688.96 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	0.758
	2		Pacca	2	713.16 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	1.212
	67		231	76,081 Sq ft	82.720		
Movable Structures	65	Thatch sheds	Katcha	105	38,144 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	30.515
	-		Pacca	0	- Sq ft	- Sq ft	-
	8		Semi-Pacca	19	4,832 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	5.315
	6	Filling station	Pacca	7	821 rft	1700 rft	1.395
	3	Logo Foundation	Semi-Pacca	3	177.8 rft	1100 rft	0.196
Sub-Total	79			131	43,796 Sq ft 998 rft		37.225
Other Structures (Extended with Commercial Structures)	3	Hand pump / Motor pump	Pacca	10	10 Nos.	10,000 No.	0.100
	-	Street Light	Pacca	1	4 Sq ft	1700 No.	0.007
Sub-Total	3			11			0.107
Fish Farm	6		Katcha	6	141947.3 Sq ft	10.4 Sq ft	1.476
Total	155			379	261828.5 Sq ft 998.4 rft		121.528

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

188. **Community and Public Structures:** In total 15 community structures will be affected in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). The affected community structures include 10 significantly affected mosques, affected lavatories and walls of 1 partially affected community assets and 2 water supply facilities i.e. hand pump. In project road section presented as Part B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) community structures were not identified at draft LARP stage. However, during final assessment of acquired ROW land for Part B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km), if any community structures is identified, that will be included in final IOL and its compensation will be included in the final LARP.

189. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area all affected community and public structures including mosques and schools are assessed and compensated by applying the unit rates for each structure type. The calculated replacement costs for community structures is Rs 11.841 million to be paid for affected community assets in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km). The calculated costs are summarized in **Table VIII-6 (A)** below and details can be seen in **Annex 10**.

Table VIII-6 (A): Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Community Structures

Descriptions	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Significantly Affected Mosques						
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pacca	Sq. ft	10	6927.58	1700	11.777
	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	-	-	-	-
Partially affected						
	Pacca	Rft	1	26	1700	0.044
Boundary Wall	Semi-Pacca	Rft	-	-	-	-
Graveyard*	-	No.	2	-	-	-
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	2	-	10,000	0.020
Total			15	6927.58		11.841

* Efforts will be ensured to avoid graves and if needed graves will be either relocated under civil works cost or graves will be relocated in consultation with community notables by using LARP administrative costs allocated in LARP budget.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

190. **Public Structures and other infrastructure:** Execution of project will affect 8 public structures including 7 police check posts, 1 Toll Plaza Room at the project road section in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__54.780 Km) that have been compensated on replacement cost basis. The calculated costs for noted 8 public structures is Rs. 6.541 million which is summarized in table VIII-6 (B) below and the details can be seen in **Annex 10**. The alignment of project road section in Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) passes through agricultural land and no public structures were noted in designated ROW, so costs are not estimated. However, after marking of centreline and final alignment of the Bypass section of carriageway, impacts will be reviewed and updated based on advanced land acquisition and if any public structures are noted, its cost will be provided in the final LARP budget.

191. 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-6 (B): Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected public Structures

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Police Check post	Pacca	Sq. ft	7	3,547.90	1,700	6.031
	Toll Plaza Room	Pacca	1	300.00	1,700	0.510
Total			8	3,847.90		6.541

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

C.2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

192. The DHs losing their residential and commercial structures are entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per provisions outlined in this LARP. Following the impact analysis, applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs were separately worked out for identified DHs in different impact categories for Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000_41.280 & Km 160+000 to 164+600 Km __45.780 Km) where existing ROW is followed and Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) where land for 100 meter wide ROW will be acquired. The computed costs for payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to entitled DHs in Part-A is Rs. 23.979 million while applicable R&R costs for project road section in Part-B is Rs 20.636. The **Table VIII-7** below, explains explain entitled R&R allowances with number of eligible DHs to be paid in different impact categories under the 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 8, 9**.

