

Resettlement Plan

October 2022

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

Subproject 1. ADB Contract Package 201A: ADB 201A: 220 kV TL Jamshoro – Mirpur Khas substation (67 km)

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



Draft Resettlement Plan

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

**Subproject 1. ADB Contract Package 201A: ADB 201A: 220 kV TL
Jamshoro – Mirpur Khas substation (67 km)**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	i
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
LIST OF ANNEXES	iv
ABBREVIATIONS	v
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
1. INTRODUCTION	3
1.1 Background	3
2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	6
2.1 Impact assessment and draft RP preparation methodology.....	6
2.2 Scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts.....	7
3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE PROJECT AREA	13
3.1 General.....	13
3.2 Methodology	13
3.3 Profile of the Respondents	13
3.3.1 Ethnicity Groups	13
3.3.2 Demography and Population	14
3.3.3 Family Size	14
3.3.4 Age Structure	14
3.3.5 Literacy Level	14
3.4 Housing and Economic Condition	14
3.4.1 Habitation	14
3.4.2 Toilet Facility	15
3.4.3 Material Possessions.....	15
3.4.4 Household Income Sources	15
3.4.4.1 Household Income.....	15
3.4.4.2 Expenditure.....	16
3.4.5 Accessible to Civic Facilities.....	16
3.4.6 Agricultural Land Holding	17
3.4.7 Gender Situation.....	17
4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	18
4.1 Stakeholder's Consultations.....	18
4.2 Consultations with AHs and Other Stakeholders.....	18
4.3 Summary of AHs concerns and the project teams responses.....	21
4.4 Meetings with the Government Officials	22
4.5 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process	22

4.5.1	Women's Fears and Concerns About the Project.....	22
4.5.2	Responses to the Fear and Concerns Raised by Women.....	22
4.6	Information Disclosure.....	23
5.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM.....	24
5.1	GRC at Project Management Unit.....	24
5.2	GRC at NTDC Headquarter Level.....	24
5.3	GRM procedure.....	24
5.4	ADB's Accountability Mechanism.....	26
6.	LEGAL POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	27
6.1	General.....	27
6.2	National Legal Instruments.....	27
6.2.1	Constitution of Pakistan 1973.....	27
6.2.2	Telegraph Act (TA), 1885.....	27
6.3	Land Acquisition Act 1894.....	28
6.4	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009-Involuntary Resettlement Policy.....	29
6.5	Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Policy (SPS 2009).....	30
6.6	Reconciliation of GAPS.....	32
7.	ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	34
7.1	Eligibility.....	34
6.7	Entitlement for Compensation.....	34
8.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN.....	40
8.4	Resettlement Budget.....	42
8.5	Source of Financing.....	42
9.1	National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC), Project Management Unit.....	44
9.2	Organogram.....	47
	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE.....	57
10.1	Implementation Process.....	57
10.2	Implementation Schedule.....	62
11	MONITORING AND REPORTING.....	66
11.1	General.....	66
11.2	Internal Monitoring.....	66
11.3	External Monitoring.....	66
11.4	Reporting requirements and disclosure.....	67

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Tranche 4 Subprojects with Contract Packages.....	9
Table 2.1 Summary of LAR Impacts of Contract ADB 201-A	15
Table 2.2 Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project.....	16
Table 2.3 Affected Area by Crop Type.....	16
Table 2.4 No of Private Trees along the T/L Route Alignment.....	17
Table 3.1 Settlement Types.....	21
Table 3.1 Possession of Household Goods.....	22
Table 3.2: Monthly Income Category and Households.....	22
Table 3.3 Detail of Household Expenditures.....	23
Table 3.4 Access to Social Amenities in the Sub-project Area.....	23
Table 3.5 Land Holding of the Respondents.....	24
Table 4.1 Identification of stakeholders and consultation methods.....	25
Table 4.2 Summary of Consultation Meeting with AHs.....	26
Table 5.1 Showing the Grievance redress process.....	32
Table 6.1 Showing the various sections relating to the land acquisition Act, 1894....	35
Table 5.2 Measures to Address Gaps Between LAA and SPS.....	38
Table 7.1 Entitlement Matrix.....	43
Table 8.1 Assessment of value of crop.....	46
Table 8.2 Price Assessment of Trees.....	47
Table 8.3 Compensation of land restricted permanently under the TLs footings.....	47
Table 8.4 Resettlement Budget.....	48
Table 10.1 Implementation Schedule of RP.....	60
Table 11-1 Reporting Mechanism for the RP.....	64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1 Route of Transmission Line, Jamshoro- Mirpur Khas.....	10
Figure 3.1 Types of Construction.....	21
Figure 9.1 Institutional set-up for the Implementation of RP.....	56

