

# Resettlement Plan

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October 2022

## Pakistan: Second Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (Tranche 4)

Subproject 2. ADB Contract Package 401D: Turnkey contract for In/Out of 220kV Double Circuitry (DC) Transmission Line (TL) Jamshoro TM Khan to Hala Road Substation (approx. 20 km)

Prepared by the Environment & Social Impact Cell of the National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) for the Asian Development Bank.



## **Draft Resettlement Plan**

**Project No. 48078-006**

**October 2022**

### **Power Transmission Enhancement Program (PTEIP II) Multi-tranche Financing Facility MFF2, Tranche 4**

#### **Subproject 2. ADB Contract Package 401D: Turnkey contract for In/Out of 220kV Double Circuitry (DC) Transmission Line (TL) Jamshoro TM Khan to Hala Road Substation (approx. 20 km)**

**Prepared by:**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Bank Development
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DPC	Displace Person Committee
EMA	External Monitoring Agency/Agent
ESIC	Environment and Social Impacts Cell
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GS	Grid Station
kV	Kilo Volt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework.
RP	Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MVA	Mega Volts Ampere (Capacity)
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan
NTDC	National Transmission and Despatch Company
PTEIP	Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program
PMU	Project Management Unit
RFT	Running Feet
SAR	Social Audit Report
SDDR	Social Due Diligence Report
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
SS	Substation
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
TA	Telegraph Act 1885
TL	Transmission Line
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

### Definition of terms in context of this LARP:

<b>Acre of land:</b> Acre is a unit of measurement for land and 2.471 acres are equal to one hectare of land.
<b>Affected Household:</b> All members of a household (or single-person household as the case may be), living under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who will be economically and/or physically displaced by the project involuntary resettlement impact, and/or in other way adversely affected by the Project or any of its components. It may consist of a single-person household (as the case may be), a nuclear family or an extended family group.
<b>Affected Person:</b> Any person affected by the project-related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
<b>Beneficiary Community:</b> All persons and households situated within the government-owned or acquired property who voluntarily seeks to avail and be part of the Project and represented by a community association that is duly recognized by the community residents, accredited by the local government, and legally registered with the appropriate institutions.
<b>Bi-annual or Semiannual Safeguard Monitoring Report (SASMR):</b> Covers social safeguards compliance monitoring report submitted by PMU NTDC to ADB on a bi-annual or semiannual basis in accordance with the requirement of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, the Program's LARF and the subprojects LARPs/RPs, and/or other safeguard documents.
<b>Compensation at replacement cost:</b> Payment in cash or in kind at replacement cost for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
<b>Cut-off date:</b> The completion date of the final updated census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedures that establish the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
<b>Construction Tier:</b> means the specific construction phase for construction of tower foundation (tier 1), installation of tower erection (tier 2) and stringing (tier 3).
<b>Displaced persons (or Affected Persons):</b> 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.
<b>Economic displacement:</b> 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.
<b>Eminent domain:</b> The right of the state using its sovereign power to acquire land for public purposes. National law establishes which public agencies have the prerogative to exercise eminent domain.
<b>Entitlement:</b> Resettlement entitlements to a particular eligibility category are the sum of compensation and other forms of assistance (e.g., cash compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation) provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
<b>Expropriation:</b> Process whereby a public authority, usually in return for compensation, requires a person, household, or community to relinquish rights to land that it occupies or otherwise use.
<b>Encroachers/ squatters:</b> People who have trespassed onto private/ community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
<b>Host population:</b> Community residing near the area where the Project beneficiaries are resettled as part of the Project.
<b>Income restoration:</b> Re-establishing productive livelihood of the displaced persons to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the displaced persons before the resettlement.
<b>Land Acquisition:</b> The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.



<b>Resettlement Plan (RP):</b> means the resettlement plan for the site or a section thereof, including any update thereto, prepared by the Employer and cleared by ADB (in case permanent land acquisition for the projects/subproject is not required).
<b>RP Compliance Report:</b> Means each report prepared and submitted by the independent/external resettlement monitoring expert to ADB prior to grant of access to the project site or any part of a project site to a Works contractor that describes progress with implementation of, and compliance with, RP requirements. A subproject may have several RP compliances reports if it is implemented using a sectional and tiered approach, as described in relation to transmission lines. RP compliance report differs from a bi-annual safeguards monitoring report. The latter is also prepared by an external monitoring expert to provide an update on overall progress in safeguards implementation at the project level.
<b>Meaningful consultation:</b> A process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) 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 affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
<b>Mouza/village:</b> A demarcated territory, for which a separate revenue record (Cadastral map) is maintained by the Revenue Department.
<b>Physical displacement:</b> 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 on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
<b>Relocation assistance:</b> Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost workdays.
<b>Replacement cost:</b> Replacement cost involves replacing an asset at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures or deductions for salvaged building material should not be taken into account for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, replacement cost is equivalent to delivered cost of all building materials, labor cost for construction, and any transaction or relocation costs.
<b>Rural area:</b> as per the definition in the People's Local Government Ordinance, any area other than an urban area.
<b>Section:</b> any geographic part of the project site (e.g., substation and/or transmission line right-of-way), smaller than the site. The site may have several sections.
<b>Severely Affected Household:</b> Affected households who will permanently lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, and/or will be physically relocated.
<b>Urban area:</b> as per the definition in the People's Local Government Ordinance, an area defined as such under the Ordinance.
<b>Vulnerable Groups:</b> Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. These includes households below the poverty line, <sup>1</sup> the elderly, disabled member(s), those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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<sup>1</sup> The poverty line shall be identified based on by the current poverty threshold set in Pakistan per person and affected household accordingly, and at the time of preparation of each LARP/RP.

1. **Background:** The National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) of Pakistan is implementing the 2nd Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP 2) with funding from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the 2<sup>nd</sup> Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF 2). The objective of the program is to improve Pakistan's power transmission infrastructure and its management through new transmission lines (TLs) and grid stations through various tranches of MFF2. The program is being implemented through number of tranches with each Tranche constituting a project, which, in turn, is divided into several sub-projects involving the construction/upgradation of power grid stations (or sub-stations) and installation of power TLs.

2. **Scope of Tranche 4: Subprojects, contract packages and lots:** Tranche 4 of MFF 2 comprises of five subprojects as follows:

**Subproject 1, ADB 201A: 220 kV TL Jamshoro – Mirpur Khas substation (67 km);**

**Subproject 2, ADB 401D: 220kV Jamshoro TM Khan 220 TL to Hala Road 220 Substation (20 km);**

**Subproject 3, ADB 401E: Procurement of goods for extension, addition, and augmentation and extension of the existing subs-stations (SS);**

- (i) (500kV Rawat SS,
- (ii) 500kV Dadu SS,
- (iii) 500kV Faisalabad West SS,
- (iv) 500kV Lahore (Sheikhpura) SS,
- (v) 500kV New Multan SS,
- (vi) 500kV Sheikh Muhammadi SS,
- (vii) 220kV Guddu SS,
- (viii) 220kV Dharki SS, and
- (ix) 220kV Bahawalpur SS);
- (x) 500kV Rahim Yar Khan GS

**Subproject 4 Procurement of goods for the construction of 220kV Jamrud grids station and approximately 20 km of the associated 220V Jamrud-Sheikh Muhammadi transmission line in the south-wester area of Pakistan**

- (i) 220kV Jamrud grids station; and
- (ii) approximately 20 km of the associated 220V Jamrud-Sheikh Muhammadi transmission line

**Subproject 5: Procurement of goods for construction of two 220kV transmission lines of approximately 255 km interlinking of 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalpur grid stations in the south-eastern area of Pakistan, and expansion of transmission;**

- (i) Construction of two 220kV transmission lines of approximately 255 km interlinking of 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan, and
- (ii) Bahawalpur grid stations, and expansion of transmission;

**Subproject 6: Procurement of goods for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets to reduce the substations breakouts**

- (i) Procurement of goods/spare parts for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets.

3. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the above-mentioned Subproject 2: ADB 401D: 220kV Jamshoro TM Khan to Hala Road TL (20 km), under Tranche 4, following the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards and in line with laws of Pakistan. It is based on the proposed TL route, detailed site visits and social impact assessment including a 100% census of affected households (AHs), inventory of losses (IOL), defining the value of AHs' losses based on the replacement cost and current market value, public consultations carried out with AHs and a socioeconomic survey (SES) of the AHs and the project area. The NTDC shall update this draft RP based on the detailed engineering design (DED) and final route of the TL, one month after mobilization of the turnkey Contractor and completion of DED and TL route. The proposed subproject passes through a district of Hyderabad of Sindh province, and 3 Tehsils (sub-districts): (i) Qasimabad, (ii) Hyderabad, and (iii) Tando Jam. It crosses over two water distributaries, a grand trunk road (G.T road) and 9 link roads to several villages and a Railway line.

**4. Design Alternatives to minimize the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR)**

**Impacts:** Subproject 2 involves the construction of the total 20 km TL and out of the total, approximately 12 km (marked red in Figure 1.1. in main body of this draft RP) will be constructed using double circuit towers. Remaining 8 km portion (marked green in Figure 1.1. in the main body of this draft RP) will be constructed using multi-circuit towers by using the right-of way (RoW) of an existing 132kV TL. Through design alternatives, potential resettlement impact on two settlements have been avoided as follows. In one case, a 200 meters (m) section of multi-circuit portion of the subproject's TL as per the initial design had to pass through a settlement (Ali Abad). To avoid any resettlement impact on the settlement, the design approach has been changed to opt for installation of special tower/pole structures that could support a long span line of up to 500 meters so that no tower/pole has to be installed inside the streets.<sup>2</sup> Also, special tower/pole structures will be designed with load safety margin factor of 2.5 instead of generally used 1.5, thus having an extraordinary strength bearing margin to cater for any untoward mechanical hazardous situation.

5. In another case, 400m section of the multi-circuit portion of the TL as per the initial design had to pass through a settlement of Karo Patel. In this section, the TL route has been changed at km 0.88 in the design to completely pass by the settlement and avoid any resettlement impact thereto. Actually, the existing old 132kV TL was there long before the settlement was built. Through this subproject (401D), the existing old 132kV TL will be dismantled and its ROW will be used for installing a new multi-circuit TL that would carry both 132kV and 220kV circuits. Any unanticipated resettlement impacts occurring during dismantling the line will be covered in the updated RP. New TL will be of much more robust design and its ground clearance will also be much higher (more than 9m. exact height to be decided during design finalization) than the existing old 132kV TL which is in quite bad shape. Thus, potential resettlement impacts on both settlements were avoided here by increasing the height of TL.

6. **Project design and construction approach:** The project design is at draft stage and this draft RP is prepared based on the draft design of the project. It will be updated in light of the final DED. The width of the proposed TL's right of way (ROW) is 30m, i.e., 15m on either side from the center of TL and 9m height, while in case of tower spotting (footings) the required area considered is 15m x 15m (i.e., 225 m<sup>2</sup>). The height of towers (220 kV) ranges from

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<sup>2</sup> Transmission line with higher height will go over the settlement for about 200 meters without installation of any tower/pole for support, which will allow not to install any towers/poles within the settlement, and to avoid resettlement impact to any structures and livelihoods within the settlement.

30m to 40m (Ref. WAPDA Power Wing 1963 – Design instructions 21 – Minimum clearances for overhead lines). The subproject involves installation of 20 km long new TL and 60 towers in total, due to which, there will be caused permanent restriction of private land use rights under the towers' footings (0.059 acres in total) and temporary land impact in 100.91 acres of private land and loss of crops, and trees, and 4.84 acres are barren lands, which are in detail discussed in the next paragraph. The subproject's construction works will consist of installation of TL (i.e., excavation/foundation; towers erection and stringing lines).

7. **Scope of resettlement impact:** The impact assessment survey of the subproject was conducted by a team of resettlement specialist and surveyors in consultation with NTDC's Environment and Social Impacts Cell (ESIC) and the design and engineering staff of NTDC from 31 May to June 10, 2022. Although permanent acquisition of land is not involved in this subproject, but access to private land under the tower's footings will be permanently restricted and shall be compensated at current market value in commensuration with full replacement cost as required under ADB's SPS 2009 (SR 2, para 10). There will be in total 45 affected households (AHs) and 315 Affected Persons (APs counted with family members of AHs) due to the following impacts and number of AHs with multiple count: (i) loss of access to 0.059 acres of private land (owned by 17 AHs) due to permanent land use restriction under the towers footings, (ii) temporary impact on 48.94 acres of agricultural land (owned by 24 AHs) due to towers foundation and erection works, (iii) temporary land impact on about 51.97 acres of agricultural land (owned by 40 AHs) due to TL stringing and (iv) 45 AHs due to felling of 582 trees. In total, the TL will cause temporary impact on 105.81 acres of private lands of which 100.91 are agricultural cropped area and 4.84 acres are barren lands. Details are provided in the table ES-1 below:

**Table ES-1. Overall Summary of RP Impacts of GS and Combined TLs**

Sub-project Component and Impacts	Units	Quantity Affected	Total AHs	Actual AHs	Remarks
<b>A. Tower Footing</b>					
Land	Acres	0.059	17	17	Loss of access to land due to the land permanently restricted under towers footings.
<b>B. Private agricultural land</b>					
<b>Tier 1 - Tower Base/Foundation</b>					
Area cropped	Acres	16.99	18	18	Total no. of AHs
Access route	Acres	6.79	5	2	
Trees	Nos	47	14	0	*All are multiple count due to impacts on trees and crops.
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>23.78 acres</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	The actual AHs are 20 and 17 AHs are with multiple impacts of crop and trees
<b>Tier 2 – Tower Erection</b>					
Area cropped	Acres	18.37	22	04	Actual 4 affected by erection activity + 18 affected by foundation and erection activities.
Access route	Acres	6.79	4	0	All 4 are multicount and affected by foundation and erection activities.
Trees	Nos	17	6	0	Actual 0 + 6 all having multiple impacts of crop and trees
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>25.16 Acres</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>04</b>	The actual AHs are 4 and 28 are with multiple impacts of crops and trees
<b>Tier 3 – Stringing</b>					

Sub-project Component and Impacts	Units	Quantity Affected	Total AHs	Actual AHs	Remarks
Area cropped	Acres	45.18	40	16	Actual AHs are 16 + 22 AHs of foundation and erection included in this total.
Access road	Acres	6.79	7	0	All 7 are multicount and affected by foundation and erection activities.
Trees	Nos	518	26	0	All 26 AHs are having the multiple impacts of crop and trees.
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>51.97 acres</b>	<b>*73</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>Actual 16 + 57 AHs having multiple impacts.</b>
<b>C. Barren Land</b>					
Tower spotting	Acres	1.55	3	3	
Installation of TL	Acres	<b>3.39</b>	5	2	
<b>Sub Total (B)</b>		<b>4.84</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>C. Summary of LAR Impacts by Type</b>					
<b>1. Private agricultural land</b>					
Area cropped - tower foundation, erection, and stringing	Acres	16.99+18.37+45.18=80.54	80	<b>38</b>	Actual 40 + 40 having multiple impacts of crop.
Access road	Acres	6.79+6.79+6.79=20.37	16	<b>2</b>	
<b>Total</b>	Acres	<b>100.91</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>Actual AHs are 40 while 51 AHs are multicount</b>
<b>1. Barren Land</b>					
Tower spotting and installation of TL	Acres	1.545+3.39 = <b>4.84</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
3.Restricted land under tower footage	Acres	0.0049	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	All 17 AHs are multicount
<b>4. Trees</b>					
Trees	Nos	47 + 17 + 518 = <b>582</b>	<b>46</b>	45	
<b>4. TOTAL</b>			<b>162</b>	<b>45</b>	
<b>Private agricultural land + barren land+ Restricted land under tower footage</b>	<b>Acre s</b>	100.91 + 4.84+0.059 = <b>105.81</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>45</b>	The actual AHs are 45, and 117 AHs are with multiple impacts of crops and trees and tower footage

8. **Subproject categorization:** The subproject is assessed as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement (IR) safeguards following SPS (2009).<sup>3</sup> The LAR impact is not deemed significant as will not physically displace any APs and neither will require major permanent land acquisition, or sever impact to APs.<sup>4</sup> The subproject is classified as C for Indigenous People's (IPs) safeguards as no IPs or similar groups of people (as defined in ADB's SPS 2009) have been found in the project area during the AHs' census survey and impact assessment. People living in the project areas do not recognize themselves as IPs.

<sup>3</sup> A proposed project is classified as category B if it includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, including assessment of social impacts, is required. ADB Operations Manual: Safeguard Policy Statement (F1): OM Section F1/OP Issued on 1 October 2013. Project is assessed as Category C for Indigenous People Safeguards following ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009). No indigenous people or any ethnic minority groups live in the project area and ADB SPS requirements on indigenous people safeguards are not triggered, and no actions will be required.

<sup>4</sup> The project impact is deemed significant if 200 or more persons experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive (income generating) assets

9. **Cut-off-Date:** The impact assessment and census of AHs was completed on June 10, 2022. Hence, June 10, 2022, has been formally established as the cut-off date for this subproject. The cut of date has been formally communicated to the AHs and residents in the project areas during the public consultations meetings and focus groups discussions carried out with AHs and local people during the census and socioeconomic survey. Any persons, APs or AHs entering or encroaching the subproject's ROW or building/altering structures and/or other livelihoods thereto, will not be entitled for any compensation and entitlements by the subproject.

10. **Socioeconomic information and profile:** Socio-economic section of this RP is developed based on the information collected from the field for the census of 100% AHs of all AHs. According to socio-economic survey (SES) and census of 45 AHs (which are comprised on 315 family members or APs), 47% of the APs are males and 53% are females. The average AHs' size is 7 persons. According to the complete census survey of the AHs, there are only 8 AHs whose income falls below the government fixed poverty line. They have been considered as vulnerables in this RP and shall be provided additional assistance allowance in accordance with the provision of the updated LARF (2022) and this RP. No other vulnerable AHs/APs due to other vulnerability factors like the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children, disabled persons and indigenous people, have been identified during the census.

11. **Information disclosure, consultations, and participation:** Consultation meetings with stakeholders including AHs started since the preparation of the first draft RP for this subproject in 2017.<sup>6</sup> Additional consultations were carried out in preparing this new draft RP for the subproject in May – June 2022. In total, 15 consultation meetings (consisting of 103 participants) were carried out with the affected persons and people from local communities in the project area. The information related to the subproject, its components and possible resettlement impacts and the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) were shared with the participants during the consultation meetings. In this context, the AHs shared their point of view regarding (i) compensating the loss of their crops and trees, (ii) most concerns about fair valuation of their losses for compensation, (iii) interest in provision of jobs for local people, (iv) concerns on impact of TL's electromagnetic induction increase during the rainy days, (v) requested the ROW clearance for installation of towers and TL should be minimized at the best possible extent, (vi) installation should be done after harvest of crops, and compensation should be made before the start of civil work. The project team responded to the questions of the participants in summary as follows (details are given in table 4.3 of the main body of this draft RP): (i) the project design will avoid resettlement impact on settlements and houses, including through using the towers with higher heights within the settlement areas; (iii) there will be a project-level GRM for any complaints and question the APs may have; (iii) PMU (NTDC) will ensure compensation payment for losses of AHs including for crops and trees at replacement cost; (iv) AHs will be informed well ahead of time to harvest their standing crops and trees and compensation payments will be done before start of civil work. NTDC will put efforts that civil work will start once the crop is harvested; and (v) External monitor will be engaged to

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5 Vulnerability was calculated on the bases of AHs' incomes data collected through 100% census and social-economic surveys of all affected households conducted in May-June 2022, which show these 8 AHs (Table 3.2 in main text of this draft RP) are having their monthly income below the poverty level (Rs.20,000/month), i.e., minimum wage rate fixed by the government for the financial year 2021-2022.

6 This subproject was initially considered to be funded under the Tranche 2 and the first draft RP was prepared in 2017. However, NTDC and ADB decided to shift the financing and implementation of this subproject under Tranche 4 and therefore, this new draft RP is prepared hereto.

verify the payment of compensations to AHs. The consultant team assured the AHs on behalf of NTDC that the copy of the draft and final RP will be translated into local language, disclosed in website of the ADB and NTDC, and also its summary will be shared with them during the following ongoing consultations with AHs.

12. **Grievances redress mechanisms (GRM):** A 2-tiers project-level GRM (at field and NTDC headquarter) is already in place and functioning since January 2021 under the MFF2 tranches. The GRM shall be easily accessible, gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well-integrated in the project's management system. GRM shall receive, record and resolve the grievances within the allocated time of 21 days (in each of the two GRM tiers) and complainants shall be informed about the resolution efforts and actions taken by the Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs). However, if AHs or complainants are still not satisfied with the decision of GRCs at any of these two tiers, they can access court of law under sections 18-22 of LAA. The project-level GRM does not impede any AP's access to the country's legal system of complaint resolution. The AP can approach the courts at any time in accordance with the applicable laws of Pakistan. Details on GRM, its composition and functions are provided in section 5 of this RP and Annex 2.

13. **Entitlement Matrix:** The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix in ES-Table 2:

ES Table – 2: Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	AHs	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land		Farmers/ Titleholders/ legalizable users	<p>A. If land is not acquired: fully rehabilitate/restore land to its formal condition/use/quality following the completion of civil works.</p> <p>A. If land is acquired: cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</p> <p>C. Permanent land use restriction under the tower footings. NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no- objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings. 7</p>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works.</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees</li> </ul>
Temporary impact on arable or non-arable land outside of the subproject's ROW	Land required temporarily during civil works	All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lease agreements to be signed between the AHs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land.</li> <li>Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties.</li> <li>Restoration of land to original state; and</li> <li>Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.</li> </ul>

7 NTDC has submitted proposal, for formal approval of compensation of land restricted under the tower footings (as by national law, Telegraph Act (1885), the land under TLs shall not be acquired and compensated, before Board of Directors of NTDC, which is still pending at the time of preparation of this draft RP. Provisions and budget of this draft RP includes compensation of lands under the tower footings based on market value and replacement cost. If NTDC Board decision will be still pending at updating and implementation of this RP, NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB.