Table VIII-7: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate	Affected Nos. /Acres	Total Compensation
			(Rs.)		(Rs. Million)
A	Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km)				
	Payable Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance costs				
1	For Loss of Residential Structures				
	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	1 Nos.	0.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	1 Nos.	0.015
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	51,000	1 Nos.	0.051

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate	Affected Nos. /Acres	Total Compensation
			(Rs.)		(Rs. Million)
	Sub-total				0.091
	For Loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures				
2	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	25,000	157 Nos.	3.925
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	67 Nos.	1.005
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	51,000	67 Nos.	3.417
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	51,000	157 Nos.	8.007
	Sub-total				16.354
		For Loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures			
3	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	73 Nos.	1.825
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	73 Nos.	1.095
	Business Loss Allowance	DHs	51,000	73 Nos.	3.723
	Sub-total				6.643
		Vulnerability Allowances			
4	DHs with income below OPL (12 DHs Commercial & 4 Residential Structures)	DHs	51,000	16 Nos.	0.816
	Sub-total				0.816
5	Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	DHs	25,000	3 Nos.	0.075
	Total A				23.979
B	Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km) Payable Relocation an Rehabilitation Assistance costs				
1	Severe Impact Allowance for Significantly affected 12 DHs	DHs	108,584	176.0 Acres	19.111
2	Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	DHs	25,000	61 Nos.	1.525
	Total B				20.636
	Total Allowances (A+B)				44.615

D. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and monitoring

D.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. 11.355 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 based on final LARP, in on-going consultations, review and redressal of LAR related grievances throughout project implementation period.

D.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. 11.355 million is made in the LARP budget as a tentative cost for engaging the EMA and supporting external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP supporting external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP.

D.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. 113.546 million.

E. Itemized Summary Budget

197. In total, Rs. 1280.114 million is the calculated costs for payment of compensation against acquired assets and delivery of applicable R&R allowances. The estimated 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 as Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km) is Rs 182.133 million rupees. While the estimated cost for land and non-land assets compensation with applicable R&R allowances for project road section in Part-B (ACW, Kashmore-Bypass Section Between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000__13.00 Km) is Rs. 953.326 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes Rs 144.655 million as LARP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. The LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget include a tentative cost amounting to Rs 11.355 for engaging an External Monitoring Agent. Total budgeted cost for the purpose of this LARP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table VIII-8** below.

Table VIII-8: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km)						
A	Payable compensation costs (Part A)					
1	Tentative Land Cost					
	Tentative Land cost for U-Turn Sections (1.250 Km)	4	Acre	2,875,000	3.090	8.884
2	Crops Compensation					
	Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)					
	Wheat (existing crop)	51	Acre	39,750	41.29	1.641
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	41.29	2.842
	Cropped Area (Titled Land)					
	Wheat (existing crop)	3	Acre	39,750	2.472	0.098
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	2.472	0.170
Sub-total Crops		54	Acre	108,584	46.39	5.037

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
3	Private Trees	3	No.	Various	28	0.054
4	Structures					
	Residential Structures	4	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	1,703.88	4.270
	Commercial Structures	155	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	261,828.49	121.53
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	6,927.58	11.84
	Public Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	3,847.90	6.541
	Sub-total structures					144.179
	Total (A)					158.154
B	Payable R & R costs (Part A.)					
1	For loss of Residential Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	1	DHs	25,000	1	0.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	1	DHs	15,000	1	0.015
	Transitional support Allowance	1	DHs	51,000	1	0.051
	Sub-total					0.091
2	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	157	DHs	25,000	157	3.925
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	67	DHs	15,000	67	1.005
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	67	DHs	51,000	67	3.417
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	157	DHs	51,000	157	8.007
Sub-total					16.354	
3	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	73	DHs	25,000	73	1.825
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	73	DHs	15,000	73	1.095
	Business Loss Allowance	73	DHs	51,000	73	3.723
Sub-total					6.643	
4	Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	3	DHs	25,000	3	0.075
	DHs with income level below OPL	16	DHs	51,000	16	0.816
	Sub-total					0.816
	Total (B)					23.979
	Total (A+B)					182.133
C	Part-B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000-160+000__ 13 Km)					
1	Payable Compensation Costs (Part B)					
	Land Compensation					
	Land cost, Kashmir Bypass (ROW 13 Km)	63	Acre	2,875,000	313.825	902.247
2	Crops Compensation					
	Wheat (existing crop)	61	Acre	39,750	280.37	11.145
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)			68,834		19.299
	Sub-total Crops	61	Acre	108,584	280.37	30.444
3	Payable R&R Costs (Part B)					
	Entitled Severe Impact Allowance for Significantly affected owners	12	Acre	108,584	176.00	19.111