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annexure – I Socio Economic Questionnaire.....	65
Annexure – II Evidence of Crop Rates.....	69
Annexure – III Evidence of Tree Rates.....	70
Annexure – IV Land Compensation: Restricted Land Under Tower Footage.....	71
Annexure – V Crop Compensation (Tower Foundation)	77
Annexure – VI Crop Compensation (Tower Erection)	80
Annexure – VII Crop Compensation (Wire Stringing)	83
Annexure – VIII Compensation of Fruit Trees (Tower Foundation)	87
Annexure – IX Compensation of Fruit Trees (Tower Erection)	88
Annexure –X Compensation of Fruit Trees (Stinging Wires)	89
Annexure – XI Compensation of Wood Trees (Tower Foundation)	91
Annexure – XII Compensation of Wood Trees (Tower Erection)	92
Annexure – XIII Compensation of Wood Trees (Stinging Wires)	93
Annexure – XIV Vulnerability Allowance	95
Annexure-XV Attendance Sheets.....966	

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Bank Development
AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
DAE	Directorate of Agriculture Economics
CSC	Construction Supervision Consultant
DPC	Displace Person Committee
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
ESIC	Environment and Social Impact Cell
FMC	Facility Management Consultant
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GS	Grid Station
kV	Kilo Volt
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
RP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFF	Multi Financing Facility
MVA	Mega Volts Ampere (Capacity)
NTDC	National Transmission and Despatch Company
PC-1	Planning Commission-1
PTEIP	Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program
RP	Resettlement Plan
RFT	Running Feet
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
SDDR	Social Due Diligence Report
TA	Telegraph Act
TL	Transmission Line
TOR	Terms of Reference
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Definition of terms in context of this LARP:

Acre of land: Acre is a unit of measurement for land and 2.471 acres are equal to one hectare of land.
Affected Household: 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.
Affected Person: Any person affected by the project-related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Beneficiary Community: 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.
Bi-annual or Semiannual Safeguard Monitoring Report (SASMR): Covers social safeguards compliance monitoring overall and the RP implementation report submitted by EA/IA 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. The SASMR is prepared by EA/IA for validation by independent monitoring agency/ or a consultant (in case of IR category A project) on a semiannual basis. For IR category B projects, EA/IA is required to submit only SASMR on a semiannual basis.
Compensation at replacement cost: Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Cut-off date: 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.
Construction Tier: means the specific construction phase for construction of tower foundation (tier 1), installation of tower erection (tier 2) and stringing (tier 3).
Displaced persons (or Affected Persons): In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic displacement: Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of 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.
Eminent domain: 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.
Entitlement: Resettlement entitlements to a particular eligibility category are the sum total 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.
Expropriation: 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.
Encroachers/ squatters: People who have trespassed onto private/ community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Host population: Community residing near the area where the Project beneficiaries are resettled as part of the Project.
Income restoration: 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.

Land Acquisition: The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.
Resettlement Plan (RP): 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).
RP Compliance Report: 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.
Meaningful consultation: 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.
Mouza/ Village: A demarcated territory, for which a separate revenue record (Cadastral map) is maintained by the Revenue Department.
Physical displacement: Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Relocation assistance: 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.
Replacement Cost: 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.
Rural area: as per the definition in the People's Local Government Ordinance, any area other than an urban area.
Section: any geographic part of the project site, smaller than the site (e.g., substation and/or transmission line right-of-way). The site may have several sections.
Severely Affected Household: Affected households who will permanently lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, and/or will be physically relocated.
Urban area: as per the definition in the People's Local Government Ordinance, an area defined as such under the Ordinance.
Vulnerable Groups: Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. These includes households below the poverty line, 1 the elderly, disabled member(s), those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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 2nd 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 (TL) 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/sub-stations-GS/SS and installation of power transmission lines (TL).