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Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected <sup>9</sup>	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact.	Farmers/ Titleholders/le galizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost, if available or</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs, or</li> <li>Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to market value of the affected land plot (tower footings)</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or</li> <li>Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers lose work (formal or informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.</li> </ul>
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (10% or more of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and in addition to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops in addition to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
	Land under tower footings <sup>10</sup>	All AHs (including informal users of land/ squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation allowance (compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land) will be provided if land use under towers is permanently restricted. NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For tower footings, compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land as livelihood restoration allowance.</li> </ul>
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders/ legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 allowance - 3 months OPL (at OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation) *</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation in available alternate land/or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000 in 2015 prices).<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
Houses/ Structures	Inclusive of corridor of impact (COI) area for TLs (40 m from the centerline of the TLs)	All relevant AHs (Informal users of land and squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs.</li> <li>In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected for TLs: inclusive of COI between the TL towers, and access roads	All AHs (informal users of land and squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent impacts: Cash compensation for crops at full market rate for 1 gross harvest of the affected land for 1 full year (inclusive of winter and summer crops).</li> <li>Temporary impacts (TLs): Crop compensation in cash at full market rate equal to the total number of lost and forgone gross harvests (inclusive of winter and summer crops) from the affected land for the whole duration of installation and restoration works, with payments based on the <u>3-tier schedules</u>. Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3rd tier installation works.</li> </ul>
Trees	Trees affected.  For TLs: inclusive of COI between the TL towers,	All AHs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lost timber/ wood trees, cash compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.</li> <li>Fruit Trees: Cash compensation for fruit trees is different for productive, not yet productive trees and seedlings as given below:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruit bearing trees: compensation at replacement cost for lost income based on the</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	and access roads		<p>net market value of one year's income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a fully productive tree.</p> <p>b. Not-yet-fruit-bearing trees: regardless of their age these trees will be compensated at replacement cost of productive inputs for the number of years needed to grow a tree to the productive age.</p> <p>Seedlings for all trees: compensation for the market value of the seedling (\$1 to \$3 according to type of tree as per LARF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3d tier/phased compensation and installation works until restoration is complete.</li> </ul>
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All AHs (Including squatters, agriculture, and other workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption if loss is temporary.</li> <li>Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (<i>at current OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation</i>)</li> </ul>
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All AHs need relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month as assessed at the time of compensation</li> </ul>
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).</li> </ul>
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Vulnerable AHs as per definition of terms of this 2 <sup>nd</sup> Updated LARF (2022).	All vulnerable AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance (at current OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation) on account of livelihood restoration support.</li> <li>Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LARF and project/component specific LARF prepared in accordance with SPS 2009 will apply to any unanticipated LAR impacts.</li> </ul>
*To update based on CPI at the time of payment. Any older referenced OPL will be also CPI adjusted.			

14. **Resettlement budget and financing plan:** The total estimated resettlement budget has been calculated as PKR. 11.05 million (0.055 M \$).<sup>8</sup> This amount includes the costs of compensation payment for (i) restricted land use under tower footings is PKR 0.294 million; land compensation rates for this draft RP are obtained from the district revenue office which are based on the current year's market rates that are publicly disclosed in the District Collector's office for buying and selling of land in the area (see source in Annex V). (ii) crops loss compensation is PKR. 5.05 million, (iii) trees loss compensation is PKR. 3.75 million, (iv) sapling cost is Rs.0.06 million (v) vulnerability allowance is PKR.0.48 million, (v) monitoring cost is PKR.0.48 million, and (vi) contingencies cost is PKR 1.0 million. The costs of affected assets have been determined based on the current market rates of financial 2021-2022 obtained from the concerned government departments and replacement costs principle as per requirements of SPS (2009), Updated LARF (2022) and this RP. The compensation rates for all types of affected assets and assistance allowances shall be updated to the market rates of the year when the RP will be updated. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of RPs preparation and implementation will be provided by the NTDC from its own resources. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the NTDC will have to allocate 100% of the cost of LARPs/RPs budget plus 10% of contingencies.

15. **Institutional arrangements:** Project Management Unit (PMU) under NTDC will be implementing the project and responsible for compliance with safeguard requirements of SPS, updated LARF (2022), this RP and corresponding loan and project agreements. Compliance is achieved through the Project Management Unit (PMU) responsible for over-all and day-to-day project implementation including RPs, Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) if any, and Social Due Diligence Reports (SDDR) as relevant and preparing of semi-annual social safeguards internal monitoring reports (SASMRs) for ADB's approval. For these functions, PMU is assisted by the Environment and Social Impacts Cell (ESIC) placed under the Chief Engineer at PMU. ESIC is further assisted by the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) in day-to-day implementation and monitoring of RPs, CAPs and SDDRs. PMU will assign subprojects managers, and additional individual consultants to be recruited from Tranche 1 funds, to support T4 subprojects implementation. In addition, the company National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAC) will be engaged to provide supervision services (CSC) including in assisting the PMU in monitoring and reporting social and resettlement safeguards compliance. Further details on institutional arrangement and roles and responsibilities are provided in the section of this RP on the "Institutional Arrangements".

16. **Implementation schedule:** This draft RP will be updated on the basis of DED and final route of the TL which will be completed by the turnkey contractor one month after mobilization. Expected time for DED and final TL routes is January-February 2023. The updated final RP will be implemented after endorsement of NTDC and approval of ADB. Compensations and assistance allowances to AHs will be paid based on the following 3-tier approach and construction stages: (i) tier 1 – before site access for tower foundations and access roads and start of works; (ii) tier 2 – before tower erection works; and (iii) tier 3 – before stringing works. Payment of compensations to AHs (and assistance allowances to eligible AHs) will be made through issue of cheques to AHs, at each three tiers of compensation payment and corresponding construction stages (construction towers foundation, towers erection and stringing works), that will be provided

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<sup>8</sup> Currency rate 1 USD equal to 200.90 PKR as average at preparation of this draft RP, the first week of July 2022.

by the Contractor. The AHs shall open bank account (with assistance of PMU) for monetization of the received cheques. The payment to AHs shall be verified and reported by an independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) prior to access to the site (at tier 1) and before commencements of construction works in each subsequent two stages (towers erection and stringing works). Compensation payments and monitoring schedule, in line with 3-tier approach and three construction phases is provided in Table 10.1 of section 10 of this RP.

**17. Monitoring and Reporting:** PMU shall have a monitoring and evaluation system in place to support systematic monitoring of the implementation of the RP. The RP implementation tasks will be monitored internally by PMU, with the support from the subproject Managers and Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) and reported on semiannual basis to ADB for review and approval for duration of the subproject's implementation. Monitoring shall identify any emerging resettlement issues, grievances and appeals, and assess and propose if any corrective actions plan is required. External monitoring of RP implementation will be carried out by an independent EMA. The EMA will evaluate and verify the outcomes of the internal monitoring reports of NTDC. Monitoring indicators will include compensation and entitlements payments to AHs, grievance management, consultations and information disclosure, and other indicators according to the final RP, and any safeguard non-compliance issues. The payment to AHs shall be verified and reported by the EMA, and ADB to approve the EMA's monitoring report, prior to access to the site and commencement of construction works (at tier 1) and before commencements of construction works in each subsequent tier 2 and 3 (towers erection and stringing works). After complete implementation of the RP and payment of all compensation and entitlements to AHs as per the 3-tiers approach, RP Compliance Implementation report will be prepared by NTDC for approval of ADB. The EMA shall verify the internal monitoring reports of NTDC and prepare the external RP Compliance Report for approval of ADB. In case of identification of any safeguard non-compliance issues or any new resettlement impacts, or outstanding grievances, the EMA shall prepare corrective action plan through consultation with PMU and ADB, and the respective APs. The internal and external monitoring reports and RP Compliance report, and any CAP will be disclosed in websites of ADB and NTDC.

## I. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

18. **Project Background:** The National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC) of Pakistan is implementing 2nd Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP 2) with funding from Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the 2<sup>nd</sup> Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF 2). The objective of the program is to improve Pakistan's power transmission infrastructure and its management through new transmission lines and grid stations through various tranches of MFF2. The program is being implemented through number of tranches with each Tranche constituting a project, which, in turn, is divided into several sub-projects involving the construction/upgradation of power grid stations (or sub-stations) and installation of power transmission lines (summary of tranches and subprojects are given in Annexure XVII).

19. **Scope of Tranche 4: Subprojects, contract packages and lots:** Tranche 4 of MFF 2 comprises of five subprojects as follows:

**Subproject 1, ADB 201A: 220 kV TL Jamshoro – Mirpur Khas substation (67 km);**

**Subproject 2, ADB 401D: 220kV Jamshoro TM Khan 220 TL to Hala Road 220 Substation (20 km);**

**Subproject 3, ADB 401E: Procurement of goods for extension, addition, and augmentation and extension of the existing subs-stations (SS);**

- (i) 500kV Rawat SS,
- (ii) 500kV Dadu SS,
- (iii) 500kV Faisalabad West SS,
- (iv) 500kV Lahore (Sheikhpura) SS,
- (v) 500kV New Multan SS,
- (vi) 500kV Sheikh Muhammadi SS,
- (vii) 220kV Guddu SS,
- (viii) 220kV Dharki SS, and
- (ix) 220kV Bahawalpur SS);
- (x) 500kV Rahim Yar Khan GS

**Subproject 4 Procurement of goods for the construction of 220kV Jamrud grids station and approximately 20 km of the associated 220V Jamrud-Sheikh Muhammadi transmission line in the south-wester area of Pakistan**

- (iii) 220kV Jamrud grids station; and
- (iv) approximately 20 km of the associated 220V Jamrud-Sheikh Muhammadi TL

**Subproject 5: Procurement of goods for construction of two 220kV transmission lines of approximately 255 km interlinking of 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalpur grid stations in the south-eastern area of Pakistan, and expansion of transmission;**

- (iii) Construction of two 220kV transmission lines of approximately 255 km interlinking of 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan, and
- (iv) Bahawalpur grid stations, and expansion of transmission;

**Subproject 6: Procurement of goods for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets to reduce the substations breakouts**

(ii) Procurement of goods/spare parts for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets.

20. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) is prepared for the above-mentioned Subproject 2 401D: 220kV Jamshoro TM Khan to Hala Road TL (20 km), under Tranche 4. This draft RP is prepared as per requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards and in line with laws of Pakistan and reconciliation of gaps between ADB policy and Pakistan laws, and as per provisions of the second Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) approved for MFF2 by NTDC and ADB in 2022. This draft RP shall be updated based on the detailed engineering design (DED) and final route of the TL. The updated final RP shall be implemented after NTDC endorse and ADB approves it.

21. **Scope of Subproject 401-D:** The subproject covers construction of 220kV TL Jamshoro T.M Khan to Hala Road Substation. According to the design documents prepared at this draft RP preparation stage, the TL will be in total 20 km and include installation of 60 towers in total. The construction will consist of TL installation works (i.e., excavation/foundation; towers erections and stringing works). The 60 towers will be constructed at a distance (span) of about 275 m - 300m each.

22. **Contract award and construction milestones:** The procurement process from bidding documents, request for proposals to award of contract are expected to be completed until November 2022 and the contract became effective in December 2022. Following that the DED will be finalized in February 2023. The initial TL route survey will be jointly conducted by the Contractor and NTDC engineers in December 2022 to January 2023. Out of total 60 towers to be installed, 5 towers will be located on private barren lands while the remaining 55 towers will be located on private agricultural cropped lands. There will be in total of 45 affected households (AHs) and 315 affected persons (APs) with family members of total 45 AHs.

23. **Design alternatives to minimize land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts:** Subproject involves the construction of 20 km TL and out of the total, approximately 12km (marked red in Figure 1.1.) will be constructed using double circuit towers. Remaining 8km portion (marked green in Figure 1.1.) will be constructed using multi-circuit towers by using RoW of an existing 132kV TL. Through design alternatives, potential resettlement impact on two settlements have been avoided as follows. In one case, a 200m section of multi-circuit portion of the subproject's TL as per the initial design had to pass through a settlement. To avoid any resettlement impact on the settlement, the design approach has been changed to opt for installation of special tower/pole structures that would support a long-span lines of up to 500 meters so that no tower/pole has to be installed inside the streets.<sup>9</sup> Also, special tower/pole structures will be designed with load safety margin factor of 2.5 instead of generally used 1.5, thus having an extraordinary strength bearing margin to cater for any untoward mechanical hazardous situation. In another case, 400m section of the multicircuit portion of the TL as per the initial design had to pass through a settlement of Karo Patel. In this section, the TL route was changed at km 0.88 in the design completely pass by the settlement and avoid any resettlement impact thereto. Actually, the existing old 132kV TL was there long before the settlement was built. Through this subproject (401D), the existing old 132kV line will be dismantled and its ROW will be used for installing a new multicircuit transmission line that would carry both 132kV and 220kV circuits. New transmission line will be of much more robust design and its ground clearance will also be much higher than the old 132kV line which is in quite bad shape. Thus, potential

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<sup>9</sup> TL with higher height will go over the settlement for about 200 meters without installation of any tower/pole for support, which will allow to avoid resettlement impact to any structures and livelihoods within the settlement.

resettlement impact on both settlements were avoided here. Details and figures showing avoiding resettlement impact on both settlements are given in Annex-I.

**24. Measures followed in minimizing resettlement impacts.** In order to minimize LAR impacts, the following actions were undertaken by NTDC and the consultant team:

- a. Impact on commercial structure, settlements/villages including community assets like Masjid, graveyard, and school were avoided, while selecting the route alignment for installation of transmission lines;
- b. Efforts were made to select an alignment, where demolishing of both private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided;
- c. Efforts were made to shift the alignment away from the settlements for the smoothly functioning of household activities; and
- d. Impacts on the agriculture land and trees were minimized.

**25. Project design and construction approach:** The project design is at draft stage. Construction and installation of the TL will be carried out in three phases. Phase 1 comprises of construction of towers foundations (footing/bases); Phase 2 comprises of erection of towers; and Phase 3 comprises of stringing of wires between the towers. This draft RP is prepared in accordance with the (a) updated LARF (2022) of MFF2; (b) draft engineering design and proposed route of TL, (c) 100% census of AHs and inventory of losses, socioeconomic survey of AHs and the project area, replacement costs and current market value of affected assets,<sup>10</sup> (d) public consultations with AHs and communities, and site visits. This draft RP will be further updated and finalized once the subproject TL's DED and the final route will be finalized. Except for the land permanently restricted under towers footings, the subproject land impacts are temporary and AHs will lose only crops and trees. As per SPS and loan agreement covenants, all losses of AHs will be fully compensated prior to their displacement in all three phases of construction works (construction of towers foundations, towers erection and stringing line). All impacts including permanently restricted land will be compensated at replacement cost in full compliance with Updated LARF (2022) and ADB's SPS (2009).

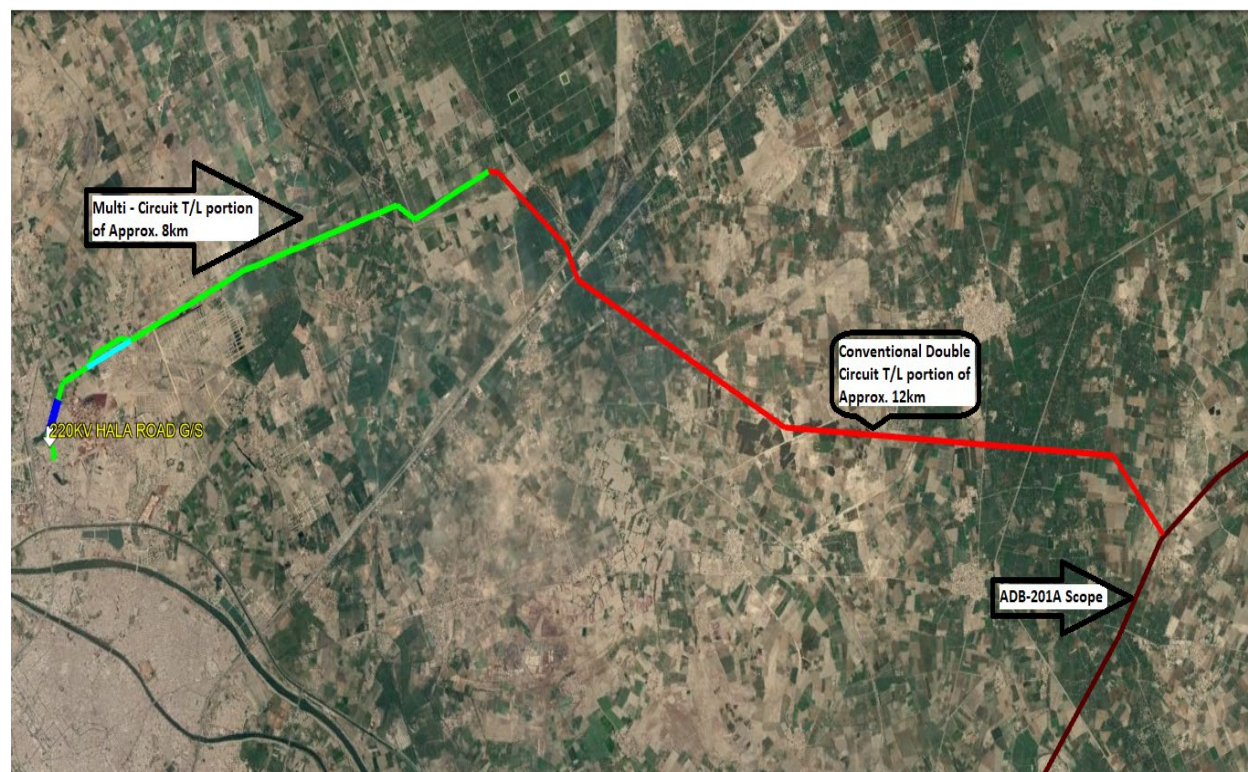
**26. Width of Right of Way (ROW):** The width of ROW for TL is 30m, i.e., 15m on either side from the TL axis or centerline. The height of the ROW for the TL will be 9 meters. In case of tower spotting the ROW is 225m<sup>2</sup> (i.e., 15m x 15m). The height of towers (220 kV) ranges from 30m to 40m. (Ref. WAPDA Power Wing 1963 – Design instructions 21 – Minimum clearances for overhead lines). The ROW will be physically demarcated at the time of detailed design survey. No structures construction and trees height will be allowed in the ROW after completion of the project even compensation is paid for the trees fall under the proposed ROW, i.e., 30 meters. The acreage between tower spaces and footings were determined on ROW basis.

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<sup>10</sup> For evaluation of replacement costs, the current market rates of loss items obtained by the Resettlement Consultant under the Tranche 4 and NTDC, from the relevant departments such as regional land department, agricultural department from crops, and horticultural department for trees, have been obtained (see reference sources in Annexures 3, 4 and 5), which the Resettlement Consultant under the Tranche 4 have been discussed with the APs during the surveys and consultations in preparation of this draft RP. However, in updating this draft RP, detailed methodology for valuation of the affected assets compensations shall be prepared and applied in calculation of replacement costs. The valuation methodology shall indicate the sources of market rates compensation for each type of losses obtained from the respective government agencies, and also the types of surveys to be conducted for verification and consultations with APs on compensation rates.



**Figure 1.1: Route of Transmission Line, Hala Road Jamshoro, T.M Khan**



## II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

27. The assessment of project resettlement impacts and loss of AHs are discussed in this section of this draft RP. The section is subdivided into; i) impact survey and cut-off date, scope of land acquisition and resettlement impact, number and type of APs including the vulnerable AHs.

### 2.1 Impact assessment and draft RP preparation methodology

28. Resettlement impact assessment activities for preparing this draft RP involved the following studies and field investigations:

- a. **Site visits and public consultations:** Data collection for draft RP is based on the site visits and public consultations carried out in May – June 2022 by the resettlement specialist and surveyors' team together with design and engineering officials of NTDC and PMU in the field;
- b. **Census of AHs:** A 100% census of all 45 AHs was carried out based on the draft design to identify all AHs and APs (family members of AHs);
- c. **Impacts Assessment and Inventory:** This task was based on the detailed measurement survey (DMS) which identified the nature and magnitude of resettlement impact. The DMS included all losses including land (agricultural and barren lands), crops, and trees.
- d. **Determination of Compensation Rates.** The impact assessment also included a survey of market rates for estimating compensation rates for AHs' losses and identify income sources of the AHs. Compensation rates have been determined based on current market value rates for 2022 provided by agriculture department for affected crops, by horticulture department for fruit trees rate, and by forest department for forest trees.
- e. Calculation of compensation rates for permanent land use restriction for this draft RP is obtained from the district revenue office which are based on the current year's market rates that are publicly disclosed in the District Collector's office for buying and selling of land in the area (see source in Annex V). The rates shall be updated to the market rates of the year when the RP will be updated.  
For evaluation of replacement cost compensation including in relations to the provisions stated in above-stated points (d) and (e), the current market rates of loss items obtained by the Resettlement Consultant under the Tranche 4 and NTDC, from the relevant departments such as regional land department, agricultural department from crops, and horticultural department for trees, have been obtained (see reference sources in Annexures 3 and 4), which the Resettlement Consultant under the Tranche 4 have been discussed with the APs during the surveys and consultations in preparation of this draft RP. However, in updating this draft RP, detailed methodology for valuation of the affected assets compensations shall be prepared and applied in calculation of replacement costs. The valuation methodology shall indicate the sources of market rates compensation for each type of losses obtained from the respective government agencies, and also the types of surveys to be conducted for verification and consultations with APs on compensation rates.
- f. **Socioeconomic Survey:** The socio-economic survey of all AHs has been conducted during the preparation of this draft RP. The information gathered is about AHs': (i)

composition and demography; (ii) ethnicity; (iii) education; (iv) livelihood patterns; (v) land ownership patterns; (vi) income levels and expenditure patterns; (viii) views on the subproject and resettlement and rehabilitation options; (viii) specific impacts on the poor, indigenous people if any, women, and other vulnerable groups. The data has been gender segregated to identify specific gender related issues. The socio-economic survey was also used to investigate the AHs' socioeconomic condition, identify the project impacts on them, and to establish a benchmark for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the subproject's RP.

- g. **Impact Assessment:** The consultant team assisted NTDC's field staff and ESIC in assessment of resettlement impact and AHs' losses. Also, the assistance was taken by the headman, other notable of the village and in some cases "*Tapedar*" (revenue patwari) were also consulted to find the losses on ownership of assets that can be impacted and included in this draft RP, which will be updated based on the final DED once the contractor is mobilized. The concerned revenue staff of NTDC will measure the damaged crop area along with kind of crops and inventory of the lost trees and their ownership.
- h. Before assessment of crop and trees damages for this draft RP, the NTDC field staff obtained the concerned land ownership records from the district revenue office and market price for other affected assets such as crops and trees, from other government departments, to estimate compensation for affected losses at replacement cost for each individual AH. NTDC field staff received the crop rates from concerned Agriculture Department and wood/timber tree rates from the forest department. The rates of fruit trees are obtained from the horticulture wing of the agriculture department. The rates for any affected structure (if impacted by the DED, as during this RP preparation, impact to structures is not identified) shall be received from the Building and Works department.

29. In preparation of this draft, in total 15 consultations have been conducted with AHs and members of local communities in the project area. Detailed of public consultation is added in chapter 4 and annexure XVI.

30. **Cut-off Date:** Compensation and entitlements (where applicable) eligibility of AHs will be conditioned to the "cut-off date" that is set on the day of the completion of the AHs' census surveys and DMS (Detailed Measurement Survey). The field surveys were conducted from September 2016 and April 2017 and updated in May-June 2022.<sup>11</sup> As per design the data of AHs was verified and detailed round of consultation was carried out with AHs in May-June 2022. The "cut-off date" is set as 10 June 2022. The cut-off date has been announced through the consultations held at various locations of the TL. Any person who will settle in the vicinity of the subproject area and build or modify their assets after the cut-off date, will not be eligible for compensation and/or assistance allowances (for eligible AHs) under this subproject and RP.