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	61	DHs	25,000	61	1.525
	Sub-total R&R Costs					20.636
	Total (C)					953.326
	Total (A+B+C)					1135.459
D	LARP Implementation, monitoring and Administration Support					
1	LARP implementation and administrative support charges @ 1% of the total cost					11.355
2	4 Social Mobilizers		Months	70,000	48	3.360
3	1 Qanungo plus		Months	70,000	24	1.680
3	2 Patwari		Months	70,000	48	3.360
4	M&E cost (External monitor will be engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 1% of the total LARP costs)					11.335
5	Contingencies @ 10% of the total cost					113.546
	Total (D)					144.616
	Total (A+B+C+D)					1280.114
	Total USD in Million (1 USD = 164.10 Pakistani Rupees as of 15th June 2020)					\$ 7.801 M.

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 project road section presented as Part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600__45.780 Km), except for acquiring narrow land strip (10 m wide and 250 m long for each turn site) at designed U-turn locations scattered along the project road section, construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow existing ROW limits where LAR impacts will remain confined to clearance of assets encroached within NHA owned ROW for the carriageway. The acquisition and compensation for additional land strip needed at 5 U-turn location

will follow the process as explained in para below for Project road sections in Part B. While, applicable compensation costs for clearing the affected assets located in ROW limits and applicable R&R costs will be delivered through project account by the PD PIU and the LAR staff engaged in PIU. For transparency, all entitled compensation costs will be paid through crossed cheques debit able to the bank accounts of the respective DPs. The PIU LAR team will assist DPs in opening 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 case of Part-B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 _13.000 Km), alignment and centreline for the new designed bypass carriageway will have to be marked at ground for commencing land acquisition process under LAA 1894 and doing assessment of acquired ROW land. Therefore, 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 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 immediate 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

A.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 Zones²⁴ 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.

A.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.

²⁴ Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgat-Baltastan (GB).

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

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.

A.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.

A.3.1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LAR Unit) 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 Tappadars (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.

A.4. 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.

A.5. 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 consultant²⁵ 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 implementation

²⁵ M/s International Development Consultants (IDC).

progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of LARP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

A.6. 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**.