2. **Scope of Tranche 4 including subprojects:** Scope of tranche 4 comprises of the following subprojects:

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;

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 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;

- (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) has been prepared for the **Subproject 1 201A Lot-I: Turnkey contract for In/Out of 220kV D/C TL Jamshoro at Mirpur Khas New Substation (67**

kilometers (km). The RP has followed the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement and the applicable national/provincial laws, and has been prepared based on the following factors: (a) draft design of the proposed TL from Hala road Jamshoro to Mirpur Khas substation, (b) detailed site visits and social impact assessment conducted for entire alignment of route including (c) 100% census of affected households (AHs) and inventory of losses (IOL), value of losses based on the current market rates/replacement costs, public consultations including a socioeconomic survey (SES) involving 100% of all 137 AHs. The NTDC will update this draft RP based on the detailed engineering design (DED) and final route of TL, which will be completed within one month after mobilization of the turnkey Contractor.

4. Project design and construction approach: The project design is at draft stage and this RP is prepared based on the draft design of the project. NTDC will update it based on the DED and final route of TL to be finalized by the turnkey contractor within one month of contract signing. The width of TL's right of way (ROW) is 30m, i.e., 15m on either side from the center of TL and 9m in height, while in case of tower spotting (footings) the required area considered is 15m x 15m (i.e., 225 m²). The subproject involves installation of 67 km long new TL and 201 towers in total. A total of 322.41 acres of private land will be temporarily affected due to impacts to the crops and trees. While all crops and trees will be compensated at current market rate/replacement cost, access to land under towers and TL line will remain open and APs will be able to use. However, a small portion of 0.199 acres of land will be permanently lost or restricted for any use due to construction of towers footage. Although this land will not be acquired permanently but NTDC will compensate all APs of permanently restricted land at current market rate.

5. Scope of land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) 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 25 May to June 12, 2022. Although permanent acquisition of land is not involved in this subproject, but access to private land under the towers footings will be permanently restricted and shall be compensated at current market rate in commensuration with full replacement cost as required under ADB's SPS 2009 (SR 2, para 10). In total, there will 137(AHs) and 822 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 0.199 acres of private land (owned by 43 AHs) due to permanent land use restriction under the towers footings, (ii) temporary impact on 163.12 acres of agricultural land (owned by 164 AHs) due to towers foundation and erection works, (iii) temporary land impact on about 159.29 acres of agricultural land (owned by 117 AHs) due to TL stringing and (iv) 110 AHs due to felling of 1325 trees. In total, the TL will cause temporary impact on 344.7 acres of private lands of which 322.41 are agricultural cropped area and 22.29 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

Subproject Impact	Units	Quantity affected	Ownership & present use	AHs (Nos.)	Remarks
A. Land under Tower footings					
Private Land: land use permanently restricted under tower footings.	Acres	0.199 ²	Private. Mix of agriculture and barren land.	43	Total 201 towers will be installed; of this total, 180 towers will be installed on private agricultural land and 21 towers on barren land, affecting 0.199 acres of private lands under tower footings (0.178 acres of private agricultural and 0.021 acres barren land affected).
B. Transmission line 67 km					
Temporary impact on private agricultural (cultivated) lands					
Tower Spotting (Foundation work)	Acres	79.31	Private agriculture land	77	163.12 acres
Tower Spotting (Erection work)	Acres	83.81	Private agricultural land cultivated	87	
Stringing of T/L	Acres	159.29	Private agricultural land cultivated.	117	TL will affect 344.899 including 322.41 acres of agricultural cropped area owned by 117 AHs.
Trees to be cut down	Nos.	1325	Private trees on farmland.	110	Multiple counts (the same AHs who are losing their crops).
Sub-Total (B)	Acres	322.41	Private agricultural land.	391	
C. Private barren Land					
Tower spotting	Acres	6.49	Barren land	7	
Installation of TL	Acres	15.8	Barren land	13	
Sub-total: (C)	Acres	22.29		20	
Total (A+B+C)	Acres	0.199+322.41+ 22.29= 344.899		43+391+20=454	Multicount (total affected 137 AHs)