## 2.2 Scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts

31. As mentioned above, total length of the TL is 20 km and total towers to be constructed are 60 of which 55 towers will be located in the private agricultural cropped lands (100.91 acres) and 5 towers will be located on private barren land (4.84 acres). Permanent land acquisition is not involved in this subproject except for the tower footings where 0.059 acres of land will be

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<sup>11</sup> This subproject was initially considered to be funded under the Tranche 2 and first draft RP was prepared in 2017. However, NTDC and ADB decided to shift the financing and implementation of this subproject under Tranche 4 and therefore, this new draft RP is prepared hereto.

permanently restricted. **The works for towers foundations, towers erection, and stringing of wires will result to (i) permanently restricted land use under the towers footings in 0.059 acres (0.054 acre agricultural and 00049-acre barren land), (ii) temporarily affecting a total of 105.81 acres of land comprising of 100.91 acres is private agricultural crop lands<sup>12</sup> and 4.84 acres of completely barren land, and (ii) felling of 582 trees.** The details of the resettlement impacts based on DMS and estimated compensation rates are provided in Annexes III-XIV. Below are description of the proposed TL and towers installation approaches.

- **Towers' foundations:** (i) for straight towers: 23 meters x 23 meters = 529 m<sup>2</sup> (0.131 acres), and (ii) for angle towers: 23.5 meters x 23.5 meters = 552.25 m<sup>2</sup> (0.136 acres). This formula is based on the variation on different types of towers, and it may escalate up to 25 meters x 25 meters (625 m<sup>2</sup> or 0.154 acres) depending upon the landscape and terrains. For 220 KV towers, the area under the tower is not permanently restricted. Only the tower footings will have permanent access restrictions. The area of damages was considered 100% more than the size of tower. The formula for towers foundations' land impact is based on the size of tower multiplied by 2: 625 x 2 = 1,250 m<sup>2</sup> (or 0.309 acres) x 55 towers in private agricultural lands. That makes a total 16.99 acres of cropped areas.
- **Towers erection:** During erection of the 55 towers in the private agricultural lands, additional 100 m<sup>2</sup> of cropped areas are factored in each tower for equipment and workers movement. Resulting to 1,350 m<sup>2</sup> (0.334 acres) x 55 towers resulting to 18.37 acres.
- **Approach roads/routes:** The approaches are designed with 4 meters width and the length varies tower to tower. None of the standard is existing regarding the length of the access route as confirmed by the Manager TL Design, only Contractor knows during the execution. However, as per field situation, i) 350m length of access route is assessed in the field resulting to 1,400 m<sup>2</sup> (0.346 acres) X 11 towers = 3.81 acres, ii) 155 m length of access route is assessed resulting 620 m<sup>2</sup> (0.153 acres) X 8 towers = 1.22 acres, iii) 65m length of access route is assessed resulting 260 m<sup>2</sup> (0.064 acres) X 22 towers = 1.41 acres, and iv) 40m length of access route is assessed resulting 160 m<sup>2</sup> (0.039 acres) X 9 towers = 0.35 acres, while none of the access route is required for 5 towers as the access route is already available. That is total 6.79 acres of cropped areas.
- **Tower footings:** Each tower footing will permanently restrict 4 m<sup>2</sup> thus for 60 towers, the total area of permanently restricted land is 240 m<sup>2</sup> (0.059 acre): Photos 1 and 2 demonstrate typical towers for the project and land affected under towers footings.
- **Stringing:** The route of the TL is passing through the cropped lands and barren lands. The total cropped area to be damaged during the stringing of wires is 45.18 acres excluding 6.79 acres of access road. As per the NTDC's design and construction unit, the ROW of the 220 kV TL is considered 30 meters. Hence, the damages were assessed based on this standard.

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<sup>12</sup> The 0.054 restricted agricultural land makes 0.053% of 100.91 acres private agricultural crop lands restricted, indicating the minor insignificant permanent land restriction on productive land and hence sever impact is not expected. Other details on productive land and trees impact scale in % shall be collected and provided in updated RP.

Figure 1.2.



32. The subproject will impact in total 45 AHs and 315 APs (AHs' members). In total, eight of the total 45 AHs are vulnerable<sup>13</sup> as determined based on the full census of AHs due to poverty (have income less than PKR 20,000 minimum wage rate as defined poverty line in Pakistan as of 2021-22 financial year). The poverty level of these 8 AHs have been identified based on the analysis of data of AHs' incomes collected during the social-economic surveys of AHs conducted for this draft RP (Table 3.2). A total of 582 private trees were found which will need to be cut down. Summary of resettlement impact is given in Table 2.1. Further, tables 2.2. to 2.4 provide details by types of impacts.

**Table 2.1: Summary of LAR Impacts**

Sub-project Component and Impacts	Units	Quantity Affected	Total AHs	AHs	Remarks
<b>B. Tower Footing</b>					
Land	Acres	0.059	17	17	Loss of access to land due to the land permanently restricted under towers footings.
<b>B. Private agricultural land</b>					
<b>Tier 1 - Tower Base/Foundation</b>					
Area cropped	Acres	16.99	18	18	Total no. of AHs
Access route	Acres	6.79	5	2	
Trees	Nos	47	14	0	*All are multiple count due to impacts on trees and crops.
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>23.78 acres</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>20</b>	The actual AHs are 20 and 17 AHs are with multiple impacts of crop and trees
<b>Tier 2 – Tower Erection</b>					
Area cropped	Acres	18.37	22	04	*Actual 4 affected by erection+18 affected by foundation & erection works.
Access route	Acres	6.79	4	0	All 4 are multicount and affected by foundation and erection activities.
Trees	Nos	17	6	0	Actual 0 + 6 all having multiple impacts of crop and trees
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>25.16 Acres</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>04</b>	The actual AHs are 4 and 28 are with multiple impacts of crops and trees
<b>Tier 3 – Stringing</b>					
Area cropped	Acres	45.18	40	16	Actual AHs are 16 + 22 AHs for foundation and erection included in this total.
Access road	Acres	6.79	7	0	All 7 are multicount and affected by foundation and erection activities.
Trees	Nos	518	26	0	All 26 AHs are having the multiple impacts of crop and trees.
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>51.97 acres</b>	<b>*73</b>	<b>16</b>	Actual 16 + 57 AHs have multiple impact.
<b>C. Barren Land</b>					
Tower spotting	Acres	1.54	3	3	
Installation of TL	Acres	3.39	5	2	
<b>Sub Total (B)</b>		<b>4.84</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>C. Summary of LAR Impacts by Type</b>					
<b>1. Private agricultural land</b>					

13 Vulnerability was calculated on the bases of household income data collected through 100% census of all affected households conducted in May-June 2022. These AHs are having their monthly income below the poverty level as defined by the surveys (Rs.20,000/month), i.e., minimum wage rate fixed by the government during the financial year 2021-22.

Sub-project Component and Impacts	Units	Quantity Affected	Total AHs	AHs	Remarks
Area cropped-tower foundation, erection, and stringing	Acres	$16.99+18.37+45.18 = 80.54$	80	38	Actual 40 + 40 having multiple impacts of crop.
Access road	Acres	$6.79+6.79+6.79 = 20.37$	16	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>100.91</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>40</b>	Actual AHs are 40; 51 AHs are multicount
<b>b. Barren Land</b>					
Tower spotting and installation of TL	Acres	$1.54+3.39 = 4.84$	3	3	
3.Restricted land under tower footage	Acres	0.0049	17	2	All 17 AHs are multicount
<b>4. Trees</b>					
Trees	Nos	$47 + 17 + 518 = 582$	46	-	
<b>4. TOTAL</b>			<b>162</b>	<b>45</b>	
Private agricultural land + barren land+ Restricted land under tower footing	<b>Acres</b>	$100.91 + 4.84+0.059 = 105.81$	<b>162</b>	<b>45</b>	The actual AHs are 45, and 117 AHs are with multiple impacts of crops and trees and tower footage

#### a. Affected Crops

**Table 2.2 Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project**

TL work description	Area (Acres)	Crop owners/ AHs	Remarks
(I) Private agricultural land			
a) Foundation	23.78	20	3 AHs are multicount who are losing their crop at foundation stage
b) Erection	25.16	24	20 AHs are multicount who are losing their crops at foundation stage.
c) Stringing	51.97	40	24 AHs of foundation and erection are included.
Grand Total (a), (b)& (c)	100.91	84	40 AHs are actual whose crop is affected.

33. The cropping pattern of the affected area was also computed to assess the value of various crops being grown in the project area as given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3: Affected Area by Crop Type**

Type of crops	Cropping pattern (%)	Crop area in acres
Wheat	14	14
Jawar	25	25
Loosen	17	17
Vegetables	21	21
Cotton	23	23.91
Total	100	100.91

#### b. Affected Trees

34. Table 2.4 provides the breakdown of the total 582 private trees that will need to be cut due to installation of the TL. There are 101 wood/timber trees that include Acacia (kikar), Sissoo

(sheesham), neem, and Eucalyptus. A total of 481 fruit trees such as Mangoes, Beer and bananas will be cut (owned by 45 AHs).

**Table 2.4: No of Private Wood/ Timber Trees along the T/L Route Alignment**

Description of Wood Trees	Up to 6 inches (Width)	Between 7-12inch (Width)	Between 13-30 inch (Width)	Total Tress
Sheesham (Tali)	0	10	9	19
Eucalyptus (Safida)	0	5	8	13
Kikar	16	22	13	51
Neem	12	0	6	18
Total	28	37	36	101

**Table 2.5: No of Private Fruit Trees along the T/L Route Alignment**

Description of Trees	Age: Up to 4 Year	Age: Between 5-8 Year	Age: Between 9 and Above Year	Total Trees
Bananas	74	78	0	152
Mangoes	57	127	141	325
Beer	0	0	4	4
Total	131	205	145	481

### c. Vulnerable People

35. As per the AHs' census survey, the subproject has the impact on 8 AHs (of total 45 AHs) which are identified as vulnerable due to poverty (see factors for vulnerability in definition of terms hereto).<sup>14</sup> These 8 AHs have income lower than the government fixed minimum wage rate, i.e., PKR.20,000/month for the year 2021-22 (Table 3.2). As per AH's census and social-economic surveys, no AHs identified vulnerable due to other vulnerability factors according to definition of this RP and Updated LARF (2022). The list of vulnerable AHs along with their estimated vulnerability cash allowances is in Annex-XV.

### d. Indigenous People

36. The resettlement and the survey team visited the subproject areas, and conducted consultations with the project staffs, consultants, AHs and locals in the subproject areas to know the presence of any IPs communities. It was found that no IP as defined in ADB SPS 2009 live in the subproject area. The Subproject does not impact any IP as no such people are present in the project area,

### e. Gender Issues

37. In the subproject area, less than half of the population is women. Most of them are involved in the household activities. There will not be any impact on women related activities due to the implementation of this project.

### f. Impact Severity

<sup>14</sup> In total, eight of the total 45 AHs are vulnerable as determined based on the full census of AHs due to poverty (have income less than PKR 20,000 minimum wage rate as defined poverty line in Pakistan as of 2021-22 year). The poverty level of these 8 AHs have been identified based on the analysis of data of AHs incomes collected during the social-economic surveys of AHs conducted for this draft RP.



38. There is none of the AHs who will lose 10% or more of their productive crop areas or fruit trees. There are not any formal or informal tenants or any lease holders involved in the land under the subproject.

**g. Temporary leasing of land for contractor's camps**

39. Temporary leasing of land outside of the project's ROW will be required for the contractor during project implementation phase to establish the construction camps office, contractor's office, workshops of equipment, vehicles and borrow/spoils deposit. For these purposes, lands will be used by contractor through negotiation with the landowners in the form of lease under the supervision and approval of the PMU. However, the rental fee is to be based on applicable market rates (replacement cost) for land leases the rental fee. This implies that the land for the facilities of the contractor would be taken through a voluntary agreement which the landowner may refuse if s/he is dissatisfied with the terms offered. There are sufficient suitable alternative plots for this purpose. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing it back to the landowner after the completion of the contract agreement. The conditions to this extent will be made in the bidding document.

### III. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA

#### 3.1. General

40. This section outlines the results of the social impact assessment, the census and socio-economic survey of AHs, and other studies, with information and/or data disaggregated by gender, vulnerability, and other social groupings, including:

- a. Define, identify, and enumerate the people and communities to be affected; describe the likely impact of lands and asset's acquisition on the people and communities, taking social, cultural, and economic parameters into account.
- b. discuss the project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups; and
- c. Identify gender and resettlement impacts, and the socioeconomic situation, impacts, needs, and priorities of women.

41. The sample size for social-economic surveys and data analyzed hereto, is 100% (or all 45 AHs) interviewed.

#### 3.2. Methodology

42. Methodology for developing socioeconomic profile of the AHs includes analysis of qualitative and quantitative data from secondary and primary sources through census and surveys of AHs. The methodology adopted for the survey included a detailed desk review of project documents, draft RP prepared in 2017, and relevant secondary information including official records and statistics, as well as academic and other subject matter reports. The secondary source information/data/reports include on Design Drawing, latest Population Census Reports. Similarly, primary source includes focus group discussions (FGDs) with selected households, individual interviews with key informants and transection walk in the area, which helped the survey team to physically observe the socio-economic conditions in the project area. Income analysis was conducted to assess the vulnerable AHs in term of income level below the poverty line (Rs. 20,000), i.e., minimum wage rate fixed by the government for the financial year 2021-2022. Meetings were also held with entire stakeholders including the AHs.

43. The primary data include census survey of all AHs covering the nature and magnitude of the impacts and impact on the livelihood of the AHs. As mentioned in the previous section, the field survey was conducted from September 2016 and April 2017 and in May-June 2022. A complete census of the AHs was carried out by using a pre-structured questionnaire (Annex-II). This data collected provides the socioeconomic profile of AHs and the baseline information for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies.

44. The proposed transmission line of 20 km passes through 9 villages, 3 *tehsils* (Qasimabad, Tando Jam and Hyderabad) of district Hyderabad Sindh Province, Pakistan.

#### 3.3. Profile of the Respondents

##### 3.1.1. Ethnicity Groups

45. The social-economic surveys and the data analysis provided below, is based on the surveys sample of 100% (total 45) AHs. Table 3.1 shows that majority, of total 45 AHs, 20 (44%)

of AHs are from rural area compared to the semi urban and urban area of 14 AHs (31%) and 11 AHs (25%) respectively.

**Table 3.1: Settlement Types**

S. No	Settlement Type	HHs Surveyed	%Surveyed
1	Rural	20	44
2	Semi Urban	14	31
3	Urban	11	25
<b>Total</b>		45	100

### 3.1.2. Demography and Population

46. As per field survey, the total population of 45 AHs are 315. and among them 53% of the APs members are male while 47% are females.

### 3.1.3. Family Size

47. As per social survey, the average family size in the subproject area is 7 persons.

### 3.1.4. Age Structure

48. The data regarding the distribution of APs by age categories indicates that around 55% (172) of household members are up to 45 years old while the remaining 42% (143) are above 45 years of age.

### 3.1.5. Literacy Level

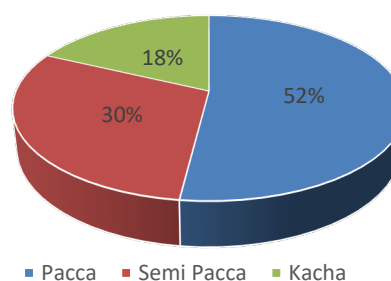
49. The literacy rate has shown a gradual/uniform increase in Sindh over the last 15 years and the same positive trend was observed in the subproject area. The educational facilities in the area range from primary level schools up to universities and specialized institutions such as technical, medical and vocational institutions. As per field survey, 30% (95) respondents are reported as illiterate while 70% (220) are literate.

## 2.3 Housing and Economic Condition

### 2.3.1 Habitation

50. The AHs houses classified into three categories i.e., “pacca”, “semi pacca” and kacha as reflected in Fig 3.1. Pacca houses 52% (23 AHs) are constructed with bricks, cement and concrete having wooden and steel doors and windows. Semi pacca houses are 30% (14 AHs) made of bricks (mixed with mud) and their roofs are mostly of wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. Meanwhile, 18% (8 AHs) are reported as kacha (made of mud and roofs are covered with wood and plastered with mud). The field investigation shows that 90% (41 AHs) of the respondents live

**Fig 3.1: Types of Construction**



in self-constructed shelters. Also, all (100%) house properties are owned by men. None of the women in the area own house property.

### 2.3.2 Toilet Facility

51. Toilet facilities are available in houses of 94% (42 AHs), while 6% (3 AHs) engage in open defecation in fields. It has been observed that 78% (35 AHs) of households have flush latrine and 22% (10 AHs) have pit latrines.

### 2.3.3 Material Possessions

52. Table 3.2 presents the percentages of the surveyed AHs that possess various durable commodities and means of transportation. Televisions and mobile phones are common devices used by most of the AHs for information and communication. All surveyed AHs possess mobile phones, and 64% (29 AHs) of AHs own a television. Another indicator of household socioeconomic status is ownership 22% (10 AHs) of a computer and availability of an internet connection. A refrigerator is available in 36% (16 AHs) of the households, electric fan is available to 88% (40 AHs) while 32% (14 AHs) have a washing machine. Motorcycles are the most common means of transportation in the subproject area with 39% (18 AHs) of respondents owning a motorcycle while 18% (8 AHs) own a car.

**Table 3.1: Possession of Household Goods**

Item	Households	Item	Households	Item	Households
Mobile Phone	100%	Television	64%	Car	18%
Electric Fan	88%	Refrigerator	36%	Motorcycle	39%
Washing Machine	32%	Computer	22%	-	-

Source; Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

## 3.4. Household Income Sources

53. Numerous incomes generating activities are practiced in the area as reported by the survey. These include farmers, employment in the government and private sectors, wage laborers, business owners, shopkeepers, traders, and plumbers. In addition, some households receive foreign remittances.

### 3.4.1. Household Income

54. Survey data presented in Table 3.2 shows that the monthly average income of the respondents is Rs.68,512. However, in term of income category, 18% (8) of the AHs have their monthly income less than Rs. 20,000/-, 48% (22) earn in between Rs. 20, 000 - 35,000, 20% (9) of the AHs earns up to 75,000/month. Whereas 14% (6) of the surveyed AHs' income is above Rs. 75,000 per month. Details are given in below table;

**Table 3.2: Monthly Income Category and Households**

Sr. No.	Income Level (Rs. /Month)	Number	Percentage
1	Less than – 20,000	8	18
2	20,000- 35,000	22	48
3	35,001- 75,000	9	20
4	Above - 75,000	6	14
	Total	45	100

Source: Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

### 2.3.3.1 Expenditure

55. These expenditures include food and non-food items like fuel, education, health, clothing, utility charges, and other miscellaneous expenditures. Table 3.3 shows that the AHs with higher incomes have more saving capacity than the low-income AHs can barely meet their expenses.

**Table 3.3: Detail of Household Expenditures**

Sr. No.	Description of Expenditure (Rs.)	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 20,000	8	18
2	20,001 – 35,000	25	56
3	35001 – 75,000	07	17
4	Above 75,000	05	09
	Total	45	100

Source: Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

### 2.3.4 Accessibility to Civic Facilities

56. Access to drinking water and sanitation is believed to be essential for health, security, livelihood, and quality of life, and is especially critical for women and children. Improved water supply and sanitation interventions could thus provide a wide range of benefits like longer lifespans, reduced morbidity and mortality from various diseases, and lowered health costs. Table 3.4 lists the available social amenities in the subproject area.

**Table 3.4: Access to Social Amenities in the Sub-project Area**

Sr. No	Social Amenities	Number	Percentage
1	Electricity	39	86%
2	Sui-Gas	09	20%
3	Water Supply	13	28%
4	Sewerage/Drainage	14	32%
5	Hospital	24	54%
6	School	28	62%
7	Road	19	42%

Source: Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

57. Table 3.4 indicates that 86% of the houses in the subproject areas have electricity. However, the people are not satisfied with the power supply owing to the frequent load shedding. Natural Gas is ranked as the top priority demand of women of the area and is available to 20% of the AHs. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 28% with most of the people relying on groundwater, extracted either manually through hand pump or electrically through the electric

pump. Similarly, 32% of the AHs have access on the sewerage and drainage system while 68% are still looking to have this facility. People complained that their life becomes miserable especially during the rain owing to the muddy streets. Health and education facilities are available to 54% and 62% of the households respectively. Surveyed households complained of the low-quality services provided in government hospitals and schools. Hence, they are compelled to avail these services from the private sectors, which are more expensive. Local people are dissatisfied with the available road infrastructure, as they are in need of extensive repair.

### 3.4.2. Agricultural Land Holding

58. The surveyed AHs own farmland in terms of their land holdings, while the subproject has partial impact on their private land. Details are given in table 3.5.

**Table 3.5: Land Holding of the Respondents**

Sr. No.	Land Holding Size (acres)	Number	Percentage
1	< 5	5	11
2	5 – 15 acres	11	25
3	15.1 – 25	16	36
3	> 25 acres	13	28
	Total	45	100

59. The table 3.5 indicates the small landholding in the project area as 11% (5) of the AHs have land holding below 5 acres, 25% (11) AHs having 5-15 acre of land, 36% (16) AHs have the landholding up to 25 acres, while 28% (13) of AHs have a land holding more than 25 acres.

### 3.4.3. Gender Situation

60. Women have no recognized role in the authority structures of the villages. The traditional attitude of not sending girls to school is changing, because parents realize and understand that the basic education is necessary for each individual regardless of sex. Most of the women stay home and only travel outside the village to visit relatives, attend weddings or to access healthcare at hospitals in nearby towns. Almost, 33 women of AHs were consulted for this socio economic and census survey.

## IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

61. This chapter describes the project stakeholders' consultation and their attitude towards the construction of transmission line and the process adopted in consulting the APs and general community. It presents the views and perceptions of the AHs and local population on the subproject as expressed during consultation meetings. It also presents the disclosure activities including the project and resettlement information brochure.

### 4.1 Stakeholder's Consultations

62. Three major project stakeholders are identified: (i) government institutions involved in the project management (ii) AHs/APs at the tower locations and the TL route area; and (iii) communities along the TL route. The detail is reflected in table 4.1. In preparation of this draft RP, in total, 15 consultation and information disclosure meetings with participation of total 103 APs (76 men and 27 women) were held with AHs and residents of the villages along the TL route. NTDC conducted meetings also with government departments (Revenue Department, Forest Department, Agriculture Department, irrigation Department, Building & Works Department, C&W Department and NHA). All stakeholders including AHs were consulted meaningfully to get their concerns and adopt appropriate measures in the project design, resettlement planning and implementation.

**Table 4.1: Identification of stakeholders and consultation methods**

Sr. No.	Stakeholders group	Stakeholders	Consultation methods
1	Government Institutions	ESIC-NTDC; Revenue Department; Forest Department; Agriculture Department; irrigation Department, Building & Works Department, C&W Department and NHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal consultative meetings</li> </ul>
2	AHs	Landowners; no squatters/informal land users have been identified in LAR assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal/informal meetings</li> <li>• Focus group discussions</li> <li>• Individual interviews</li> </ul>
3	Communities	Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal/informal meetings</li> <li>• Individual interviews</li> </ul>

### 4.2 Consultations with AHs and Other Stakeholders

63. Consultation meetings with AHs were conducted in an open environment, in which they expressed their view freely. Initial, consultations were carried out with AHs and stakeholders in September 2016 – April 2017 and in May-June 2022. Consultations were held to inform AHs about the project, record their concerns/feedback and to disclose the major resettlement impact findings and compensation packages proposed. Separate meetings were held with women keeping in view the local traditions so that women could freely express their opinions and concerns regarding the project. A summary of the consultations done is shown in Table 4.1. The Consultation, Participation, and Information Disclosure (CPID) activities have been recorded and documented comprehensively, including participants lists, photographs, attendance sheet as of Annex-XVI. These consultations will be continued by the project staff throughout the project cycle.