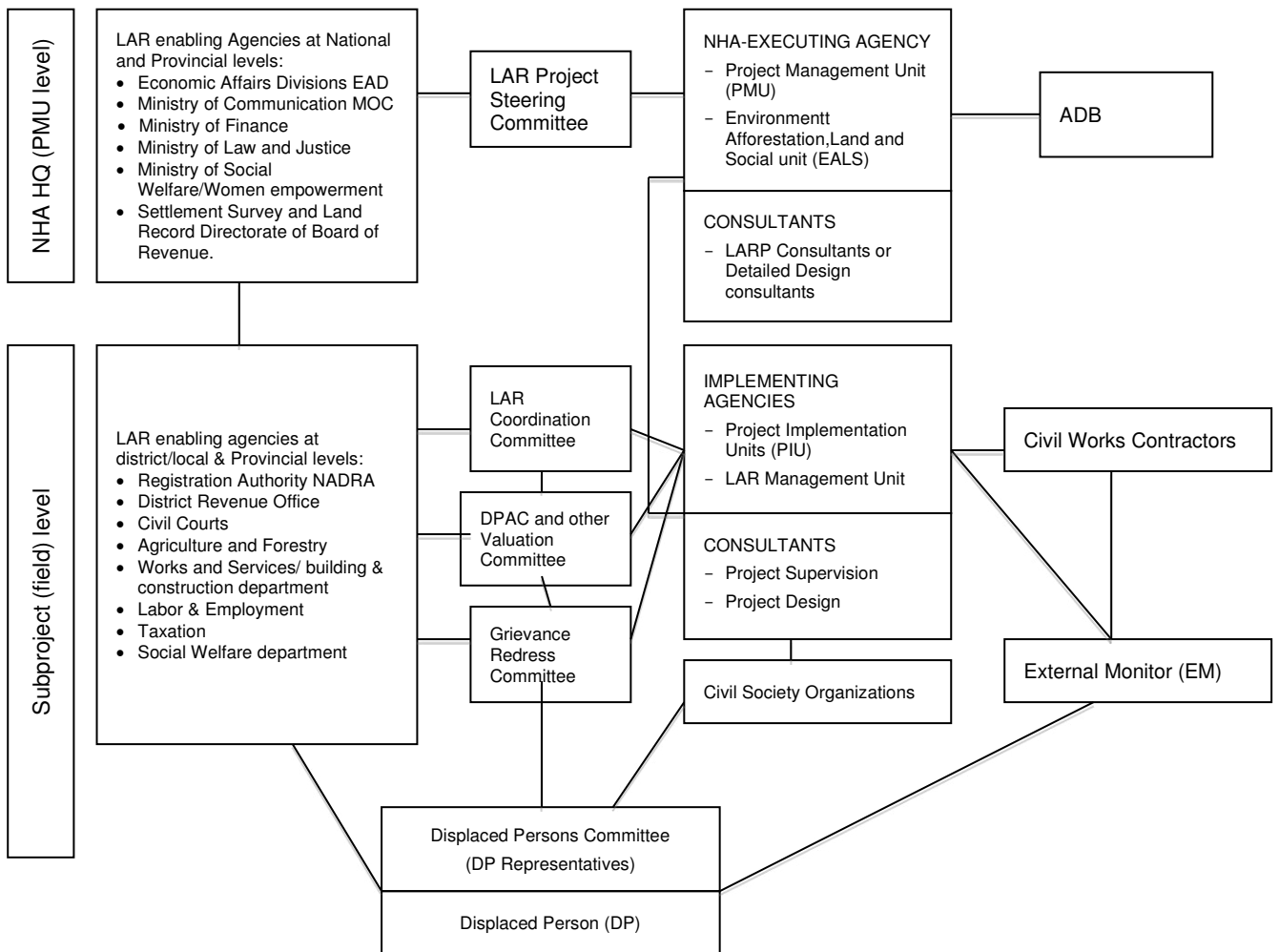


Figure 2: Institutional Set-up for LAR Management of MFF

B. Coordination Initiatives

B.1. 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.2. 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.

B.3. 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.

B.4. 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 (Kandhkot – Kashmore), 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 Kandhkot-Kashmore 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 required at noted U-turn location in Part A and for Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km) is tentative because required additional ROW land was not marked at site and land acquisition process under LAA 1894 was not triggered i.e. Section 4 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 designed U-turns locations in Part A and particularly new Bypass road alignment for project road section 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 at U-turn locations is fixed and mandatory process under LAA 1894 is completed to facilitate preparation of final LARP for Kandhkot - Kashmore 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 finalization of design and alignment of U-turn at all selected sites included in project road section presented as Part A and mark centrelines and ROW alignment for bypass road section presented as Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km).

Meanwhile, project based local level GRM will be operationalized at the PIU level to facilitate resolution of LAR issues during LARP updating, implementation and monitoring phases as well as construction related social issues through-out project implementation period. PIU LAR staff will liaise and coordinate with DHs and shall inform them on LAR principals, compensation eligibility, entitlements, compensation payment and grievances redress systems available to them.

226. The main tasks of PIU for final assessment and confirmation of additional ROW land required for designed U turn location along project road sections in Part A and Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km) 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

228. A fully operational and staffed PIU equipped with requisite logistic financial resources is a key for smooth and timely implementation and monitoring of LARP. In parallel with finalization of LARP, the PIU will ensure opening of project account and release of LAR funds based on itemized LARP budget included in implementation ready final LARP. In the mean-time EMA will be engaged and mobilized by end of Q 4 of 2020. After ADB's concurrence, final LARP will be disclosed on the NHA's website and by placing copies in project and relevant government offices along the project road and

delivering translated LARP summary to the DHs/DPs. With disclosure of approved LARP, compensation payment process will be started in Q-1 of 2020. The PIU will process and pay compensation to all eligible DHs facing loss of their assets encroached within ROW limits to ensure compensation payment is substantially completed by end of Q-1 of 2021 in project road section presented in part A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600_ 45.780 Km). While, in Part B (ACW, Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_ 13.00 Km) where ROW land is acquired for bypass and selected U-turn points involving land acquisition in Part A, 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 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 and ROW land acquired for bypass road section and at selected U-turn sites and clearance of ROW limits. The project site or the sections (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) where commencement of civil works are prioritized will not be allowed and handed over for construction until full implementation of final LARP is confirmed for the sub-project in entirety or for the priority sections ready for construction. The Key LARP implementation activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized 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/PM NHA
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

229. 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

230. 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.