2 The existing Telegraphic Act (1885), Land Acquisition Act (1894) and Provincial Land Acquisition Rules and Regulations do not explicitly consider acquiring and compensating lands permanently restricted under the tower footings/bases although both Acts require compensating any damage(s) done to the lands and associated property during the field surveys and construction/installation works. NTDC, due to this limitation of both Acts, is legally unable to acquire permanently restricted lands under tower footings. However, according to the Updated LARF for MFF 2, approved by ADB and NTDC, the NTDC is committed to compensate such private lands use restriction. Since there is no prior practice or a mechanism to compensate for restricted land use under tower footings, NTDC is seeking an approval from its Board of Directors on this to comply with this requirement of ADB's SPS (2009), the MFF's Updated LARF and Loan and Project Agreements.

6. **Subproject categorization:** The subproject does not involve dislocating AHs from their housing or causing LAR impact on 10% or more of their income generating resources.³ Thus, the subproject impacts have been deemed insignificant and the subproject has been classified as IR category B following SPS (2009).⁴ 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.

7. **Cut-off-Date:** The impact assessment and census of AHs was completed on June 8, 2022. Hence, June 8, 2022, has been formally established as the cut-off date for this subproject. The cut of date has been formally communicated to the AHs during and through the public consultations meetings and focus groups discussions carried out during the census and socioeconomic survey. Any 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.

8. **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. According to socio-economic survey (SES) and census of 137 AHs (which are comprised on 822 family members or APs), 48% of the APs are males and 52% are females. The average AHs' size is 6 persons. According to the complete census survey of the AHs, there are only 9 AHs whose income falls below the government fixed poverty line. They have been considered as vulnerable in this RP and shall be provided additional assistance allowance in accordance with the provision of the updated LARF 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.

9. **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. Additional consultations were carried out in preparing this new draft RP for the subproject in May – June 2022. In total, 32 consultation meetings (consisting of 224 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 consultant team assured

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

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.

10. **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.

11. **Entitlement Matrix:** The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements for the subproject-specific impacts 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>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. 5</p>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works.
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees
Temporary impact on temporarily 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"> Lease agreements to be signed between the AHs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land. Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state; and Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected ⁵	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact.	Farmers/ Titleholders/legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost, if available or Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs, or

5 The land permanently restricted under the tower footings/bases, as agreed in Updated LARF (2022) and approved RP, 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 LARPs/RPs 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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to market value of the affected land plot (tower footings)
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers lose work (formal or informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (10% or more of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and in addition to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops in addition to standard crop compensation)
	Land under tower footings ¹⁰	All AHs (including informal users of land/ squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation allowance (compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land) will be provided, if 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. 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. For tower footings, compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land as livelihood restoration allowance.
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders/ legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 allowance - 3 months OPL (at OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation) *

		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000 in 2015 prices).¹¹
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"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. 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.
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"> 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). 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 3 tier3-tier schedules. Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3rd tier installation works.
Trees	Trees affected. For TLs: inclusive of COI between the TL towers, and access roads	All AHs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost timber/ wood trees, cash compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. 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"> 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. 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. Seedlings for all trees: compensation for the market value of the seedling (\$1 to \$3 according to type of tree as per LARF). 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.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All AHs (Including squatters, agriculture, and other workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption if loss is temporary.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at current OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation)
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All AHs need relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month as assessed at the time of compensation
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Vulnerable AHs as per definition of terms of this 2 nd Updated LARF (2022).	All vulnerable AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LARF and project/component specific LARP prepared in accordance with SPS 2009 will apply to any unanticipated LAR impacts.
*To update based on CPI at the time of payment. Any older referenced OPL will be also CPI adjusted.			