64. To hold the meetings, APs were informed one day before to assemble in the mosque or school or on the *dera* of one village head man/representative of each mouza. In addition, announcements about meetings to discuss LAR issues were also made via the loudspeakers in the mosque of each mouza. Also, the participants were informed telephonically as well. A series of 15 consultations (consisting of 103 participants) were carried out with the AHs/APs and other local community to share the information about the sub-project, resettlement impact and mitigation and compensation measures, and record their concerns/ feedback associated with this sub-project. In this context, the APs shared their point of view regarding payment of compensation for their affected lands, crops and trees, as most of the local people had their concerns regarding the true valuation of loss assets for compensation.

65. List of public consultations carried out in the villages of sub-project and participants' concerns is given in Table 4.2. Table 4.3. further below presents the summary of these concerns of AHs/participants of public consultations and the project teams' responses.

**Table 4.2: Summary of Consultation Meeting with AHs**

Sr/ No.	Date	Location/ Venue	No. of Participants	Major concerns and feedback
1	01-06-2022	Ali Abad	10	- The compensation should be provided for the access route. - Houses should be protected
2	28-05-2022	Karo Patel	05	- Houses should be protected
3	01-05-2022	Aliabad	06	- NTDC should realign the route and avoid their residential structures
4	01-06-2022	Aliabad	05	- The compensation should be provided for the access route - Government should provide the drinking water schemes in the area
5	01-6-2022	Qabool Khashkeli	11	- Skill development program should be launched for the locals
6	02-6-2022	Moryo Mir Bahar	8	- Local movements should not be hindered during construction
7	02-6-2022	Shahnawaz Junejo	6	- NTDC should do the measures to protect the people especially children and animal from electrocution
8	03-6-2022	Doctor Rasool Bux	7	- The contractor should be bound to hire the local labors
9	03-6-2022	Mukhtar Arian	4	- NTDC should do the measures to protect the people especially children and animal from electrocution
10	04-06-2022	Soomar Khashkeli	5	- The compensation should be provided for the access route
11	04-06-2022	Bhinda Sharif	6	- The contractor should be bound to hire the local labors



Sr/ No.	Date	Location/ Venue	No. of Participants	Major concerns and feedback
12	06-06-2022	Soomar Khaskheli	6	- NTDC should minimize the LAR impacts by opting the design alternative
13	06-06-2022	Bhinda Sharif	10	- The compensation should be provided for the access route
14	08-06-2022	New Hyderabad city	4	- Government should provide the drinking water schemes in the area
15	09-06-2022	Ali Abad	10	- NTDC should minimize the LAR impacts by opting the design alternative
Total			103	

### 4.3 Summary of AHs concerns and the project teams' responses

66. The project team informed the AHs and participants of consultations, that compensation for the crops and trees will be estimated by the concerned department based on replacement costs and keeping in view the current market rates, payment will be made prior to start of civil works and unskilled labor will be engaged from local community especially vulnerable AHs. This will be ensured through a clause in the civil works contract and will be reflected in internal and external social monitoring. Also, resettlement impact on houses of Karo Patel and Ali Abad settlements are avoided through changing the alignment of TL route and design alternatives. The responses to AHs/local community concerns are in table 4.3.

**Table 4.3. Summary concerns of AHs/participants of public consultations and the project teams responses**

Concerns	Redress	Remarks	Responsible organization
The residential structures should be protected.	The issue is being taken up with the design team	Impacts on houses of both settlements are avoided.	NTDC
The measures should be adopted to mitigate the impact of electromagnetic.	High towers will be introduced in the settlement area	First time the highest tower will be used and none of tower will be installed within the settlement area.	NTDC
How to contact in case of emergency or any complaint	A grievance redress mechanism is established in this regard	The GRM has already been established and NTDC will share the contact number with the local community to have easy access to GRM for grievance redressal.	NTDC/ESIC, Consultant
An employment in the project should be provided to increase the livelihood.	Preference will be given to engage local people especially AHs in the project related jobs.	A clause for employment of local/AHs will be added in the civil works bidding documents.	Contractor & NTDC

Concerns	Redress	Remarks	Responsible organization
The impact of electromagnetic induction increases during the rainy days.	It is required to avoid any field activity by the local people during rainy days to prevent accidents.	A training program will be launched to deal with the emergency situation.	Construction supervision consultant (CSC), contractor & NTDC
RoW clearance for installation of towers and transmission line should be minimized at the best possible extent.	All efforts and engineering practices will be adopted during final design to minimize the ROW clearance.	Design Contractors will ensure its compliance under the NTDC supervision.	CSC & NTDC
Installation should be done after harvest of crops	Preference will be given to installation after harvest, but in case of any crop/ tree losses, compensation at current market rate will be given to owners of crops/ trees.	PMU (NTDC) will ensure the payment against the loss of crops/ trees. The AHs will be informed well before time to cut their standing crops and trees and compensation payments will be done before start of civil work. However, the efforts will be that civil work will start once the crop is harvested.	Contractor, CSC & NTDC
Compensation should be made before the start of civil work.	As per ADB policy no civil work will be started before the disbursement of compensation to all AHs.	External monitoring report will confirm the compensation.	Contractor and NTDC
Local movement should not be hindered during the construction	Contractor will be specially advised to follow the measures to avoid such situation	CSC will ensure that local movement should not be disturbed.	Contractor, CSC & NTDC
Initiation of development schemes in the area	There is required a special provision in the budget to launch such schemes	NTDC will approach to district government to preferably launch such schemes in the project area.	NTDC

#### **4.4 Meetings with the Government Officials**

67. A series of meetings have been held with the Forest, Agriculture and Revenue on followings:

- i. Provision of land ownership records;
- ii. Estimate compensations at replacement cost of private assets; and
- iii. Facilitation to conduct the consultation meeting with the AHs.

68. Outcome of the Meetings: The support provided by the government departments is as follows:

- i. Assist in the identification of the landowners' lands from maps;
- ii. Compensation value as per the replacement cost of the lost assets; and
- iii. Provide support to field staff during the field surveys.

#### **4.5 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process**

69. Gender inclusive and responsive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. To explore gender related issues, female staff were included in the team. Formal meetings with women were held to explore their needs, problems and priorities related to the sub- project execution. In addition, individual interviews were also held with women from AHs to effectively involve them in the planning process.

70. Women AHs actively participated in the meetings and came up with several issues especially the lack of business and provision of facilities for women in the subproject area.

##### **4.5.1 Women's Fears and Concerns About the Project**

71. A few women from AHs (among the AHs) were un-aware about the subproject. Women's concerns are mentioned below;

- i The proposed subproject will cause the loss of their productive and precious assets, but they will not be compensated as per the replacement cost of their lost assets;
- ii Special assistance should be provided to ensure timely compensation of their lost assets. The assistance will be in the form of preparation of compensation document and compensation delivery at their doorsteps.
- iii The movement of working women and female students will be disturbed during the construction work; and
- iv Jobs will not be provided to the local people during the construction, and their children will remain jobless.

##### **4.5.2 Responses to the Fear and Concerns Raised by Women**

72. The project team informed the female APs that according to SPS, 2009 and the approved Updated LARF (2022), the compensation will be provided as per the replacement cost of the lost assets including the market value of the loss assets and any other related costs. Regarding the local movement during the construction stage, alternate routes will be provided, and contractor will be bound to compliance through the construction management plan. Contractor will be instructed to hire local people especially members of vulnerable and severely AHs in project works as feasible.

## 4.6 Information Disclosure

73. The PMU through ESIC and CSC shall ensure that all resettlement information is properly and meaningfully disclosed to all the AHs in local language, their concerns are addressed, and necessary changes are made in the design for this purpose as feasible. For transparency in the RP implementation process and for further active involvement of AHs and other stakeholders, information will be disseminated through the disclosure of RP document in local language. The SPS, 2009 requires that all reports are made available to subproject displaced persons and other stakeholders and to public at large. The RP will be disclosed on the websites of NTDC and ADB.

74. The following steps will be undertaken for disclosure of RP:

- RP will be disclosed to AHs in local language.
- An information booklet containing summary of RPs, entitlement matrix with provisions on AHs compensation and assistance will be prepared and distributed to AHs/APs by CSC. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and distribute to all AHs and other stakeholders by the project office as and when ADB approves the RP.
- Enable the AHs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and payment procedures available for various types of AHs as given in the Entitlement Matrix. In addition, the information regarding the GRM will be reflected in the booklet.
- A schedule explaining the date, time, and venue for disbursement of compensation and livelihood assistance will be prepared in local language and distributed to all AHs.

## V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

75. An integrated project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for environment and social concerns was established under the MFF2 to facilitate amicable and timely resolution of complaints and grievances of the AHs, including local communities regarding the social, environmental, and resettlement aspects of the project. The GRM is already in place since 1st January 2020. The Notifications of Committees are attached as (Annex-15). It is a two-tiered structure, i) Grievance Redress Committee at PMU Level and ii) Grievance Redress Committee at NTDC headquarter level. The GRM shall be gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the stakeholders at no cost and without retribution. The stepwise process of the proposed GRM is summarized below.

76. First complaints will be resolved by GRC at PMU (GRC-PMU), while unsettled issues will be referred to the GRC at NTDC headquarter level. The PMU -GRC, with the assistance of CSC, will inform the affected persons about GRC and its mechanism during consultation and information disclosure visits by passing on the information at known places. GRM has been disclosed to APs and communities during the preparation of this draft RP.

### 5.1 GRC at Project Management Unit

77. The first tier of GRM is at PMU to resolve all grievances and complaints during 21 days. The GRC members at PMU level include:

- (i) Project Director (or his representative). NTDC as Convener of GRC-PMU.
- (ii) Respective subproject's Manager assigned by PMU
- (iii) Deputy Manager (Social or Environment), NTDC as Secretary of GRC-PMU.
- (iv) Representative of Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) as member.
- (v) Representative from CSC.
- (vi) Any notable personality from the area to be nominated for the whole GRM in writing by the District Administration in consultation with the community.

### 5.2 GRC at NTDC Headquarter Level

78. The second tier of GRM is NTDC HQ level to resolve the complaints within 21 days that are not resolved in first tier. The GRC members at HQ level are:

- (i) General Manager Project Delivery North (As relevant) as Member being the Convener of GRC-HQ
- (ii) Respective subproject's Manager assigned by PMU
- (iii) Additional Director General ESIC as Member
- (iv) Gender Focal Point or NTDC female manager as Member
- (v) Representative of the Land Directorate as Member
- (vi) Representative of the Legal Department as Member

### 5.3 GRM procedure

79. The following will be the GRM procedure:

- a) APs can file complaint/grievance by using grievance intake form available at designated office of Contractor's local offices (entry point at local level, or the PMU assigned subproject managers office, or at NTDC website. APs can submit grievance directly to

Contractor on the site (who will register in Grievance Logbook and send to GRC-PMU), and/or PMU assigned subproject managers office, or PMU through email or mailed at office address. In case of verbal complaints, the Contractor/PMU staff at entry point, will enter the complaint in grievance intake form.

- b) Intake form then received by PMU staff will assign serial number along with date of receipt.
- c) NTDC officials at PMU will send acknowledgment of complaint to AHs in written form within 3 days of complaint received.
- d) If complaint is submitted to any other NTDC project office, then the complaint receiving office will forward the complaint to designated PMU Subproject Manager's office after following point b and c.
- e) The GRC -PMU level will review all the complaints received and provide an opportunity to be heard to AP and to all concerned parties and examine the relevant records before making the final decision.
- f) GRC members shall ensure that grievance is resolved within the designated time period.
- g) GRC – PMU will maintain database of complaints and their resolution status at both levels and report grievance resolution status updates, GRM related data in semi-annual safeguard monitoring reports, and quarterly monitoring reports to ADB.

80. PMU with support of Contractor and CSC will ensure to install a complaint box in the office and dedicate a telephone number for registration of complaints. The PMU assigned subproject Manager will designate a staff who will be focal point to record the complaints and report to PMU grievance resolution status. A comprehensive grievance redress process regarding land compensation and other compensation is described in table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: Showing the Grievance redress process**

First Tier GRC at PMU level GRC-PMU	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 When Complaints received by Contractor's local office (entry point at local level), or PMU/Subproject Manager's office, the designated grievance focal person (GFP) shall assign a serial number and date of receipt.</li> <li>2 GFP assigned by the PMU/Subproject Manager sends written acknowledgement to AP within 3 days of grievance receipts;</li> <li>3 GRC-PMU level shall scrutinize the records, explore the remedies available.</li> <li>4 Request the DPs to produce any other records in favour of his claim.</li> <li>5 Conduct field visit and collect additional information to check the validity of complaint.</li> <li>6 GRC-PMU will provide decision within 21 days of receipt of complaint.</li> <li>7 If DP not satisfied with the complaint resolution by GRC-PMU, the complaint will be forward to GRM at HQ level within 7 days.</li> </ol>
Second Tier GRC at NTDC HQ level GRC-HQ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 GRC-HQ focal person acknowledged the DP complaint.</li> <li>2 Scrutinize the record of GRC-PMU, investigate the remedies available.</li> <li>3 Request DPs to produce any other records in favour of his claim if required.</li> <li>4 After thorough review and scrutiny of available records on complaints, visit field and collect additional information if required.</li> <li>5 Once investigation is completed, GRC-HQ will give decision within 21 days of receipt of complaint.</li> <li>6 If DP still not satisfied, he could go to the court of law. (Court of level option is available all the time for the DP, but DPs will be encouraged through first go through project based GRM).</li> </ol>

81. The GRM cannot impede an AP's access to the legal system, according to SPS, Annex 2, para 29. Thus, an AP can approach the courts at any time in accordance with the applicable legal provisions as per Section 18 of Land Acquisition Act 1894.

82. Also, if not satisfied with the resolution of the issue by project-level GRM, the complaining party can send complaint to ADB's Accountability Mechanism discussed below, after making good faith efforts to resolve the grievance with ADB's operation department.

#### **5.4 ADB's Accountability Mechanism**

83. Affected persons and people in the project areas shall also be informed about the ADB's Accountability Mechanism, and that they should at first put good faith efforts for resolving the complaints on the project level-GRM and the project implementing agencies in the country. Two or more APs (can be from the same family) can submit their complaint to the ADB's Accountability Mechanism (AM). The AM is a last resort mechanism. The project-affected persons shall first address the issue with the project-level GRM, and then they shall make good faith efforts to address the issue with the relevant ADB operations department. Complaints will not be eligible in certain cases such as:

- About actions not related to something ADB did or not do in formulating, processing, or implementing an ADB-assisted project;
- About an ADB-assisted project for which 2 or more years have passed since the loan or grant closing date;
- About matters those complainants have not made good faith efforts to address with the operations department concerned;
- About decisions made by ADB, the borrower or executing agency, or the private sector client on the procurement of goods and services, including consulting services; and allegations of fraud or corruption in ADB-assisted projects (these will be managed by other facilities).

84. The complaint may be submitted by mail, fax, email, or in-person:

Complaint Receiving Officer (CRO), Accountability Mechanism  
Asian Development Bank Headquarter, 6 ADB Avenue, Mandaluyong City 1550, Metro Manila, Philippines (+632) 632-4444 loc. 70309 (+632) 636 2086 [amcro@adb.org](mailto:amcro@adb.org)

85. Alternatively, complaints may be submitted through ADB office in Pakistan, which will forward the complaint to the CRO.

## VI. LEGAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 General

86. The principles of ADB SPS (2009) and laws of Pakistan constitute the provisions of this RP. Any gaps between ADB SPS (2009) requirements and Pakistan laws have been reconciled and applied in previous ADB-assisted projects in Pakistan. Further, any gaps between the laws of Pakistan and ADB SPS (2009) are reconciled and compensations and assistance for AHs are agreed as provided in the Updated LARF (approved March 2021) for the MFF2 and specified in the entitlement matrix of this RP.

87. Key relevant laws of Pakistan are the Land Acquisition Act (LAA, 1894) and Telegraphic Act (1885) for acquiring land for public purposes such as urban development, new roads, railway lines and canals, and so on LAA, 1894 lays down procedures for acquiring private land for development Projects and payment of compensation. The rights of people whose land is to be acquired are fully safeguarded in the Act. Even for entering the private land or carrying out the surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications have to be issued. Damage to crops during the surveys and investigations shall be compensated. AHs, if not satisfied, can go to the court of law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

88. For transmission lines, the Telegraph Act, 1885 (amended in 1975) regulate mitigation of LAR impacts caused by poles and towers for public facilities and TLs.

### 6.2 National Legal Instruments

#### 6.2.1 Constitution of Pakistan 1973

5 The constitution provided for parliamentary form of government with a unicameral legislature. It officially adopted Pakistan as "Islamic Republic" and the principle of parity was introduced. Its features were: System of government – Parliamentary with a prime minister as head of government. The Constitution consists of 280 articles divided into 7 the following Parts: Introductory (I), Fundamental Rights and Principles of Policy (II), The Federation of Pakistan (III), Provinces (IV), Relations Between Federation and Provinces (V), Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits (VI), The Judicature (VII), Elections. Further, Article 4 (sub-clause/a of 1) reiterates the legislative right of the people by stating that: "No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law.

#### 6.2.2 Telegraph Act (TA), 1885

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



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

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

### 6.3 Land Acquisition Act 1894

92. The Pakistan law governing land acquisition is the LAA of 1894 and successive amendments. The LAA regulates the land acquisition process and enables the provincial government to acquire private land for public purposes. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and provinces have also their own province specific implementation rules like Sindh Land Acquisition Rules, 1983. The LAA and its Implementation Rules require that, following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge according to the provision of the law. The displaced persons, if not satisfied with compensation rate, can still receive the awarded amount under protest and, at the same time, approach a Court of Law (though Land Acquisition Collector) for compensation enhancement under LAA. Key sections relating to the land acquisition are briefly discussed in Table 6.1.

**Table 6.1: Showing the various sections relating to the land acquisition Act, 1894**

Sections of Act	Salient Features of the Sections
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct the land to be marked out and measured
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all AHs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the AHs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.

Sections of Act	Salient Features of the Sections
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	In cases of urgency, whenever the Government can take possession of any land needed for public purposes or for a Company. Such land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances: But this section will not apply at this project.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, AHS 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 Collector announces the award of compensation for the owners after necessary enquiries and compensation for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in consideration of compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.

#### 6.4 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009-Involuntary Resettlement Policy

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

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

- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- (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. 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) Disclose a draft resettlement plan or the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xi) 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.
- (xii) Disclose monitoring reports.

## **6.5 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Policy (SPS 2009)**

94. Table 5.2 below discuss the reconciliation measures between two safeguard instruments.

**Table 5.2 Reconciliation Measures to Address Gaps Between LAA and SPS**

<b>Pakistan LAA 1894</b>	<b>ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Reconciliation Measures to Address Gaps on ADB funded projects</b>
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.	APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	Land valuation is to be based on the replacement value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures will not be taken into account for replacement cost. The differential between BOR rates for compensation of land and structure losses and replacement cost rates as assessed by qualified and experienced experts
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, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups.	Provision will be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing 10% or more 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 APs, including non-titled APs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/ leaseholders are entitled to compensation for all non-land assets like loss of structures, crops and trees and livelihood and for relocation assistance.
Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation.	Respective EAs will prepare land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of subproject preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in SPS. Where gaps exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed when the RP approved by ADB is fully implemented with all APs fully compensated and validated by an ADB acceptable independent/external monitoring consultant before the start of construction work in any subproject.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Reconciliation Measures to Address Gaps on ADB funded projects
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible GRM to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns about resettlement and other	EAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the APs.

## 6.6 Reconciliation of GAPs

95. To reconcile the differences between the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB SPS, the NTDC has prepared, and NTDC and ADB approved the MFF2 LARF and this RP to reconcile the gaps in two set of systems through the following principles.

- a. The subprojects will avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate unavoidable involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement and a RP will be prepared to compensate losses of all displaced persons.
- b. Displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR planning in a form accessible and understandable to them.
- c. Each draft, final or updated RP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by NTDC and disclosed on the ADB website as well as to the APs by placing the hard copies of RP at places of access and providing the relevant information in a manner and language understandable to them.
- d. A grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception.
- e. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons, and an inventory of their lost assets, and (ii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets as well as an assessment of lost incomes will be carried out.
- f. An eligibility cut-off date has been declared and formalized on the date of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of APs.
- g. Negotiated land acquisition will be preferred. The ADB SPS SR2 requirements apply to such negotiated settlements. Nevertheless, if negotiated settlement fails, the land will be acquired through LAA but with replacement costs awarded for compensation to the APs.
- h. All titled and non-titled APs occupying land to be acquired by the project before the cut-off date will be eligible for compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of whether the impacts are permanent or temporary, full or partial. Non-titled APs without legally recognizable claims to land will be eligible for all compensation, relocation and rehabilitation measures, except land. The full eligibility of non-titled APs with legally recognizable claims to land is recognized.
- i. Compensation of land and structures will be done at replacement cost, either through the replacement of land or structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the APs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.

- j. For land permanently acquired, qualified valuation experts will be engaged to assess the value of all lost assets as per replacement cost basis.
- k. In case of any conflict between applicable national laws and LAR principles, the ADB's SPS 2009 will prevail.
- l. As agreed with APs in consultation meetings, all lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored or newly provided at relocation sites.
- m. Incomes and livelihood sources lost, including but not restricted to crops and trees or interruption of business activities and employment, will be fully compensated at replacement cost.
- n. All APs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
- o. Relocated APs will receive secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to civic infrastructure and services.
- p. APs will not be physically or economically displaced before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and an income and livelihood program is in place.
- q. NTDC will update and implement the approved RP and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no- objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings.

96. Schedule of construction and payment to AHs will be monitored internally by NTDC and reports submitted to ADB on a semi-annual basis, which shall be verified by external monitoring agency (EMA) as per specifics provided in section 10 on Implementation Schedule **and 3-tiers compensation and construction approach** hereto and in Updated LARF (2022). The purpose of external monitoring is to verify compliance with SPS 2009 principles and delivery of compensation and assistance allowances to AHs before start of construction at each construction stages, and evaluation the resettlement planning and implementation effectiveness against monitoring indicators. All monitoring reports will be disclosed in websites of NDTC and ADB.

## VII. ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

### 7.1 Eligibility

97. As per ADB SPS (2009), second updated LARF (2022) and this RP, AHs are eligible for compensation and/or rehabilitation assistance subject to AHs categories:

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

98. In accordance with the ADB SPS (2009) and this RP, the compensation eligibility will be limited by a 'cut-off date' for the proposed sub-project on the day of the completion of the DMS and census of AHs survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders. The cut-off date of 10 June 2022 has been announced during the consultation meetings held with AHs and public consultations at various locations. The AHs who settled in the vicinity and/or build up structures and asserts in the subproject's resettlement impacted area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation of losses and other entitlements under the RP for this subproject.