231. 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 X-I**. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the subproject and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Figure X-1: LARP Implementation Schedule

LARP Preparation, Implementation and Monitoring Actions	Time line							
	2020				2021			
	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
☛ Phase-1 Preparation, review and disclosure of Draft LARP								
* 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

232. 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.

233. 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.

234. 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.

235. 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

236. 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 includes: (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.

237. 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 implement ted 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

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

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

239. **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"> • Have the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets delivered? • Was sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displaced persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards? • Were the income levels of DHs improved and/or restored as compared to SES base line data
Information and satisfaction levels of displaced persons'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the displaced persons know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met? • What is the perception of displaced persons about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the DPs?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

240. 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.

241. 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

242. 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.

243. 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
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 1: A view of Joint validation of affected thatched shed at Zoorgarh, Kandhkot.



Plate 2: A view of consultation meeting with DPs at Lashkar Khan Suhrani, Taluka Kashmir



Plate 3: A view of meeting with DPs at Goth Jahan Khan Bangwar.



Plate 4: A view of affected structure at Goth Jahan Khan Bangwar.



Plate 5: A view of affected structure at Starting point of Kandhkot – Kashmir Section near Jamia Masjid Khawaja Ghreeb Nawaz.



Plate 6: A view of affected structure and Electric poles at Starting point of Kandhkot – Kashmir Section near Jamia Masjid Khawaja Ghreeb Nawaz.



Plate 7: A view of affected mosque and thatched shed at 138+950



Plate 8: A view of affected thatched shed at 138+950

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 9: A view of cropped area at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 10: A view of ECW



Plate 11: A view of cropped area at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 12: A view of cropped area at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 13: A view of consultation with DPs at Malgulzar Suhryani, Kashmir



Plate 14: A view of canal crossing at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 15: A view of meeting with DPs at Chainage 130+550, Bakshapur Andhi

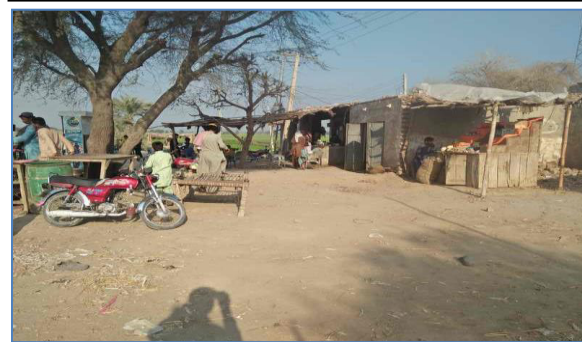


Plate 16: A view of affected structure at Mando Khan Jakhriani, Kashmir

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 17: A view of affected temporary structures at Mando Khan Jakhriani, Kashmir.



Plate 18: A view of affected mosque at Chainage 144+250 Gulanpur, Kashmir.



Plate 19: A view of meeting with DPs Mando Khan Jakhriani



Plate 20: A view of right side affected structure at Goth Din Muhammad Mazari.



Plate 21: A view of starting point of Kashmir Bypass

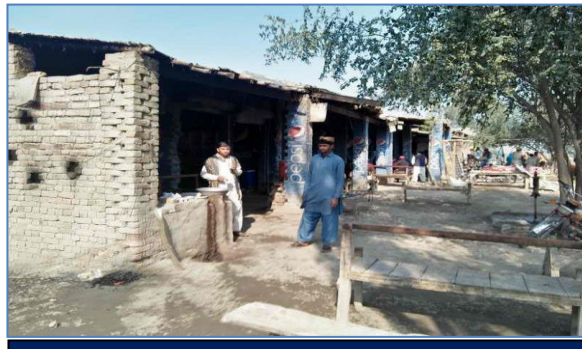


Plate 22: A view of Affected Structures at Zoorgrah



Plate 15: A view of affected Thatched shed and Mosque at Malgulzar Suhryani, Kashmir



Plate 16: A view of joint visit NHA Officials

ANNEXES