12. **Resettlement budget and financing plan:** The total estimated resettlement budget has been calculated as PKR 31.8 million (0.16M \$). This amount includes the costs of compensation payment for (i) restricted land use under tower footing is PKR 0.73 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 (source in Annex IV). (ii) crops loss compensation is PKR. 16.18 million, (iii) trees loss compensation is PKR. 10.08 million, (iv) sapling cost is Rs.0.042 (v) vulnerability allowance is PKR.0.54 million, (v) monitoring cost is PKR.1.38 million, and (vi) contingencies cost is PKR 2.89 million. The costs of affected assets have been determined based on the current market rates of 2021-2022 obtained from the concerned government departments. 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, administration and RP 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 at least 10% of contingencies.

13. **Institutional arrangements:** Project Management Unit (PMU) under the 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 Tranche 4 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 main section of this RP on the "Institutional Arrangements".

14. **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 T/L 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 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.

15. **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 a 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.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

16. **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 2nd 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 16).

17. **Scope of Tranche 4: Subprojects, contract packages and lots:** Scope of tranche 4 comprises of the following five subprojects:

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) 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 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;

- (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

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

18. This draft Resettlement Plan (RP) has been prepared for the Subproject 1 201A Lot-I: Turnkey contract for In/Out of 220kV D/C TL Jamshoro at Mirpur Khas New Substation (67 kilometers (km)). The RP has followed the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) on Involuntary Resettlement and the applicable national/provincial laws 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, and has been prepared based on the following factors: (a) draft design of the proposed TL from Hala road Jamshoro to Mirpur Khas substation, (b) detailed site visits and social impact assessment conducted for entire alignment of route including (c) 100% census of affected households (AHs) and inventory of losses (IOL), value of losses based on the current market rates/replacement costs, public consultations including a socioeconomic survey (SES) involving 100% of all 137 AHs. The NTDC will update this draft RP based on the detailed engineering design (DED) and final route of TL, which will be completed within one month after mobilization of the turnkey Contractor. The updated final RP shall be implemented after NTDC endorses and ADB approves it.

19. **Scope of Subproject 201-A Lot 1:** The subproject covers construction of 220kV TL from Jamshoro to Mirpur Khas New Substation. According to the design documents prepared at this draft RP preparation stage, the TL's will be in total 67 km and include installation of 201 towers in total. The construction will consist of TL installation works (i.e., excavation/ foundation; towers erections and stringing works). The 201 towers will be constructed at a distance (span) of about 300m - 350m. 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 225m² (i.e., 15m x 15m). The height of towers (220 kV) ranges from 30m to 40m.

20. **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 201 towers to be installed, 21 towers will be located on private barren lands while the remaining 180 towers will be located in private agricultural cropped lands. There will be in total of 137 affected households (AHs) and 822 affected persons (APs) with family members of total 137 AHs.