#### a. Entitlement for Compensation

99. The following entitlements are applicable for AHs losing crop, trees, other assets and incurring income losses due to implementation of this subproject ADB 401-D. The current market rates are obtained from the respective departments (Annex-III & IV).

#### 7.2.1 All other Assets and Incomes

- a) **Crops** will be compensated to owners, tenants and sharecroppers based on their agreed shares. For all permanent impacts and impacts under towers, the compensation will be at full market rate for one year of harvest including both winter (locally named as '*rabi*') and summer ('*kharif*') crops. For temporary impacts (e.g., between towers and for temporary access roads), refer to EM on temporary impacts on crops.
- b) **Fruit Trees:** Compensation for fruit trees is different for productive, not yet productive trees and seedlings as given below:
  - i) **Fruit bearing trees:** compensation at replacement cost for lost income based on the net market value of one year's income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a fully productive tree.

- ii) **Not-yet-fruit-bearing trees:** regardless of their age these trees will be compensated at replacement cost of productive inputs for the number of years needed to grow a tree to the productive age.
  - iii) **Seedlings for all trees:** compensation for the market value of the seedling (\$1 to \$3 according to type of tree).
- c) **Wood Trees:** Compensation for wood trees is different for seedlings, medium growth and fully grown trees:
- (i) **Saplings/seedlings:** defined as trees with a diameter up to 12 cm compensation at replacement cost of productive inputs. Seedlings are \$1 to \$3 according to type of tree;
  - (ii) **Medium and fully-grown trees:** compensation at replacement cost of wood value of the tree to be calculated based on the volume of the wood. Medium growth trees are defined as trees with a 12-36 cm diameter and fully grown trees as those with a diameter greater than 36cm.

100. It is to ensure that the compensation is reflective of appropriate rates corresponding to actual impacts, the updated rates shall be applied, if and when the delivery of compensation gets delayed for over one year and/or significant difference of current market rate. AHs will not pay any tax and/or fees/charges from any compensation amounts and entitlements, no federal or provincial government taxes will apply.

101. Compensation shall be at full replacement cost with payments based on the 3-tiers schedule. Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3d tier installation works until restoration is complete.

**Compensation entitlements for permanent land restrictions under towers footings.** Permanent land use restriction under the tower footings. NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no-objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings.

102. **Compensation entitlements for temporary impacts due to construction camps and deposit of materials outside the ROW,** shall be assessed when the site for such construction camps and deposits of materials outside the ROW will be known based on the detailed design, compensation for each type of potential impacts shall be paid according to the entitlement matrix of this draft RP and the Updated LARF (2022).

103. Compensation and rehabilitation entitlements for AHs under this RP are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 7-1) based on provisions of approved LARF (2022) for MFF2, ADB SPS 2009 and reconciliation measures with Pakistan laws:



**Table 7.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Asset	Specification	AHs	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land		Farmers/ Titleholders/ legalizable users	<p>A. If land is not acquired: fully rehabilitate/restore land to its formal condition/use/quality following the completion of civil works.</p> <p>B. If land is acquired: cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</p> <p>C. Permanent land use restriction under the tower footings. NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no- objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings. 15</p>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works.</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees</li> </ul>
<u>Temporary impact on arable or non-arable land outside of the subproject's ROW</u>	<u>Land required temporarily during civil works</u>	<u>All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Lease agreements to be signed between the AHs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land.</u></li> <li><u>Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties.</u></li> <li><u>Restoration of land to original state; and</u></li> <li><u>Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.</u></li> </ul>

15 NTDC has submitted proposal, for formal approval of compensation of land restricted under the tower footings (as by national law, Telegraph Act (1885), the land under TLs shall not be acquired and compensated, before Board of Directors of NTDC, which is still pending at the time of preparation of this draft RP. Provisions and budget of this draft RP includes compensation of lands under the tower footings based on market value and replacement cost. If NTDC Board decision will be still pending at updating and implementation of this RP, NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB.

			•
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected <sup>9</sup>	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact.	Farmers/ Titleholders/le galizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost, if available or</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs, or</li> <li>Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to market value of the affected land plot (tower footings)</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or</li> <li>Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers lose work (formal or informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.</li> </ul>
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (10% or more of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and in addition to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops in addition to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
	Land under tower footings <sup>10</sup>	All AHs (including informal users of land/ squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation allowance (compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land) will be provided if land use under towers is permanently restricted. NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land..</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For tower footings, compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land as livelihood restoration allowance.</li> </ul>
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders/ legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 allowance - 3 months OPL (at OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation) *</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation in available alternate land/or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000 in 2015 prices).<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>
Houses/ Structures	Inclusive of corridor of impact (COI) area for TLs (40 m from the centerline of the TLs)	All relevant AHs (Informal users of land and squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs.</li> <li>In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected for TLs: inclusive of COI between the TL towers, and access roads	All AHs (informal users of land and squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Permanent impacts: Cash compensation for crops at full market rate for 1 gross harvest of the affected land for 1 full year (inclusive of winter and summer crops).</li> <li>Temporary impacts (TLs): Crop compensation in cash at full market rate equal to the total number of lost and forgone gross harvests (inclusive of winter and summer crops) from the affected land for the whole duration of installation and restoration works, with payments based on the <u>3-tier schedules</u>. Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3rd tier installation works.</li> </ul>
Trees	Trees affected.  For TLs: inclusive of COI between the TL towers,	All AHs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lost timber/ wood trees, cash compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.</li> <li>Fruit Trees: Cash compensation for fruit trees is different for productive, not yet productive trees and seedlings as given below:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Fruit bearing trees: compensation at replacement cost for lost income based on the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	and access roads		<p>net market value of one year's income multiplied by the number of years needed to grow a fully productive tree.</p> <p>c. Not-yet-fruit-bearing trees: regardless of their age these trees will be compensated at replacement cost of productive inputs for the number of years needed to grow a tree to the productive age.</p> <p>Seedlings for all trees: compensation for the market value of the seedling (\$1 to \$3 according to type of tree as per LARF).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3d tier/phased compensation and installation works until restoration is complete.</li> </ul>
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All AHs (Including squatters, agriculture, and other workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption if loss is temporary.</li> <li>Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (<i>at current OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation</i>)</li> </ul>
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All AHs need relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month as assessed at the time of compensation</li> </ul>
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).</li> </ul>
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Vulnerable AHs as per definition of terms of this 2 <sup>nd</sup> Updated LARF (2022).	All vulnerable AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum one-time livelihood assistance allowance (at current OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation) on account of livelihood restoration support. The allowance will be paid equal to three months in light of minimum wage rate fixed by the government for the financial year 2021-22. This will be PKR. 20,000 X3= 60,000/AH.</li> <li>Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>LARF and project/component specific LARF prepared in accordance with SPS 2009 will apply to any unanticipated LAR impacts.</li> </ul>

\*To update based on CPI at the time of payment. Any older referenced OPL will be also CPI adjusted.

## VIII. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

104. This section provides: (i) an itemized budget for all resettlement costs; (ii) monitoring costs; (iii) justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies) at replacement cost; and (iv) information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget.

105. A total amount of compensation has been determined as PKR 11.05 million (0.055 M \$) payable to all the AHs, eight of which are vulnerable as determined based on the full census of AHs (Annexure XV). Further details on impacts, APs, AH, and payable compensation have been provided in budget summary in Table 8.4 of this RP. Compensations for the land that will be permanently restricted under the towers' footings are included in this draft RP. Compensation rates and sources of rates for impacts are provided in Annexures III to XIV of this RP.

106. Compensation payments will be implemented according to 3-tiers approach: (i) tier 1 – prior to access to sites and construction of tower foundations and access roads; (ii) tier 2 – prior to start of works for tower erection; and (iii) tier 3 – prior to start of works for lines stringing. Further details on tier-wise compensation are provided in Section 10 (Implementation Schedule) of this RP. List of AHs for cropped areas and trees is attached as Annex-VII-XII.

107. **Foundation of towers:** A total of 20 AHs will be compensated for 23.784 acres of cropped area due to the tower foundations. These will be compensated @ Rs.50,245/acre and total compensation cost will be Rs. 1.21 million.

108. **Erection of towers:** A total of 24 AHs will be compensated for 25.189 acres of cropped area due to tower erection. These 24 AHs will be compensated @ Rs.50,245/acre and total compensation cost will be Rs. 1.27 million.

109. **Stringing of wires:** A total of 40 AHs will be compensated for 51.969 acres of cropped area for stringing of wire. These 40 AHs will be compensated @ Rs.50,245/acre and total compensation cost will be Rs. 2.58 million.

### 8.1 Compensation

110. Based on the field survey, due to the implementation of the proposed sub-project, there will be impact on crops and trees. To determine the current market rates, the requisite data was collected from different departments including agriculture, forest, horticulture, Directorate of Economics and Marketing. The unit rate of crops and trees is given in Tables 8.1 to 8.3

**Table 8.1: Assessment of value of crop**

Crops	Area (Acres)	Yield per acre 40kg	Price/40 kg (PKR.)	Amount per acre (PKR.)	Total Amount (PKR.)
Wheat	14	25	1500	37500	525,000
Jawar	25	18	3200	57,600	1,440,000
Loosen	17	30	1800	54,000	918,000
Vegetables	21	20	3500	70,000	1,470,000
Cotton	23.91	15	2000	30,000	717,360
Total Value of Crop	100.91	-	-	-	<b>5,070,360</b>

Source: Latest rate for financial year 2021-22 obtained from the district government horticultural department

**Table 8.2: Price Assessment of Trees****a) Wood Trees compensation**

Description of Wood Trees	Up to 6 inches (Width)		Between 7-12 inch (Width)		Between 13-30 inch (Width)		Total Tress	
	(No.)	(PKR)	(No.)	(PKR)	(No.)	(PKR)	(No.)	(PKR)
Sheesham (Tali)	0	-	10	40,000	9	63,000	19	103,000
Eucalyptus (Safida)	0	-	5	30,000	8	72,000	13	102,000
Kikar	16	48,000	22	176,000	9	99,000	51	323,000
Neem	12	24,000		0	6	24,000	18	48,000
<b>Total</b>							<b>101</b>	<b>576,000</b>

**b) Fruit trees**

Description of Fruit Trees	Up to 4 Years					5 to 8 years					9 Year and Above		Total Trees		
	1 year	2 year	3 year	4 year	(Rs)	5 year	6 year	7 year	8 year	(Rs)	No.	(Rs)	No.	Cost of saplings	(Rs)
<b>Bananas</b>	-	-	36	38	111,000	78	-	-	-	234,000	-	-	152	9120	354,120
<b>Mangoes</b>	-	-	-	57	171,000	-	-	-	127	889,000	141	1,692,000	325	48,750	2800,750
<b>Beer</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	24,000	4	100	24,100
<b>Total</b>	-	-	36	56	168,000	78	-	-	127	1,123,000	145	1,716,000	481	42,250	3,178,970

Source: Market rate used Rs. 60 for banana, Rs. 150 for Mango, Rs. 140 for Guava, Rs. 80 for Papaya, Rs. 25 for Beer

111. The land permanently restricted under the tower footings/bases, as agreed in Updated LARF (2022), will be compensated to landowners regardless of whether the land is barren or cultivated. Since, compensation of lands under towers is not applicable under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the Telegraphic Act 1885, NTDC had made a request for approval by the NTDC's Board of Directors (BOD). If this approval by BOD will be still pending by preparing the Updated RP for approval by ADB, NTDC will implement this approved updated RP and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no- objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings .

112. Compensation rates for permanent land use restriction for this draft RP is obtained from the district revenue office which are based on the current year's market rates that are publicly disclosed in the District Collector's office for buying and selling of land in the area (see source in Annex V). The rates shall be updated to the market rates of the year when the RP will be updated. For the updated LARP, this cost will be determined by qualified valuator. Also, it shall clearly demonstrate whether there were different unit costs per acre per villages or an average has been used.

**Table 8.3: Compensation of land restricted permanently under the TLs footings**

Type of Land	Tower Footing Area (Acre)	No. of Towers	Land Area (Acres)	Land Cost (Rs)
Agriculture	0.0009884	55	0.054	270,000
Barren	0.0009884	5	0.0049	24,500
Total			0.059	294,500

Source: based market rate was obtained from the district revenue office which are based on the current year's market rates that are publicly disclosed in the District Collector's office for buying and selling of land in the area (see source in Annex V).

### 8.3 Assistance Allowance

113. **Vulnerability allowances.** In total 8 AHs have been identified as vulnerable, who are very poor and their income is below the minimum wage rate, i.e., Rs.20,000/month fixed by Government of Pakistan for year 2021-2022 (Table 3.2). They will receive one time assistance allowance lump sum amount of Rs.60,000 each AH which makes the total **Rs. 480,000**.

### 8.4 Resettlement Budget

114. The resettlement budget is estimated for compensation to AHs for the sub-project's identified impacts which are crops and trees, and land restricted permanently under tower footings. The total amount of resettlement activities computed to be PKR.11.05 million (0.055M \$) as presented in Table 8.4.



**Table 8.4 Resettlement Budget**

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR.)	Amount (Million PKR.)	AHs (multiple counting for impact types)	Remarks
A)	<b>Tower footings (Restricted Land)</b>						
	a) Agriculture land	Acres	0.054		0.27	12	
	b) Barren land	Acres	0.0049		0.024	5	
	<b>Sub Total (A)</b>	Acres	<b>0.059</b>	-	<b>0.294</b>	17	
B)	<b>Affected Crops</b>						
	<b>a) Tower Installation</b>						
	i). Tower Foundation	Acres	23.784	50,245	1.20	20	
	ii). Erection	Acres	25.189	50,245	1.27	24	
	<b>b) Transmission Line</b>						
	i) Stringing activity	Acres	51.969	50,245	2.58	40	Stringing activity at TL portion
	<b>Sub Total (B)</b>		<b>100.912</b>		<b>5.05</b>	84	The actual AHs are 45
C)	<b>Affected Trees</b>						
	Wood Trees	Nos.	101	-	0.57	16	
	Fruit Trees	Nos.	481	-	3.12	30	
	Cost of sapling				0.06		
	<b>Sub Total (C)</b>				<b>3.75</b>	46	
D)	<b>Livelihood Assistance</b>						
	Vulnerable allowance (3 months payment equal to OPL PKR. 20,000/ month).	Nos.	8	60,000	<b>0.48</b>	8	
	<b>Sub Total (D)</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>0.48</b>	8	
E)	<b>External Monitoring Agency @ 5%<sup>16</sup></b>	-	-	-	0.48		-
	<b>Sub-total (A+B+C+D+E)</b>	-	-	-	<b>10.05</b>		
	Contingencies @ 10%	-	-	-	1		
	<b>Grand Total (PKR. M.)</b>	-	-	-	<b>11.05</b>		
	<b>Grand Total (\$ US M.)</b>				<b>0.055</b>		

US \$= PKR. 201 as of July 2022.

## 8.5 Source of Financing

115. Finances for AHs' compensations, allowances, and administration of the RP preparation, updating and implementation will be provided by the NTDC including cost for updating the RP. Costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for resettlement tasks, the NTDC will allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in RP plus 10% of contingencies before the final approved RP implementation. The NTDC is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to update and implement this RP.

116. **Funds for payment of compensation to AHs:** Funds for compensation to AHs (prior to start of construction work) will be made available under the awarded bill of quantities (BOQ).

<sup>16</sup> Based on current contract and projects.

## IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

117. NTDC through its PMU will be implementing the subprojects and is overall responsible for the compliance with ADB SPS requirements and financing of all LAR related activities under the investment program. The PMU and ESIC shall ensure updating this draft RP and its full implementation in coordination with the relevant departments like Revenue, Forest, Agriculture including Horticulture wing, Building & Works, Hyderabad Development Authority (HDA), Sindh Irrigation Department, National Highway Authority (NHA) and Provincial Communication and Work department (C&W) prior to displacement of AHs and start of any civil work. The roles and responsibilities of PMU, ESIC, and relevant departments involved in RP implementation are provided below.

### 9.1 Project Management Unit

118. The PMU is established in NTDC headquarter and mandated to manage the design, procurement, safeguards, and financial activities of the investment program. The PMU is headed by a Chief Engineer and assisted by four managers (Manager ESIC, Manager Procurement, Manager Scheduling and Coordination, and Manager Finance). PMU is responsible to ensure compliance with the investment program loan agreements and each Tranche's Project Administration Manual (PAM).

#### **Contact person for RP Concern:**

Name: Mahr Khalid Mehmood, Manager ESIC  
Contact Information: 03357402302

#### **a) Environment and Social Impact Cell**

119. The PMU has already established an environmental and social impact cell (ESIC) headed by a manager and with a team comprising of Deputy Manager, Assistant Manager for Environment, Assistant Manager for Social, Assistant Manager for Gender and a computer operator. ESIC will be supported by subproject's managers and CSC. The ESIC has the following function and responsibilities:

- i) Oversee over-all social safeguards compliance.
- ii) Prepare, update, implementation, internal monitoring, and disclosure of RPs.
- iii) Maintain liaison with ADB regarding social safeguards requirements and reporting.
- iv) Undertake damage assessments during project implementation.
- v) Preparation of inventory of losses.
- vi) Coordinate with contractor on the detailed measurement surveys (DMS).
- vii) Coordinate with the PMU on the valuation survey.
- viii) Maintain a computerized/electronic LAR database.
- ix) Disclosure of Draft RPs and Updated RPs to AHs.
- x) Conduct meaningful consultations with AHs.
- xi) Participate in complaint resolution through GRC.
- xii) In collaboration with PMU and Contractor, oversee payment of compensation cheques to AHs by Contractor.
- xiii) Prepare quarterly safeguards monitoring reports.
- xiv) Prepare implementation of the corrective action plan as and when required.
- xv) Coordinate with the external monitoring agency for the validation of internal monitoring reports on RP implementation.

**Contact person for RP Concern:**

Name: Mahr Khalid Mehmood, Manager ESIC  
Contact Information: 03357402302

120. PMU will assign subprojects managers, and additional individual consultants to be recruited from Tranche 1 funds, to support T4 subprojects implementation. In addition, the company National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) will be engaged to provide supervision services (Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC)) including in monitoring and reporting social and resettlement safeguards compliance.

**b) Construction Supervision Consultant**

121. CSC's team shall also include two Resettlement Specialists for each subproject, and engage additional safeguard specialists' consultants and patwaris on project needs bases, to provide support to ESIC and PMU in planning and implementing LAR tasks such as:

- (i) Preparation and updating of social safeguards documents that include RP and Livelihood restoration plan and Corrective Action Plan when required,
- (ii) Preparation of quarterly safeguards monitoring reports and provide special monitoring reports if and when required.
- (iii) Established and maintain LAR database containing AHs information, inventory of losses, compensation amount and payments status.
- (iv) Capacity building of PMU staff and contractors/sub-contractors on LAR requirements and implementation as per loan agreements, bidding documents, updated LARF (2022) and RP;
- (v) Provide input in finalization of NTDC's SOP.
- (vi) Support PMU in ROW clearance, damage assessment, preparation of an inventory of losses, consultation with AHs and monitor distribution of compensation cheques to AHs, and
- (vii) Managing grievance resolution, analysis, social safeguards monitoring and reporting

**c) External Monitoring Agency**

122. An independent external monitoring agency (EMA)<sup>17</sup>. The main responsibility of the EMA is to verify compliance of RP implementation, including payment of compensation and entitlements, project safeguard compliance as per loan covenants, and specific requirements (if any) in the updated RP. EMA will prepare RP compliance reports at each stage of 3-tiers/phased compensation payments mechanism for submission to ADB prior to issuance of a written notice to access any site with LAR impact, and as a condition to start a corresponding tier installation works. The external monitoring report shall also include corrective actions for any non-compliance issues if found, and findings and recommendations to further improve compliance with social and resettlement safeguard requirements.

**d) Coordination with other government line departments**

123. The line departments which are relevant in RP implementation includes forest departments in case of damage to any forest trees, agriculture department for valuation of crop

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<sup>17</sup> May be a qualified external independent expert, academic institute, or NGO or panel of experts, or individual consultant to be hired by the NTDC (PMU) to conduct the external monitoring and prepare reports.

damages, irrigation department in case of any damage to canal infrastructure eventually loss of irrigation water for the lower riparian (downstream water users) during construction of bridges, building and works department in case of damage to building structure, National Highway authority in case of the crossing of any highways or motorways, Civil and works department in case of any damage to the roads as well as the valuation of affected buildings and structures and deputy commission officer if any land is acquired for the project. PMU is responsible to contact the concerned department district officer (DO) promptly and maintain liaison during construction work.

#### **e) ADB**

124. ADB provides technical guidance to PMU/ESIC in preparation and implementation of LAR tasks, review and approve LARPs/RPs and semi-annual monitoring reports, and EMA reports, advise on remedial/corrective actions for any identified gaps, to ensure full compliance of MFF II loan-specific safeguard requirements and SPS 2009.

#### **f) Contractors**

125. The contractor will assist PMU in implementation of the updated final RP endorsed by NTDC and approved by ADB, through the following:

- (i) Closely coordinate with NTDC, PMU, ESIC and CSC to finalize the route of transmission line, substation designs and right of way (ROW) requirements.
- (ii) Assist ESIC and CSC in preparation of DED-based updated RPs.
- (iii) In coordination with PMU, deliver compensation payments to AHs in line with ADB-approved Updated RP, secondly Updated LARF (2022), and the subprojects updated final RPs as per 3-tiers compensation/construction phase mechanism described hereto.
- (iv) Submit the invoice to NTDC along with confirmation of payment to AHs by the concerned commercial bank for reimbursement.
- (v) Coordinate with PMU, ESIC and CSC in assessment of and payment of compensations for residual impacts related to phasing of civil works related to tower erection and stringing.
- (vi) Strictly abide by NTDC's issuance of written notice of access to site/section of a site prior to start of civil works.
- (vii) Submit timely budget requests to NTDC for delivery of compensations to entitled AHs.
- (viii) Immediately notify NTDC and ADB of any changes in design and transmission routes and ensure that no physical works are conducted in realigned/new sites until a corresponding safeguards assessment is done and a RP addendum is prepared/approved and implemented.

#### **g) Affected Persons Committees**

126. The APs committee (APC) will be formed at the sub-project level representing the participation from each village constituting a chairperson, secretary, and members. APCs will support implementation of and following:

- i) Interaction between the community/AHs and the PMU
- ii) Information disclosure and consultations
- iii) Help in the completion of requisite documents for payment
- iv) Ensure the payment of compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix/ RP.
- v) Redress complaints at local level
- vi) Any other issue related to AHs

#### **h) Grievance Redress Committees**

127. A two-tiered grievance mechanism has been available at NTDC to allow the DPs to contest and get resolved any issue concerning affected assets, ownership, and compensation related matters. First tier GRC at PMU level and second tier GRC at NTDC headquarter level.

128. PMU will ensure the GRM will be in place, receive and resolve APs' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and are gender sensitive. The details are already discussed in section 5 of this RP.

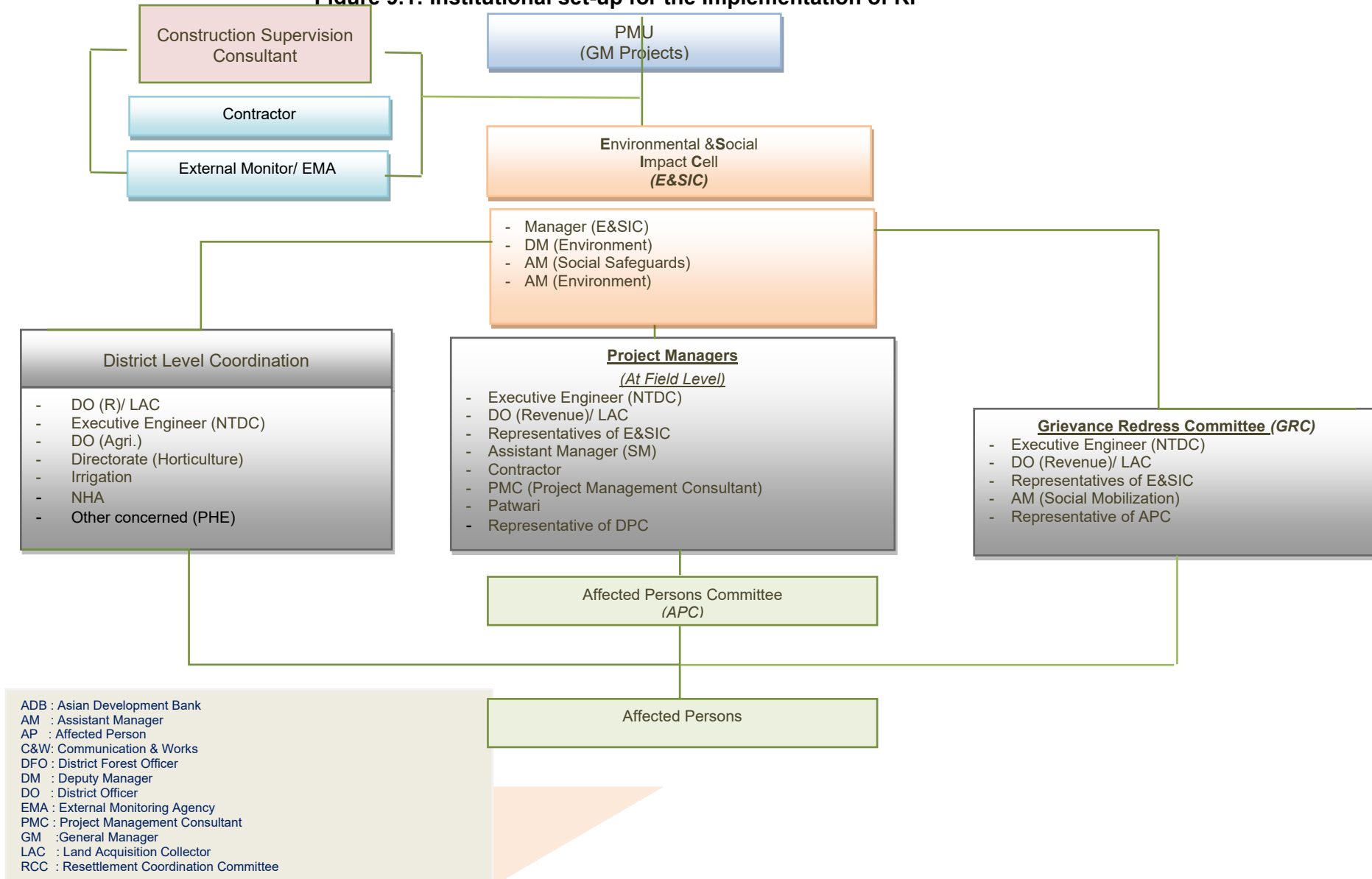
#### **9.2 Organogram**

129. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of RP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in Figure 9.1.

ADB (Guidance on and approval of LAR documents)

NTDC

**Figure 9.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of RP**



## X. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 10.1 Implementation Process

130. The draft RP will be updated and implemented after endorsement of NTDC and approval of ADB, in accordance with the implementation procedures and mechanisms in this RP and the approved LARF (2022) of MFF2, and the schedule provided in table 10.1. The RP implementation will start after the NTDC endorses and ADB approves the final RP. NTDC PMU will plan all LAR activities to ensure that all AHs will receive full compensations and allowances before acquiring their lands, damages to assets and livelihoods, and commencement of the construction works.

131. **Update and finalization of the draft RP:** NTDC shall update and finalise the subproject's draft RP based on the final DED, final sites/alignments, complete census of AHs, land acquisition, preparing inventory of losses (IOL), entitlement matrix, and other standard sections of the RP. NTDC shall ensure the Updated final RP is implementation-ready prior to submission to ADB for approval and disclosure. The RP shall be further updated if there are changes in the subject subproject's DED, sites/alignment, or any unanticipated LAR impact identified during the project implementation. NTDC shall seek ADB's concurrence prior to final RP implementation. For linear works such as TLs subprojects, NTDC will submit for ADB's approval an updated RP with full justification and implementation schedule for phase/sectional approach for its implementation.

132. **Damage assessment and procedure for approval of compensation amount in NTDC:** During detailed designed survey by Contractor the final tower spotting shall be marked and approved by NTDC Design Department. Depending upon the length of Transmission Line Route the construction activities shall be divided into lots. The survey work shall be completed in lots. As the transmission line survey will be finalized, the data of APs shall be updated and estimated damages for foundations work shall be assessed by the revenue staff.

- a) Compensation for the temporary impacts to crops and removal of trees, the list of AHs and compensation at replacement costs shall be updated and finalized in consultation with revenue department officials using the current year unit rates fixed by the government line departments such as Agriculture, Forest, and Horticulture departments.
- b) **Permanent land use restriction under the tower footings.** NTDC will implement this approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no-objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings.
- c) **Approval procedure:** Concerned revenue staffs (Patwari/Assistant Land acquisition Collector) of NTDC measures the crops damages along with the type of crops affected. Current market rates of affected crops to be obtained from the concerned government agriculture department. The concerned sub-divisional officer (SDO) of NTDC shall examine the cost of damages and submit to the Executive Engineer (EN) NTDC, for approval by the Project Director. The Project Director after necessary verifications shall approve the amount for payment to AHs<sup>18</sup> and issue list of AHs and compensation vouchers to the contractor. Compensation for all damages (and assistance allowances if eligible) shall be prepared for each individual AH. After getting approval of the damages

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17 Compensation amount to AHs up to PKR 40,000/ is approved by the project director whereas an amount higher than PKR 40,000/ per AP is approved by the concerned Chief Engineer.

assessment report the case shall be submitted to NTDC Finance Section for getting approval of the compensation vouchers. The approved compensation vouchers and list of APs shall be provided to Contractor for issuance of compensation cheques to each AH. The compensation cheque will include the compensation amount, procedure for claim or encashment in chosen bank. The Contractor shall have the actual funds prior to issuance of the compensation cheque to AHs.

133. **RP implementation.** Upon receipt of the DED for each section (or whole Site, as the case may be), NTDC will inform the PMU and ESIC to determine any LAR impact. ESIC (with support of CSC) will assess LAR impacts, determine compensations at replacement cost as required by ADB SPS (2009) and entitlements to APs, and update the RP within one month. The ESIC shall submit the assessed compensation rates to PMU for approval. The updated RP for the section (or whole Site, as the case may be) shall cover all LAR impacts and compensation and entitlement costs for all 3 tiers/stages and shall be submitted to ADB for approval and disclosure. Once the updated RP is approved by ADB, PMU will issue APs list and compensation vouchers to the Contractor for payment of compensations and entitlements to APs for a corresponding tier (as per process for each tier described hereto on **3-tiers/phased compensations payment mechanism for TLs**). The contractor shall pay each of AHs on the list and submit bank records (or where applicable, other documentation) within 3 weeks to the employer as proof of payment to AHs and request NTDC to reimburse actual cost as per contractual terms.

134. **3-tiers/phased compensations payment mechanism for TLs.** NTDC's draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) specify its "Compensation before Damages Policy". For the TLs, the following the RP preparation, implementation and compensation arrangements shall be applied in line with the 3-tier/phased construction works described hereto. Based on a sectional DED (or whole site, as the case may be), a sectional RP (or whole site RP, as the case may be) shall be prepared and updated taking into account all LAR impacts for all three tiers within the corresponding TL's section (or whole site, as the case may be);

- (i) **1st tier compensation and entitlements payment (towers foundations).** Prior to access the site and commencement of construction works, payments for all LAR impacts including for restriction of land use rights under tower footings, loss of crops and trees, structures and any other assets and livelihoods, which will incur due to construction of towers foundations construction shall be paid to AHs by the Contractor as per verified impacts and approved final RP provisions. This includes payments of compensation against damages which will incur due to the construction of foundations and access roads, including additional assistance allowances for eligible APs as specified by the RP. To complete the above-mentioned,
  - (a) PMU shall issue AHs list and compensation vouchers to the Contractor for payment of compensations and entitlements to APs for this 1<sup>st</sup> tier.<sup>19</sup>
  - (b) Contractor shall pay each of AHs on the list and submit bank records (or where applicable, other documentation) within 3 weeks to the PMU as proof of payment to AHs and request PMU to reimburse actual cost within the contractual terms;

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<sup>19</sup> The TLs contracts will include specific clauses on contractual obligations of the Contractor on issuing cheque for payment of compensations to each AHs/APs, and other applicable requirements under this updated LARF and this RP. The RP budget will be included a BOQ item and provisional sum under the contract.



- (c) EMA shall conduct external monitoring to verify payment of compensation (and assistance allowances where applicable) to each AHs (or APs as the case may be) for this 1<sup>st</sup> tier according to the approved updated RP. This external monitoring shall verify 100% records of payments of AHs received (100% desk-based verification and plus field verification by a sample individual interviewing of 10-15% of AHs who received payments). The external monitoring conducting and report submission to ADB shall be completed within 3 weeks upon payment of compensations to AHs.
  - (d) Upon ADB's approval of external monitoring report and issue of Non-Objection, the PMU shall issue a Notice to Proceed (NTP) to the Contactor to access the whole Site or relevant section of Site for the purpose of **foundation construction and access road only**.
- (ii) **2<sup>nd</sup> tier compensation and entitlements payment (towers erections):** Prior to commencement of towers erection works, payments of compensations for LAR impacts related to towers erection shall be disbursed to APs by the Contractor as per verified impacts and final LARP provisions, including for any residual LAR impacts if emerged during and/or after construction of towers' foundations and compensation amounts thereof. This includes payments of compensation against damages to crops, trees or any other physical infrastructure which will incur due to towers' erections, including additional assistance allowances for eligible APs specified by the RP. To complete the above-mentioned,
- (a) PMU shall issue APs list and compensation vouchers to the Contractor for payment of compensations and entitlements to APs for this 2<sup>nd</sup> tier;
  - (b) Contractor shall pay each of APs on the list and submit bank records (or where applicable, other documentation) within 3 weeks to the PMU as proof of payment to APs and request PMU to reimburse actual cost within the contractual terms;
  - (c) EMA shall conduct external monitoring to verify payment of compensation (and assistance allowances where applicable) to each AHs (or APs as the case may be) for 2<sup>nd</sup> tier according to the approved updated RP. This external monitoring shall verify 100% records of payments of AHs received (100% desk-based verification and plus field verification by a sample individual interviewing of 10-15% of AHs who received payments). The external monitoring conducting and report submission to ADB shall be completed within 3 weeks upon payment of compensations to APs.
  - (d) Upon ADB's approval of external monitoring report and issue of Non-Objection, the PMU shall issue a Notice to Proceed (NTP) to the Contactor to access the whole Site or relevant section of Site to commence construction activities related to erection of towers only.
- (iii) **3<sup>rd</sup> tier compensation and entitlements payment (stringing of conductor):** Prior to commencement of installation works, payments for LAR impacts related to stringing works will be disbursed to AHs by the Contractor as per verified impacts and final RP provisions including for any residual LAR impact if emerged during and/or after towers' erection, and compensation amounts thereof. This includes payments of compensation for any land impacts, restriction of land use rights, loss

of crops, trees or any other physical infrastructure which will incur in the corridor of impact of the conductors (wire), including additional assistance allowances for eligible AHs as specified by the RP. To complete the above-mentioned,

- (a) NTDC shall issue APs list and compensation vouchers to the Contractor for payment of compensations and entitlements to APs for this 3<sup>rd</sup> tier;
  - (b) Contractor shall pay each of APs on the list and submit bank records (or where applicable, other documentation) within 3 weeks to the PMU as proof of payment to APs and request NTDC to reimburse actual cost within the contractual terms;
  - (c) EMA shall conduct external monitoring to verify payment of compensation (and assistance allowances where applicable) to each AHs (or APs as the case may be) for 3<sup>rd</sup> tier according to the approved updated RP. This external monitoring shall verify 100% records of payments of AHs received (100% desk-based verification and plus field verification by a sample individual interviewing of 10-15% of AHs who received payments). The external monitoring conducting and report submission to ADB shall be completed within 3 weeks upon payment of compensations to APs.
  - (d) Upon ADB's approval of external monitoring report and issue of Non-Objection, the NTDC shall issue a Notice to Proceed (NTP) to the Contractor to access the whole Site or relevant section of Site to commence construction activities related to line stringing.
- (iv) Upon completion of the 3<sup>rd</sup> tier compensation payments and LARP implementation, including for any residual impacts related, but not limited to, tower erection and stringing activities, and path access activities on a section (or the whole Site, as the case may be), NTDC shall prepare a final sectional (or the whole Site, as the case may be) RP compliance report verified by an EMA to confirm the closure of any outstanding remediation issues, for ADB's review and approval.
  - (v) EMA shall conduct external monitoring to verify payment of compensation (and assistance allowances where applicable) to each AHs (or APs as the case may be) at each 3 tiers according to the approved updated LARP and submit external monitoring report to ADB for approval (as per process and requirements described hereto on **3-tiers/phased compensations payment mechanism for TLs**). This will be as a condition to move to the next tier of installation works;
  - (vi) The RP compliance report including the payment verification by EMA monitoring report will be submitted to ADB for review and acceptance. Once the RP compliance report is accepted by ADB and ADB issues No-Objection, PMU will notify PMU to issue NTP to Contractor to start works on a corresponding section of a site for a corresponding tier of installation works.
  - (vii) The whole process of assessment of LAR impacts, updating of RP compensation disbursement to AHs, preparation of reports, and approval by ADB is estimated to take about 3 months. This will be taken into consideration in the subproject's implementation schedule.

- (viii) If additional funds are required for any residual impacts and compensation and entitlements payment to AHs, PMU will request NTDC's Finance Director for release of additional funds.
- (ix) **Land restoration on the sites.** Once all the work has been completed, land reinstatement to at least pre-project works condition, reforestation, and recultivation are carried out, and NTDC shall submit to ADB for approval the under post-construction environmental monitoring report verifying lands restoration.

135. **Land restricted under towers' footings:** The land permanently restricted under the tower footings/bases, as agreed in Updated LARF (2022), will be considered for compensation to landowners regardless of whether the land is barren or cultivated. Since, compensation of lands under towers is not applicable under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the Telegraphic Act 1885, NTDC had made a request for approval by the NTDC's Board. This draft RP has assessed and includes budget for payment of compensation for lands under the tower footings/bases. If this approval by BOD will be still pending by preparing the Updated RP for approval by ADB, NTDC will implement this approved updated RP and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated land. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs RP verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no- objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings.

136. Contractor will submit monthly progress reports to NTDC reflecting progress related to: (i) completion of DED sections; (ii) RP implementation; (iii) access to site/section(s) of a site; and (iv) the need for assessment of any additional residual impacts. ESIC will conduct internal monitoring including reviewing Contractors' reports and submits internal submitting semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports (SASSMR) to ADB. The internal monitoring reports of the NTDC ESIC shall be verified by EMA as described hereto on 3-tiers/phased compensations payment mechanism for TLs.

137. **Bidding documentation and award of contracts:** Award of civil works contract is conditional on: (a) approval of ADB the updated final RP for regular contracts. However, for EPC/turnkey subprojects inclusion of the draft RP in bid and contract documents is needed along with contract provision on updating the RP once sites are fixed or DED is available (whichever comes earlier) and confirmation of RP indicative budget in subproject's cost and payment mechanism. Civil works contract provisions shall further outline<sup>20</sup> the sectional approach for RP preparation and 3-tiers compensation payments approach for RP implementation, including requirements to report on LAR planning and implementation in the monthly progress reports to be submitted by the Contractor to the NTDC and validated through FMC's safeguards specialists and EMA. The NTDC will ensure that Contractor's work program should be synchronised with RP update and implementation targets (RP will be updated by the NTDC) as aligned with the site access, start of installation works and 3 tiers compensation schedule, before each three stages of construction works. The NTDC shall ensure incorporating safeguard provisions and mitigation measures in Contractor's contractual obligations, including on followings:

- a) Contractor shall not start any works at any LAR affected site, and no physical or economic displacement takes place thereto in connection to each of the construction phases unless (i) all relevant provisions of the subproject's RP have been complied with and compensations have been duly paid as per the LARP/RP following 3-

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<sup>20</sup> These requirements have been already included for this package bidding and contractual documents.

tiers/phased compensation payments mechanism before start of construction works at each three stages of construction works (towers foundations, towers erections, and stringing); and corresponding external monitoring report is prepared by the EMA and approved by ADB upon compensation payments at each 3 tiers compensation schedule, (ii) written Notice to commence construction works is issued by the project manager to the Contractor which shall specify the date on which access to, and possession of the LAR affected site, and/or part of it as feasible;

- b) Contractor shall provide NTDC with written notice of any unanticipated/emerging residual LAR impacts, and/or indigenous peoples impact risks if such arise during construction, implementation, or operation of the project which are not identified in the RP;
- c) Conductor ensures continual consultations with and management and resolving grievances of APs following the project GRM of the LARF/LARP and reporting thereof; and
- d) Contractor employs in the project construction works, the interested members of vulnerable and/or severely affected by involuntary resettlement AHs, as feasible based on required skills. The PMU project manager shall provide to the Contractor(s) the list of work-able persons from the identified vulnerable and severely affected AHs interested in employment in the project works.

## 10.2 Implementation Schedule

138. Construction works will start after the AHs receive full compensations and assistance, verified by report of the EMA. NTDC PMU will prepare and submit the RP compliance implementation report, verified by report of the EMA, to ADB for review and approval before issuing no-objection for commencement of construction works in LAR affected areas. It is expected that the implementation of the final RP will take 8 to 12 months. Table 10-1 shows a tentative schedule for the RP and project implementation. The schedule shall be updated as necessary, and the schedule of construction works and RP implementation shall be streamlined.

**Table 10.1: Implementation Schedule of RP**

Action	Tentative Date	Responsible	Remarks
Prepare Draft RP and Submission to NTDC	June, 2022	NTDC/ Consultant	Done
Comments on draft RP by NTDC and ADB	June, 2022	NTDC/ADB	Under Process
Incorporate comments and resubmit to NTDC	July, 2022	Consultants	In process
Resubmission of draft RP to ADB after Review	July, 2022	NTDC/ Consultants	
Approval of Draft RP and Disclosure	Oct, 2022	ADB	In ADB's website
Urdu Translation and Disclosure of draft RP	August, 2022	PMU/ ESIC	To be disclosed at NTDC & ADB websites
Establishment of PMU	Already in place at Lahore	NTDC	Done
Setting-up the ESIC	Already in place at Lahore	NTDC	ESIC will be assisted by the CSC
PMU assigns the subproject manager	December, 2022	NTDC	

Action	Tentative Date	Responsible	Remarks
Establishment Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)	December, 2022	NTDC	PMU and subproject managers assign grievance focal persons to redress the APs/community concerns/issues.
Formation of APCs at village level	January, 2023	PMU	PMU with support of CSC
Deployment of CSC	December, 2022	NTDC	Time period to be filled in accordance with the construction plan.
Engaging of External Monitoring Agency (EMA)	December, 2022	PMU	
Date of Contract Award	November, 2022	NTDC/PMU	
Mobilization of Contractor	December, 2022	NTDC/PMU	
Finalization of Design	February, 2023	Contractor	
RP Updating by PMU and review and approval by ADB based on Final Design	March, 2023	NTDC PMU; review and approval by ADB	PMU through ESIC, and support by CSC
Tier 1. Payment of compensation to the APs for impacts related to tier-1: tower foundation works (as per 3 tiers mechanism/Section);	May, 2023	Contractor (costs reimbursed by NTDC)	All the payments to be made as finalization of design proceeds according to construction activities by the turnkey contractor and RP updating accordingly.
Prepare and submit to ADB RP compliance report, verification by External Monitoring Report – for tier 1- tower foundation works (as per 3 tiers mechanism /section)	June, 2023	PMU and EMA	CSC will validate the internal monitoring report to be prepared by ESIC/PMU
Review and Approval of RP compliance report, verification by External Monitoring Report for tier 1- tower foundation works	June 2023	PMU, ADB	as per 3 tiers mechanism /section, and issue of NTP
Commencement of civil works/section - tier 1	1st of July, 2023	Contractor, NTDC	RP implementation/External Monitoring report will verify the status of compensation payment and other livelihood assistances expected to be submitted at the mid of Jun 2023.
Tier 2. Payment of compensation to the APs for impacts related to tier-2: tower erection works (as per 3 tiers mechanism/Section)	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known	Contractor (costs reimbursed by NTDC)	All the payments to be made as finalization of design proceeds according to construction activities by the turnkey contractor and RP updating accordingly.

Action	Tentative Date	Responsible	Remarks
	for each 3 tiers of construction works		
Prepare and submit to ADB RP compliance report, verification by External Monitoring Report for tier 2- tower erection works	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works	PMU and EMA	EMC will validate the internal monitoring report to be prepared by ESIC/PMU
Review and Approval of RP compliance report, verification by External Monitoring Report for tier 2- tower erection works	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works	PMU, ADB	As per 3 tiers mechanism /section, and issue of no objection
Commencement of civil works/section - tier 2	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works	PMU, Contractor	RP implementation/External Monitoring report will verify the status of compensation payment and other livelihood assistances expected to be submitted at the mid of Jun 2023.
Tier 3. Payment of compensation to the APs for impacts related to tier-3: stringing works (as per 3 tiers mechanism/Section)	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction	Contractor (costs reimbursed by NTDC)	All the payments to be made as finalization of design proceeds according to construction activities by the turnkey contractor and RP updating accordingly.

Action	Tentative Date	Responsible	Remarks
	works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works		
Prepare and submit to ADB RP compliance report, verification by External Monitoring Report for tier 3- stringing works	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works	PMU and EMA	CSC will validate the internal monitoring report to be prepared by ESIC/PMU
Tier 2. Payment of compensation to the APs for impacts related to tier-3: stringing works.	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works.	Contractor (costs reimbursed by NTDC)	As per 3 tiers mechanism /section, and issue of NTP
Commencement of civil works/section - tier 3	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works.	Contractor, PMU	
Consultation and Disclosure	Continuously till Project completion	PMU/ ESIC, CSC	Continuous throughout the project cycle
Deployment of staff for ESIC	Already in Place at Lahore	NTDC/PMU	Time period to be filled in accordance with the construction plan

Action	Tentative Date	Responsible	Remarks
Deploy the APs in the Project related jobs.	Intermittent after commencement of civil works	Contractor/ CSC/PMU	Time period to be filled in accordance with the construction plan
Redress APs/Community Complaints	Continuously during RP implementation	GRC/PMU	This will be a continuous activity till Project completion.