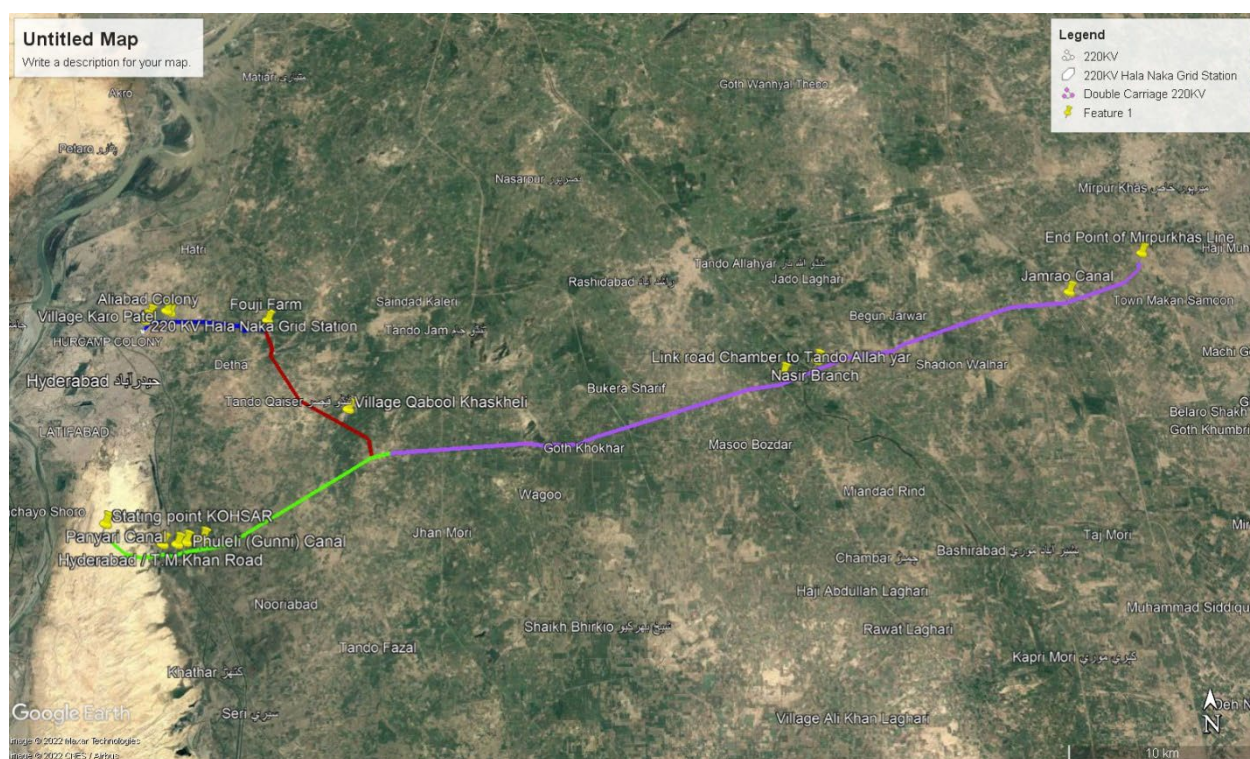
21. **Project design and construction approach:** This draft RP is prepared in accordance with the (a) updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) of MFF2 (LARF is being updated and disclosed on ADB website in October 2022), (b) draft engineering design and proposed route of TL, (c) 100% census of AHs and inventory of losses, socioeconomic survey of AHs and the project area, replacement costs and current market value of affected assets, (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 of the TL 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). 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.

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

- 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;
- Efforts were made to select an alignment, where demolishing of both private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided;
- Efforts were made to shift the alignment away from the settlements for the smoothly functioning of household activities; and
- Impacts on the agriculture land and trees were minimized.

23. **Width of Right of Way (ROW):** The corridor of impact (COI) is marked as 30 meters (15 meters on both sides of the TL centerline or axis and 9 meters height) while the ROW is the area that will be affected during stringing activities. The ROW will be physically demarcated at the time of detailed design survey. No structures construction and trees height will be allowed in the COI after completion of the project even compensation is paid for the trees falling under the proposed ROW, i.e., 30 meters. The acreage between tower spaces and footings were determined on ROW basis. The TL route ROW will be physically demarcated at time of detailed design survey.

Figure 1.2: Route of Transmission Line, Jamshoro- Mirpur Khas



2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

24. 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 disaggregated by gender.

2.1 Impact assessment and draft RP preparation methodology

25. 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 137 AHs was carried out based on the draft design to identify all AHs and APs (APs with 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), 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 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 (source indicated in Annex IV). 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.
- f. 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.
- g. **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.