\* All dates are tentative and subject to the approval of RP

## **XI. MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **11.1 General**

139. LAR tasks under the sub-project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the PMU. External monitoring will be carried out by an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) hired by PMU but acceptable to ADB. The EMA will be selected among local consultants/consulting firms or individual specialists with demonstrated experience in planning, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of RPs, and being independent and not being part of the project and LARP/RP preparation and implementation.

#### **a. Internal Monitoring**

140. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU/ESIC with support of CSC. The results will be presented in the semi-annual internal safeguard monitoring reports and accordingly submitted to ADB. The internal monitoring reports include the 'process' and 'output' indicators. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly by CSC to PMU to assess the progress and results of RP implementation, and to adjust the work plan/ activities in accordance with the RP requirements as well as implementation schedule. The following are the specific aspects to be covered under the internal monitoring report.

- a) Consultation with APs and information disclosure;
- b) Disbursement of compensation for the affected items – land loss, permanent land use restrictions, structures, crops, tree and other assets to AHs
- c) Relocation of community structures/ public utilities
- d) Payments for loss of income
- e) Land for land compensation (if any)
- f) Gender targets for women's recruitment and training
- g) Equal employment opportunities for AHs in particular vulnerable AHs and AHs who experience severely impact
- h) Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender
- i) Prohibition of child labor, income restoration activities, and status of grievance redressal

#### **b. External Monitoring**

141. External monitoring shall be conducted immediately by an EMA after the payment of compensations as per approved RP at each phase of the 3-tiers/phased compensation payments mechanism (as per Section 10 hereto). EMA shall prepare a RP compliance implementation report according to verification requirements (and 100% verification of compensation payments (through desk review of payment records and 10-15% sample interviews of AHs received compensations, as described in section on 3-tiers compensation mechanism hereto) indicated in Section 10, paragraph on "3-tiers/phased compensations payment mechanism for TLs". This will be reviewed and subject of ADB approval as the condition prior to start civil works in LAR affected



sections.<sup>21</sup> Additional external monitoring may be required subject to assessment of ADB. Indicators for external monitoring will be similarly, according to the LAR impact scope and resettlement safeguard measures in the RP, which shall be verified by the EMA. The tasks will also include:

- (i) Review and validate NTDC's internal monitoring reports.
- (ii) Status of RP implementation including payment of compensation to the AHs.
- (iii) Review the status of relocation of community structure/ public utilities.
- (iv) Status of redressal of APs and community complaints and time spent to resolve the community grievances.
- (v) Carry out the consultations with AHs, officials of project management and other concerned departments to share the feedback/ lessons learnt.
- (vi) Identify gaps regarding RP implementation and suggest remedial measures; and develop a corrective action plan.
- (vii) Assess the LAR implementation efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and its sustainability.
- (viii) The EMA will also assess the status of project's severely affected persons, affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and families below the poverty line.

142. The following indicators shall be considered in external monitoring and evaluation:

- (i) Socio-economic conditions of the AHs in baseline and the post-resettlement period;
- (ii) Satisfaction and perceptions of AHs about entitlements, compensation, disclosure and consultations, grievance management, and overall resettlement planning;
- (iii) Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;
- (iv) Changes in income levels, restoration of affected lands, assets and livelihoods of AHs;
- (v) Rehabilitation of different vulnerable groups;
- (vi) Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements according to entitlement Matrix of this final RP; and
- (vii) Grievance recording, processing and resolving.

143. If any resettlement non-compliances are identified, PMU shall prepare a corrective action plan for approval of ADB. Upon ADB's approval, PMU shall disclose it to AHs, and implemented it. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until the project completion.

### **c. Reporting requirements and disclosure**

144. PMU/ESIC will prepare internal monitoring report on bi-annual basis and the EMA reports as per 3-tiers compensation/construction phase mechanism described hereto (in case of 3-tier approach, EMA will provide CRs more frequently to ensure the no-objection of civil works commencement). The report will identify the gaps and appropriate recommendations for compliance purposes. The monitoring reports shall reflect the progress in compensation payments and implementation of the RP up to date, as well as any problems encountered and suggestions for corrective actions. ADB will review the monitoring reports and when approved, will issue a notice to proceed with the construction works.

**Table 11-1: Reporting Mechanism for the RP**

Type of Report	Reporting Period	Submits	Approves
Internal Monitoring Report	Bi-annual Basis	PMU	ADB

<sup>21</sup> The EMA reports will include the monitoring and 100% verification of compensation payments (through desk review of payment records and 10-15% sample interviews of AHs received compensations, as described in para 131 hereto) and evaluate the effectiveness of the compensation package

<b>Type of Report</b>	<b>Reporting Period</b>	<b>Submits</b>	<b>Approves</b>
External Monitoring Report	as per 3-tiers approach of compensation payments/construction phase	EMA	ADB
Final Evaluation Report	On project completion	PMU	ADB

145. All internal and external resettlement safeguards monitoring reports will be translated into local language and disclosed to AHs, and English versions will be disclosed in the websites of ADB and NTDC.

## Annexure – I: Design options

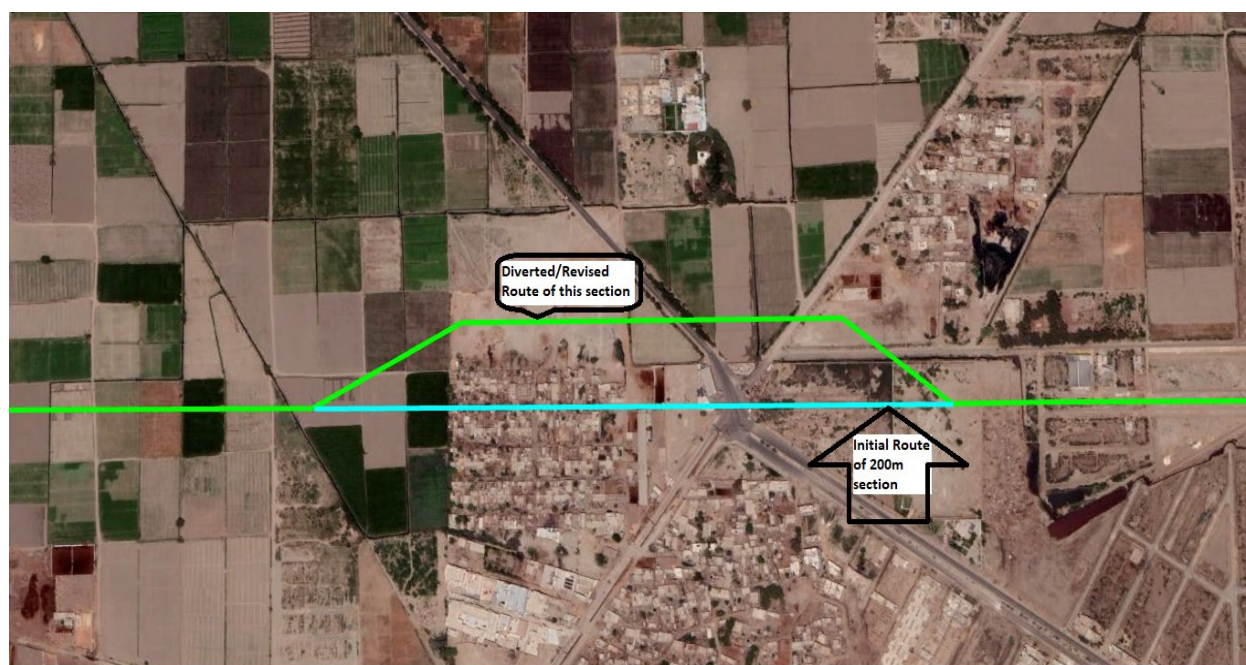
2. The 220kV TL to be constructed under tender No. ADB-401D is around 20km in length.

**Figure 1.**



3. Out of 20km, approximately 12km (marked red in Figure 1 above) will be constructed using double circuit towers. Remaining 8km portion (marked green in Figure 1 above) will be constructed using multicircuit towers by using RoW of an existing 132kV TL. A 200m section of multicircuit portion by initial design had to pass through a settlement (blue marked in Figure 2). Line route of this section has been revised to avoid the settlement as depicted below (green area rerouted in Figure 2).

**Figure 2**



4. Another 400m section of the multicircuit portion is passing through a settlement as depicted in Figure 3 below.



**Figure 3.**

5. This section of the TL is passing through streets of a settlement. An old existing 132kV TL already exists here. Actually, the old 132kV line was there long before the settlement was built. Through this project (401D), the existing old 132kV line will be dismantled and its ROW will be used for installing a new multicircuit transmission line that would carry both 132kV and 220kV circuits. New transmission line will be of much more robust design and its ground clearance will also be much higher than the old 132kV line which is in quite bad shape.

6. Following are the key areas of concern for a transmission line passing nearby a populated area.

- a. Audible Noise
- b. Radio Interference
- c. Electric & Magnetic field
- d. Mechanical failure of the overhead conductor.

7. NTDC will mitigate these concerns as detailed below.

#### **Audible Noise:**

8. The likelihood of complaints due to noise can be assessed by subtracting the measured background noise level from the calculated noise level for the overhead line. The greater this difference the greater the likelihood of complaints.

9. Background noise in rural areas is generally between 20 dB (A) and 25 dB (A). A difference between the overhead line noise and the background audio noise of around +10 dB (A) or more indicates that complaints are likely to be received. The World Health Organization states that a level of less than 35 dB (A) is recommended to preserve the restorative process of sleep. Allowing for the sound insulation of a partially open window, this equates to approximately 45 dB (A) external to the bedroom.

10. Audible noise of the line is most severe under wet condition. During detailed design, it will be ensured that audible noise under wet condition is within acceptable limit.

#### **Radio Interference:**

11. Quality of reception or degree of annoyance due to Radio Interference is categorized as under as per the CIGRE scale.

- i. Interference not audible
- ii. Interference just perceptible
- iii. Interference audible, but speech perfectly received
- iv. Unacceptable for music, but speech intelligible
- v. Speech understandable only with severe concentration
- vi. Spoken word unintelligible; noise swamps speech totally

12. During detail design, it will be ensured that audible noise as per CISPR18-2 “Methods for measurement of RI characteristics of overhead power lines and high voltage equipment” shall be either category-i or category-ii.

### **Electric and Magnetic fields**

13. HV transmission lines generate non-ionizing power frequency (50 Hz) electric and magnetic fields (EMF). The electric field from an overhead power line is directly proportional to the line voltage whereas the magnetic field is proportional to the load current. Although, no ill-health effects have been conclusively demonstrated from exposure of EMF emanating from overhead transmission lines some concerns still persist, which have led international bodies to set exposure guidelines.

14. The exposure guidelines set by the International Commission for Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) in its publication [ICNIRP — International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric and magnetic fields (1 Hz to 100 kHz). Health Physics 99 (2010): 818—836.] are as under.

ICNIRP Guidelines at 50Hz		
Exposure	Electric Field (kV/m)	Magnetic Field (mG)
Occupational	10	10,000
Public	5	2000

15. The basic restriction behind these guidelines is the limitation of induced body current density to 10mA/m<sup>2</sup> (occupational) and 2mA/m<sup>2</sup> (public).

16. It will be ensured during detailed design that with transmission line operating at maximum continuous system voltage and full load current, the highest electric field strengths comply with the maximum permissible value of 5 kV/m at 1m above ground. Similarly, all types of towers/poles with single/double/quad circuit configuration operating at maximum continuous system voltage and full load current, the highest magnetic flux shall comply with the maximum permissible value of 2000mG at 1m above ground.

### **Mechanical Failure of the overhead conductors.**

17. The transmission line will be constructed using very robust design and there is very low probability of mechanical failure even under extreme weather conditions. Nonetheless, following special arrangements will be made in this section to ensure safety in case of mechanical failure of the transmission line conductors.

- (i) Installation of special tower/pole structures that would support a long span of up to 500 meters so that no tower/pole has to be installed inside the streets.

- (ii) Special tower/pole structures will be designed with load safety margin factor of 2.5 instead of generally used 1.5, thus having an extraordinary strength bearing margin to cater for any untoward mechanical hazardous situation.
- (iii) Special tower/pole structures will be designed to achieve enhanced vertical ground clearance of 15-20 meters whereas the standard requirement of ground clearance of 220kV line is 7.1 meter.
- (iv) Installation of grounded metallic mesh beneath the lowest conductor to act as fall arrester in case of mechanical failure of the conductor.

## Annex-II: Socio Economic Questionnaires

### NATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND DESPATCH COMPANY (NTDC) Second Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP 2) Multi-tranche Financing Facility 2 (MFF 2), Tranche-4

#### A. IDENTIFICATION

Sr. No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_ Name of Respondent/DP: \_\_\_\_\_

S/o: \_\_\_\_\_ Caste: \_\_\_\_\_

Union Council: \_\_\_\_\_ Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Residential Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell No: \_\_\_\_\_

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ years Marital Status: \_\_\_\_\_

Education: \_\_\_\_\_ Profession: \_\_\_\_\_

Category of DP: \_\_\_\_\_ DP-ID: \_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Household / Family Profile of the Displaced Persons

B. Household / Family Profile of the Displaced Persons										
Sr. No.	Name	Relationship with Household Head	Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation/Income Status				Total Monthly Income (Rs.)
						Major		Minor		
						Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										

Q.1. How much is monthly expenses (Rs) \_\_\_\_\_

Q.2. How much is your landholding? \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

Q.3. What is type of your family system?      1. Joint      2. Nuclear

**C. HOUSING/ HOUSEHOLD ITEMS****Q.4.** What is type of your household structure?

1. Pucca

2. Semi Pucca

3. Kacha

**Q.5.** What is the type of ownership of your house?

1. Owned

2. Rented

3. Any other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Q.6.** Possession of Household Items?

Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No	Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No
	Television			Other	
	Refrigerator				
	Computer				
	Smart phone				
	Air Conditioner				
	Washing machine				
	Electric fan				
	Iron				
	Car/jeep				
	Motorcycle				
	Rickshaw				

**D. Access to Social Amenities (Tick)**

Social Amenities	Available	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory	No Access
Electricity				
Sui Gas				
Water Supply				
Telephone				
Sewerage/Drainage				
BHU				
School				
Others				

**E. CREDIT****Q.7.** Did you borrow money during the last one year?

1. Yes

2. No

**Q.8.** If yes, for what purpose

1. For Business

2. For other family needs

**Q.9.** How much amount did you borrow: (Rs) \_\_\_\_\_**Q.10.** What was the source of loan?



1. Bank                      2. Relatives                      3. Friends

## F. Social Organizations

Specify the existing village/social organizations in your area and state their functional status?

Sr. No.	Name of Organization	Category	Registered/ Unregistered	Functions
1		Religious		
2		Educational		
3		Skill Development		
4		Social Welfare		
5		Women Organization		
6		Other		

### Q.11 Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities	=====	=====
Marketing facilities opportunities	=====	=====
Living standard	=====	=====
Unemployment	=====	=====
Income generating activities	=====	=====
Mobility (Access to Resources)	=====	=====
Electricity	=====	=====

Other specify \_\_\_\_\_

### Q.12. Resettlement Impacts

Q.13. Impact on Structure (Yes/NO) \_\_\_\_\_ If yes, Type of Structure \_\_\_\_\_

Q.14 Size of Structure (Sq. feet/rft) \_\_\_\_\_ Q.15 Cost of impacted Structure (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_

Q.16. Impact on Crop (Yes/NO) \_\_\_\_\_, Q.17.Type of Crop (acre) \_\_\_\_\_,

Q.18. Impacted Crop area (acre): \_\_\_\_\_ Q.19. Crop Compensation (Rs) \_\_\_\_\_

Q.20: Impact on Tree (Yes/No): \_\_\_\_\_ Q.21: Type of Tree (Wood/Fruit): \_\_\_\_\_

Q 22: If Wood Tree (Type of Tree): \_\_\_\_\_ Q 23: Age of the trees (NO) \_\_\_\_\_

Q24: Compensation Cost (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_ Q25: If Fruit Tree (Type of Trees): \_\_\_\_\_

Q 26: Girth of the Trees (inches): \_\_\_\_\_ Q 27: Compensation Cost (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_

Q 28: Other Impacts: \_\_\_\_\_

**Signature of the Interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_

## Evidence of Crop Rates

فہرست ربط لست فصل کشائی

نمبر شمار	نام جنس فصل	ریٹ فی من	پیداوار ایکڑ دن میں	پیداوار فی ایکڑ	کیفیت
1	گندم	2500		25 من	
2	کیاس	2800		15 من	
3	جوار	2800		18 من	
4	ٹماٹر	3200		24 من	
5	بھنڈی	2400		20 من	
6	لوسن	1500		30 من	
7	مکئی	6000		6 من	
8	پیاز	6000		30 من	
9	آلو	8000		32 من	
10	سبزی	—			
			پوری ملک		

Scanned with CamScanner

## Annexure - IV

## Evidence of Tree Rates

ردیف	15 سال کانت 9 دیت	10 سال کانت 15 سال	5 سال کانت 10 سال	1 سال کانت 5 سال	و ط	نوع
1	15000	7000	4000	1000	شیشم	1
2	11000	3000	1200	500	بیر	2
3	6000	3000	1200	1000	چامن	3
4	15000	6000	4000	2000	نمر	4
5	12000	7000	3000	1500	بیر	5
6	20000	10000	6500	2500	بیر قلنی	6
7	16000	11000	8000	3000	کجهی	7
8	17000	10000	7000	3500	مالتا	8
9	12000	9000	5000	2500	لیمون	9
10	15000	12000	9000	4500	زیتون	10
11	15000	9000	6000	4000	سفود	11
12	12000	5000	3000	1500	پیل	12
13	15000	8000	5000	2500	لیسوز	13
14	15000	8000	6000	3000	ابن دیسی	14
15	18000	12000	7000	3500	ابن قلنی	15

## Annexure – V

**Land Compensation: Restricted Land Under Tower Footings**

**Source of rates: Current market rates obtained from the district revenue office by NTDC's land acquisition officer/revenue patwari for 2022**

Note: It is possible as landowner is big holdings size especially in Sindh and southern Punjab there are even owners whose land holding size is more than 100 acres, so where the land holding size is big multiple towers can be installed.

S#	Name	Village	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Gul Khawaza	Aliabad	0.0030	14,730
	Tower No. 1-3			
2	Gul Khawaza	Karo Patel	0.0049	24,550
	Tower No. 4-8			
3	Rao Zahid Arian	Mukhtar Arian	0.002	9820
	Tower No. 7 - 8			
4	HAD	New Haroonabad City		24,500
	Tower No. 9 -13		0.0049	
5	Haji Baghan	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram		4910
	Tower No.14			
6	Dhani Bux Chandio		0.002	9820
	Tower No. 15 - 16			
7	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram			
	Tower No. 17 -18		0.002	9820
8	Abid Mirza			
	Tower No. 19 - 25		0.007	34,370
9	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar		
	Tower No. 26 - 35		0.002	9820
10	Peer Dino /Ghulam Nabi Bahram			
	Tower No. 36 - 37		0.002	9820
11	Mir Hassan Khaskheli			
	Tower No. 38 - 42		0.0049	24,550
12	Hamza Hulio			
	Tower No. 43		0.0009884	4910
13	Choudhri Mian Sahab			
	Tower No. 44 - 50		0.002	34,370
14	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo		
	Tower No. 51 - 52		0.002	9820
15	Mir Mohammad Pathan			
	Tower No. 53 - 55		0.003	14, 730
16	Haji Yar Muhammad Nizamani			

S#	Name	Village	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
	Tower No. 57 - 58		0.002	9820
	Abdullah Nizamani			
17	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli		
	Tower No. 59 - 60		0.002	9820
	<b>Total</b>			

## Annexure – VI

## Crop Compensation (Tower Foundation)

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Gul Khawaza	Ali Abad	vegetables	3.25	227, 500
2	Gul Khawaza	Karo Patel	Vegetables	1.25	87,500
3	Rao Zain Arain	Mukhtar Arian	Wheat	0.38	14,250
4	Haji Baghan	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	vegetables	0.45	31,500
5	Abid Mirza	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Vegetables	1.38	96,600
6	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	0.78	54,600
7	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	loosen	0.7	37,800
8	Hamza Hulio	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	0.85	59,500
9	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Loosen	0.78	42,120
10	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetables	2.2	154,000
11	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo	Wheat	0.99	37,125
12	Mir Mohammad Pathan	Shahnawaz Junejo	Wheat	0.5	18,750
13	Haji Yar Muhammad Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Loosen	1.65	89,100
14	Lutufullah Nizamani	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetables	1.78	124,600
15	A.Rehman Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetable	1.25	87,500
16	Irshad Dahri	Bheendo Shareef	wheat	0.8	30,000
17	A.Sattar Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Loosen	0.98	52,920
18	Inayat Ali	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetables	1.5	105,000
19	Shahnawaz Khaskheli	Bheendo Shareef	Wheat	0.8	30,000
20	Peer Amjad Shah	Bheendo Shareef	Wheat	1.55	58,125
	<b>Total</b>			<b>23.8</b>	<b>1,201,990.00</b>

## Annexure – VI

## Crop Compensation (Tower Erection)

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Gul Khawaza	Ali Abad	vegetables	1.8	126000
2	Gul Khawaza	Karo Patel	Vegetables	1	70,000
3	Rao Zain Arain	Mukhtar Arian	Cotton	2	60,000
4	Haji Baghan	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Jawar	0.25	14,400
5	Abid Mirza	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Vegetables	0.81	56,700
6	Dhani Bux Chandio	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Cotton	1.64	49200
7	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	0.45	31,500
8	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	Jawar	0.51	29,376
9	Hamza Hulio	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	0.65	45,500
10	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Jawar	0.57	32,832
11	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetables	1.5	105,000
12	Peer Dino	Moryo Mir Bahar	Cotton	1.64	49200
13	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo	Cotton	1.18	35,400
14	Mir Mohammad Pathan	Shahnawaz Junejo	Jawar	0.3	17,280
15	Haji Yar Muhammad Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Jawar	1.3	74,880
16	Sher Shah	Shahnawaz Junejo	Cotton	1.3	39000
17	A. Qadir Panhwer	Shahnawaz Junejo	Cotton	1.2	36000
18	Lutufullah Nizamani	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetables	1.2	84,000
19	A.Rehman Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetable	0.85	59,500
20	Irshad Dahri	Bheendo Shareef	Jawar	0.5	28,800
21	A.Sattar Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Jawar	0.7	40,320
22	Inayat Ali	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetables	1	70,000
23	Shahnawaz Khaskheli	Bheendo Shareef	Cotton	1.83	54,900
24	Peer Amjad Shah	Bheendo Shareef	Jawar	1	69,120
	Total			<b>25.189</b>	<b>1,274,652</b>

## Annexure – VIII

## Crop Compensation (Wire Stringing)

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Gul Khawaza	Ali Abad	vegetables	1.5	105,000
2	Mirbhan Thakur	Karo Patel	Vegetables	1.25	87,500
3	Vinod Thakur	Karo Patel	Wheat	1.5	37,500
4	Rao Zahid Arian	Mukhtar Arian	Wheat	1.4	52,500
5	Haji Yaqoob Phattan	Mukhtar Arian	Vegetables	0.5	35,000
6	Haji Baghan	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Loosen	0.9	48,600
7	Abid Mirza	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Wheat	1.5	56,250
8	Dhani Bux Chandio	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Loosen	1.2	64,800
9	Abdul Rab Shah	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Loosen	0.7	37,800
10	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Vegetable	0.38	26,600
11	Khuda Bux	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Vegetable	0.15	10,500
12	Lakha Dino	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Wheat	1.8	67,500
13	A.Rahim	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Loosen	0.85	45,900
14	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	0.9	63,000
15	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	loosen	1	54,000
16	Hamza Hulio	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	0.99	69,300
17	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetable	1.3	91,000
18	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Vegetables	1.7	119,000
19	Peer Dino	Moryo Mir Bahar	Wheat	1.9	71,250
20	Jahan Khan Rind	Moryo Mir Bahar	Loosen	0.65	35100
21	Haji Farooq Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Wheat	1.9	71,250
22	Abdullah Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Loosen	0.8	43,200
23	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo	Wheat	1.8	67,500
24	Mir Mohammad Pathan	Shahnawaz Junejo	Vegetable	0.35	24,500
25	Haji Yar Muhammad Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Wheat	1.7	63,750
26	Sher Shah	Shahnawaz Junejo	Wheat	1.8	67,500
27	A.Qadir Panhwer	Shahnawaz Junejo	Loosen	1.6	86,400
28	Fayaz Panhwer	Shahnawaz Junejo	Loosen	1.5	81,000
29	Ghulam Nabi Abro	Bheendo Shareef	Wheat	1.8	67,500
30	Riaz Ali Abro	Bheendo Shareef	Wheat	1.7	63,750
31	Lutufullah Nizamani	Bheendo Shareef	Wheat	1.9	71,250
32	A.Rehman Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Loosen	1	54,000
33	Irshad Dahri	Bheendo Shareef	Wheat	1.4	48,750
34	A.Sattar Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetables	1.2	84,000
35	A.Qabeer Pahore	Bheendo Shareef	Vegetable	1.3	91,000



36	A.Bachayo Khaskheli	Qabool Khaskheli	Loosen	1.5	81,000
37	A.Qabeer Pahore	Qabool Khaskheli	Loosen	1.7	91,800
38	Inayat Ali	Qabool Khaskheli	Vegetables	1.5	105,000
39	Shahnawaz Khaskheli	Qabool Khaskheli	Wheat	1.9	71,250
40	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Lossen	1.5	81,000
Total				51.969	<b>2,593,718</b>

**Annexure – IX****Compensation of Fruit Trees (Tower Foundation)**

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Abid Mirza	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Mango	1	3000
2	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar	Mango	3	9000
3	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	Mango	1	3000
4	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Mango	3	9,000
5	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	2	24000
6	Mir Mohammad Pathan	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	2	24,000
7	Haji Yar Muhammad Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	2	24000
8	Haji Farooq Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	7	21,000
9	Abdullah Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	8	24,000
10	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	5	15,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>35</b>	<b>156,000</b>

**Annexure – X****Compensation of Fruit Trees (Tower Erection)**

<b>S#</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>Type of Fruit Trees</b>	<b>No. of affected Trees</b>	<b>Compensation Cost (Rs)</b>
1	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	1	3000
2	Mir Mohammad Pathan	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	3	9,000
3	Haji Yar Muhammad Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	2	24,000
4	Haji Farooq Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	2	6,000
5	Abdullah Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	4	48,000
6	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	5	60,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>17</b>	<b>168,000</b>

## Annexure –XI

## Compensation of Fruit Trees (Stinging Wires)

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Berr	2	6,000
2	Rao Zahid Arian	Mukhtar Arian	Berr	2	6,000
3	Abid Mirza	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Mango	9	27,000
4	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar	Mango	7	21,000
5	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	Mango	6	12000
6	Haji Farooq Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	3	24,000
7	Abdullah Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Mango	7	36000
8	Sher Shah	Shahnawaz Junejo	Bananas	74	111,000
9	Lutufullah Nizamani	Bheendo Shareef	Mango	20	60,000
10	A.Qadir Panhwer	Bheendo Shareef	Mango	39	273,000
11	A.Rehman Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Mango	33	231,000
12	Irshad Dahri	Bheendo Shareef	Mango	35	245,000
13	A.Sattar Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Bananas	78	234,000
14	A.Qabeer Pahore	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	20	240,000
15	Inayat Ali	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	16	192,000
16	Shahnawaz Khaskheli	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	22	264,000
17	A.Bachayo Khaskheli	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	18	216,000
18	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Mango	36	432,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>426</b>	<b>2,854,000</b>

## Annexure – XII

## Compensation of Wood Trees (Tower Foundation)

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	Kikar	3	9,000
2	Haji Farooq Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Kikar	1	3,000
3	Abdullah Nizamani	Shahnawaz Junejo	Sheesham	2	8,000
4	A.Qadir Panhwer	Bheendo Shareef	Kikar	1	3,000
5	A.Rehman Thebo	Bheendo Shareef	Kikar	2	6,000
6	Shahnawaz Khaskheli	Qabool Khaskheli	Eucalyptus	1	6,000
7	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Eucalyptus	1	6,000
				<b>11</b>	<b>41,000</b>

**Annexure – XIV****Compensation of Wood Trees (Stinging Wires)**

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Abid Mirza	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Neem	6	24,000
2	Ghulam Hussain Bahram	Moryo Mir Bahar	Kikar	10	30,000
3	Mir Hassan Khaskheli	Moryo Mir Bahar	sheesham	8	32,000
4	Choudhri Mian Sahab	Moryo Mir Bahar	Kikar	9	99,000
5	Hanif Khoso	Shahnawaz Junejo	Eucalyptus	5	30,000
6	Mir Mohammad Pathan	Shahnawaz Junejo	sheesham	9	63,000
7	Shahnawaz Khaskheli	Qabool Khaskheli	Eucalyptus	8	72,000
8	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Kikar	22	176,000
9	Peer Amjad Shah	Qabool Khaskheli	Neem	12	12,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>90</b>	<b>535,000</b>

**Annex-XV: Vulnerability Allowance**

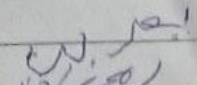
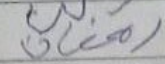
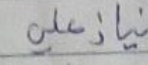
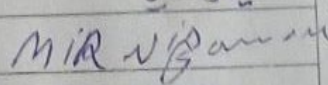
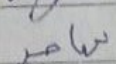
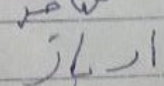
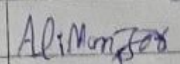
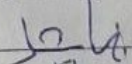
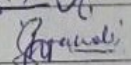
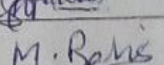
S #	Village	Farmer Name	One time Vulnerability Allowance per AH (Rs)
01	Karo Patel	Mirbhan Thakur	60, 000
02	Karo Patel	Vinod Thakur	60,000
03	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Khuda Bux	60,000
04	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	Lakha Dino	60,000
05	Dr. Rasool Bux Bahram	A.Rahim	60,000
06	Moryo Mir Bahar	Jahan Khan Rind	60,000
07	Bheendo Shareef	Ghulam Nabi Abro	60,000
08	Bheendo Shareef	Riaz Ali Abro	60,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>480,000</b>

## Annexure – XVI

## Attendance Sheets

List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 1-6-22 Village Alliabad Google  
 Coordinate: 25.427962, 68.385376

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Paherdin Khoso	4350204835075	
2	Ramzan Khoso		
3	Niaz Ali Khoso	43304-5377056-7	
4	Mir Nizamani		
5	Sajid Khoso		
6	Aybaz Khoso		
7	Ali Manjer		
8	Majid Ali		
9	Shahid H. Jamali		
10	M. Rabin Jamali		
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

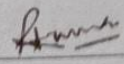
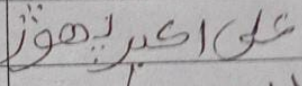
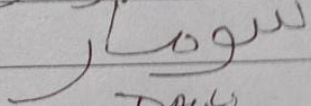
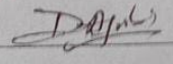
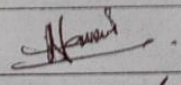
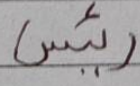
Date: 1-6-22 Village Qabool Khushkela Google  
 Coordinate: 25.370962, 68.51969

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	A. Qabeer		A. Qabeer
2	M. Ameen		Amin
3	M. Zafar		Zafar
4	Imayat Ali	0300-0052200.	Imayat Ali
5	M. Khan		M. Khan
6	M. Younis		M. Younis
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 8-03-22 Village Bheendo <sup>Sharif</sup> Google

Coordinate: 25.391955, 68.468775.

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Rashid Ali		
2	Ahmed Ali		Ahmed Ali
3	Ali Akber Patoe		
4	Soomar Delhie		
5	Aftab Delho		
6	M. Zeeshan		Zeeshan
7	Tahir Arain		
8	Nasir Pathan		
9	Raees Rahmawer		
10	Manzoor Ali Abro		
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 3-8-22 Village Dr. Rasool Bux Google  
 Coordinate: 25.431574, 68.416419

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Nasreen		نسرین
2	Sheereen		
3	Azra		
4	Zarina		زینہ
5	Lali		لالی
6	Baby		Paby
7	Fatima.		Fatima
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 1-6-22 Village Qabool Khaskheli Google

Coordinate: 25.370968, 68.511969

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Madiha		Madiha
2	Khair-un-nisa		
3	Zubada		ذبيہ
4	Rasheeda		
5	Wazeera		
6	Nazeera		
7	Rasheed		رشید
8	Salweena		سکینہ
9	Budur-un-nisa		
10	Maryam		Maryam
11	Manwar		منور
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 8-6-22 Village New Hyderabad City Chowk

Google Coordinate: \_\_\_\_\_

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Arif Aboi	03492723087	Madad Spot
2	Mustafa Aboi	same -	
3	Masoom Jatoi	0301-3814349	Hotel Malik
4	AKhtar Sadiq		" Hotel per
5			
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 9-6-22 Village Aliabad Google  
 Coordinate: 25.427962, 68.385376

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Paherdin Khoso	4350204835075	پاهردين
2	Ramzan Khoso.		رامزان
3	Niaz Ali Khoso	43804-5377056-7	نياز علي
4	Mir Nizamani		MIR Nizamani
5	Sajid Khoso.		ساجد
6	Axbax Khoso.		آبخاخ
7	Ali Munger.		Ali Munger
8	Majid Ali.		مجايد
9	Shahid H. Jamali		Shahid H. Jamali
10	M. Rahim Jamali		M. Rahim
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 10-06-22 Village Aliabad <sup>colony</sup> Google

Coordinate: \_\_\_\_\_

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Erum		اے
2	Shabana		شبانہ
3	Naseem		Naseem
4	Sughra		
5	Raheela		راحیلہ
6	Naseem		Naseem
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## List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 10-06-2022 Village Aliabad Colony Google

Coordinate: \_\_\_\_\_

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Shahroz		Shahroz
2	Rohi		Rohi
3	Kashat		Fahid
4	Kaimal		
5	Razie		Razie
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## Annexure XVII: Notification of Grievance Redress



### NATIONAL TRANSMISSION & DESPATCH COMPANY

**Deputy Managing Director  
(Asset Development & Management)**

No. DMD(AD&M)/PMU/NTDC/ 29/2-20

Dated : 17/01/2020

1. The General Manager (Project Delivery/ GSC) North, Lahore
2. The General Manager (Project Delivery/GSC) South, Hyderabad
3. The General Manager (Power System Planning), Lahore
4. The Chief Engineer (PMU), Lahore
5. The Chief Financial Officer, Lahore
6. The Chief Legal Officer
7. The Chief Internal Auditor
8. The Director General (Land), Lahore

Subject: **NTDC POLICY & PROCEDURES REGARDING GRIEVANCE REDRESS  
MECHANISM (GRM)**

In pursuance of safeguards required by the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) and other International Financial Institutions (IFIs), a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) along with Complaint & Grievance Form is prepared which will serve as a Policy Document for all NTDC Projects funded by IFIs. A copy of GRM booklet is attached for your guidance and implementation.

DA/As above

(Engr. Wajahat Saeed Rana)  
Dy. Managing Director (AD&M)

CC:

1. PS to MD, NTDC, 414-WAPDA House, Lahore.
2. Master File.

## XII. Pictorial View

 <p>REDMI NOTE 8 AI QUAD CAMERA</p>	 <p>REDMI NOTE 8 AI QUAD CAMERA</p>
<p>Main entrance of Hala Naka Grid Station (Cordinate:- 25.425770, 68.381200)</p>	<p>Northern Side of Grid Station (Cordinate:- 25.427268, 68.383171)</p>
 <p>REDMI NOTE 8 AI QUAD CAMERA</p>	 <p>REDMI NOTE 8 AI QUAD CAMERA</p>
<p>132cKV Line Crossing over Allabad at km 0.112meter (Cordinate:- 25.427118, 68.384012)</p>	<p>132KV Line Crossing at Allabad at km 0.253 meter (Cordinate:- 25.428064, 68.385492)</p>





Consultation with locals of Ali abad near Hala Naka Grid Station @253 meter (Cordinate:- 25.427962, 68.385376)



Consultation meeting at Ali abad near Hala Naka Grid Station @253 meter (Cordinate:- 25.427962, 68.385376)



Community Hand Pump used for drinking purposes (Cordinate:- 25.429254, 68.386801)



Consultation meeting at Ali abad near Hala Naka Grid Station @ 144 meter (Cordinate:- 25.427962, 68.385376)



Social safeguard team is visiting the structures (impact avoided due to design alternation) with NTDC officials



Outlook of village Karo Patel @ 1.4 Km (impact on boundary wall is avoided now) (Cordinate:- 25.430304, 68.394110)





Consultation meeting with land owners of village Qabool  
Khaskheli @ 16.34Km  
(Cordinate:- 25.370968, 68.511969)



General discussions with Local farmers, at village Qabool  
Khaskheli @ 16.51Km



Meeting with the residents of village: Maryo Mirbahar  
(Chainage: 6.2Km)  
Cordinate:- 25.426716,68.439482



Meeting with the revenue official to obtain the land  
ownership record of Mouza Bheendo Shareef  
(Chanaige:- 12 Km)  
Cordinate:- 25.391955,68.468775





Female Consultation at Ali abad near Hala Naka Grid Station @262 meter

(Cordinate:- 25.428024, 68.385340)



Female Consultation at Ali abad near Hala Naka Grid Station @247 meter

(Cordinate:- 25.427893, 68.385278)



Another view of end of interconnection with 132 kV (Fouji Farm) @ 7.85Km

(Cordinate:- 25.423738, 68.457661)



At the End of interconnection 132 kV Line (Fouji Farm) @ 7.85Km

(Cordinate:- 25.423738, 68.457661)

### Annex-XVIII: Detail of Tranche 4 Subprojects

Contract Package	Subprojects details	LAR Impact and Safeguards documents	Summary of LAR impacts by subprojects	
Subproject 1: 220kV Hala Road Jamshoro to Mirpur Khas New Substation TL (Sindh province)				
ADB 201A package	Turnkey contract for design, supply, installation, testing and commissioning of 220kV transmission line for looping in/out of the proposed Hala Road Jamshoro 220kV s/c transmission line at Mirpur Khas New (approximately 67 km)	Draft RP prepared based on 2 <sup>nd</sup> updated LARF (2022) and shall be updated based on final route of TL and DED.	a. Area of lands temporarily affected:	a. ~334.9 acres of private land comprising of 322.4 cropped area and 22.3 acres of barren land. No. of land parcels affected will be available after final route of TL and DED;
			b. Permanent land acquisition:	b. Not involved;
			c. Permanent land use restriction under towers footage:	c. ~0.199 acres of private
			• No. of fruit and non-fruit trees affected:	• 370 fruit trees • 925 non-fruit tries • Total1325 trees
			• Area of crops affected:	• 322.41 acres
			• No. of AHs and APs:	• 137 AHs and 822 APs family members of AHs
• Vulnerable AHs • Severely AHs	• 9 AHs • None.			
project 2: 220kV Jamshoro TM Khan 220 kV D/C T/L to Hala Road 220 kV Substation				

ADB 401D	Turnkey contract for design, manufacture, supply, installation, testing & commissioning of 220kV double circuit transmission line for looping in/out one circuit of the existing Jamshoro T.M. Khan 220kV D/C T/L at Hala Road 220kV Substation (approximately 26 km in total);	Draft RP prepared based on 2nd updated LARF (2022) and shall be updated based on final route of TL and DED.	<p>of lands temporary affected:</p> <p>anent land acquisition:</p> <p>anent land use: ction under towers ge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of fruit and non-fruit trees affected:</li> <li>Area of crops affected:</li> <li>No. of AHs and APs:</li> <li>Vulnerable AHs:</li> <li>Severe affected AHs</li> </ul>	<p>8 acres of private land comprising 0.91 acres of cropped area and 4.8 are barren land;</p> <p>involved;</p> <p>9 acres;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>481 fruit trees;</li> <li>101 non-fruit trees;</li> <li>Total ~582 trees</li> <li>~100.91 acres</li> <li>45 AHs and 315 APs family members of AHs</li> <li>8 vulnerable</li> <li>None</li> </ul>
<b>Subproject 3: Procurement of goods for extension, addition, and augmentation and extension of the existing subs-stations (SS);</b>				
ADB 401E	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>500kV Rawat SS,</li> <li>500kV Dadu SS,</li> <li>500kV Faisalabad West SS,</li> <li>500kV Lahore (Sheikhupura) SS,</li> <li>500kV New Multan SS,</li> <li>500kV Sheikh Muhammadi SS,</li> </ol>	The Draft Social Audit Report is prepared for all 10 government-owned existing substations where procured goods will be installed. SAR to be updated to include NTDC's title documents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IR category C</li> </ul>	No legacy issues identified in regard to past land acquisitions from 1970s to 2000s.

	7. 220kV Guddu SS, 8. 220kV Dharki SS, and 9. 220kV Bahawalpur SS);			
<b>Subproject 4: Procurement of goods for the construction of 220kV Jamrud grids station and approximately 20 km of the associated 220V Jamrud-Sheikh Muhammadi transmission line in the south-wester area of Pakistan</b>				
Packaging not yet finalized	(i) 220kV Jamrud grids station; and (ii) approximately 20 km of the associated 220V Jamrud-Sheikh Muhammadi transmission line	Draft LARP prepared based on 2nd updated LARF (2022) and shall be updated based on final route of TL and DED.	<p>a. Permanent land acquisition:</p> <p>b. Cropper area</p> <p>c. Fruit and non-fruit trees:</p> <p>d. Total AHs and APs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable Ahs</li> <li>Severely affected AHs</li> </ul>	<p>a. ~27 acres and 7 marlas;</p> <p>b. Nil: all land is barren;</p> <p>c. Nil: all land is barren;</p> <p>d. 4 AHs, APs 82;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>None.</li> <li>None.</li> </ul>
			<p>a. Area of land temporarily affected:</p> <p>b. Permanent land acquisition:</p> <p>c. Permanent land use: restriction under towers footage:</p> <p>d. Cropper area:</p> <p>e. Fruit and non-fruit trees:</p> <p>f. Total AHs and APs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable AHs:</li> </ul>	<p>a. ~75.32 acres of private land comprising of 50.52 cropped area and 24.8 acres of barren land.</p> <p>b. Nil.</p> <p>c. ~0.061 acres</p> <p>d. ~50.52 acres</p> <p>e. Total 727: Fruit 313, nonfruit 414;</p> <p>f. 101 AHs and 1052 APs family members of AHs;</p>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely affected AHs:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7 AHs.</li> <li>None.</li> </ul>
<b>Subproject 5: Procurement of goods for construction of two 220kV transmission lines of approximately 255 km interlinking of 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan and Bahawalpur grid stations in the south-eastern area of Pakistan, and expansion of transmission;</b>				
Packaging not yet finalized	(i) construction of two 220kV transmission lines of approximately 255 km interlinking of 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan, and (ii) Bahawalpur grid stations, and expansion of transmission;	Draft RP prepared based on 2nd updated LARF (2022) and shall be updated based on final route of TL and DED.	Area of land temporarily affected: Permanent land acquisition: Permanent land use restriction under towers' footage:	~561.43 acres of private land comprising of 513.6 of cropped area and ~47.89 acres of barren land. No. of affected land parcels will be available after the final route of TL and DED; Not involved; ~0.311 acres of private land;
	i) 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan,		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of fruit and non-fruit trees affected:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>173 fruit trees;</li> <li>282 non-fruit tries;</li> <li>Total 455 trees;</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area of crops affected:</li> </ul>	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of AHs and APs:</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>224 AHs and 1344 APs family members of AHs;</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerable AHs</li> <li>Severely affected AHs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>40 AHs, 240 APs;</li> <li>None;</li> </ul>
	(ii) 220 kV Rahim Yar Khan - Bahawalpur grid station		Area of land temporarily affected: Permanent land acquisition:	a. ~628.95 acres of private land comprising of 549.43 cropped area and 79.52 acres of barren land. No. of affected land parcels will be available after the final route of TL and DED;

			Permanent land use restriction under towers' footings:	b. Not involved; c. ~0445 acres of private land;
			• Fruit & nonfruit trees affected:	• 110 fruit trees • 301 non-fruit tries • Total 411 trees
			• Area of crops affected:	~549.43 acres
			• No. of AHs and APs:	193 AHs and 1235 APs family members of AHs
			• Vulnerable AHs: • Severely affected AHs:	• 18 AHs and 134 APs; • None;
Subproject 6: Procurement of goods for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets to reduce the substations breakouts				
Packaging not yet finalized	Procurement of goods/spare parts for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets	No need for RP/LARP/ SDDR as it is equipment for the system maintenance (not for the dedicated SS)	IR cat. C	Subproject has no LAR impacts as this involves only procurement of goods for operation and maintenance of NTDC assets and reduce the substations breakouts.
Overall summary of LAR impacts of all six subprojects				
All subprojects	All subprojects 1-6:	3 draft RPs, 1 LARP and 1 social audit report of existing facilities:	a. Area of land temporarily affected: b. Permanent land acquisition:	a. ~1706.4 acres of private land comprising of 1536.8 acres of cropped area and 206.7 acres of barren land. No. of affected land parcels will be available after final route of TL and DED;

			c. Permanent land use restriction under towers' footage:	b. 27 acres and 7 marlas (27.4 acres); c. 1.075 acres
			• Total tress affected:	3500
			• Fruit trees:	1638
			• Non-fruit trees;	2023;
			• Area of crops affected:	1486.3 acres (included in temporary land affected);
			• No. of AHs and APs:	704 AHs comprising of 4850 APs
			• Vulnerable AHs:	• 82 AHs;
			• Severe affected AHs:	• None.

D/C = Double circuit, km = kilometer, kV = kilovolt, MVA = megavolt-ampere, MVAR = megavolt-ampere reactive, MW = megawatt, SAS = Substation automation system, TL = transmission line