26. In preparation of this draft, in total 32 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 XV.

27. **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 census surveys and DMS (Detailed Measurement Survey). The field surveys were conducted from September 2016 and April 2017 and updated in May-June 2022. 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 08 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

28. As mentioned above, total length of the TL is 67 km and total towers to be constructed are 201 of which 180 towers will be located in the private agricultural cropped lands (322.41 acres) and 21 towers will be located on private barren land (22.29 acres). Permanent land acquisition is not involved in this subproject except for the tower footing where 0.199 acres of land will be restricted permanently and compensated. **The works for towers foundations, towers erection, and stringing of wires will result to (i) permanently restricted land use under the towers footings in 0.199 acres (0.78 acre agricultural land⁶ and 0.21-acre barren land), (ii) temporarily affecting a total of 344.7 acres of land comprising of 322.41 acres is private agricultural crop lands⁷ and 22.29 acres of completely barren land, and (ii) felling of 1325 trees.** The details of the resettlement impacts based on DMS are provided in Annexes III-XIII.

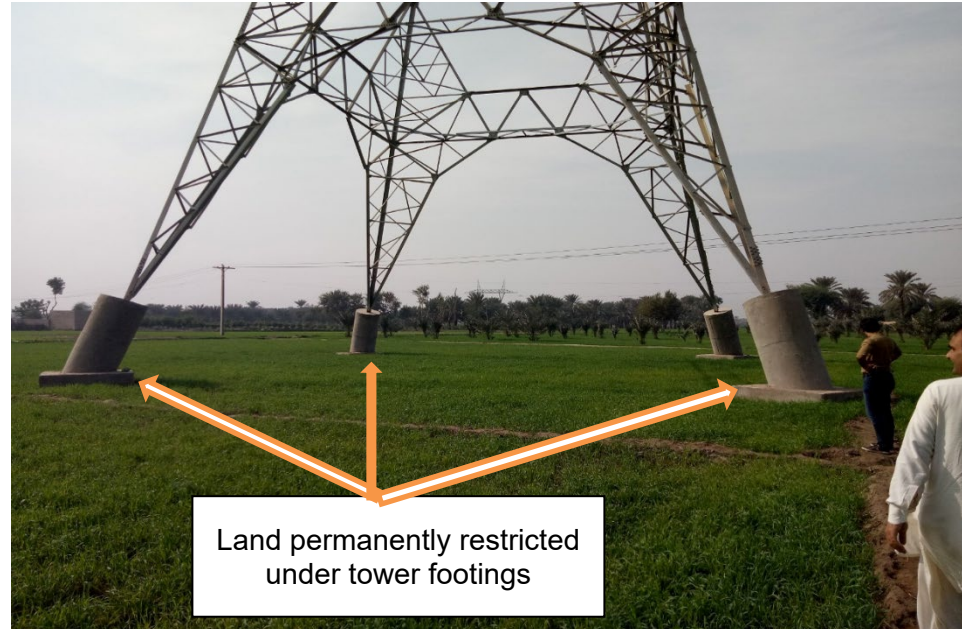
- (i) **Towers' foundations:** (i) for straight towers: 23 meters x 23 meters = 529 m² (0.131 acres), and (ii) for angle towers: 23.5 meters x 23.5 meters = 552.25 m² (0.136 acres). This formula is based on the variation on different types of towers, and it may escalate up to 25 meters x 25 meters (625 m² 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 m² (or 0.309 acres) x 180 towers in private agricultural lands. That makes a total 55.62 acres of cropped areas.
- (ii) **Towers erection:** During erection of the 180 towers in the private agricultural lands, additional 100 m² of cropped areas are factored in each tower for equipment and workers movement. Resulting to 1,350 m² (0.334 acres) x 180 towers resulting to 60.12 acres.

6 The 0.78 restricted agricultural land makes 0.2% of 322.41 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.

7 The 0.78 restricted agricultural land makes 0.2% of 322.41 acres private agricultural crop lands affected, indicating the minor insignificant permanent land restriction on productive land and hence sever impact is not expected.

- (iii) **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 m² (0.346 acres) X 25 towers, ii) 155 m length of access route is assessed resulting 620 m² (0.153 acres) X 72 towers, iii) 65m length of access route is assessed resulting 260 m² (0.064 acres) X 52 and iv) 40m length of access route is assessed resulting 160 m² (0.039 acres) X 18 towers while none of the access route is required for 11 towers as the access route is already available. That is total 23.69 acres of cropped areas.
- (iv) **Tower footings:** Each tower footing will permanently restrict 4 m² thus for 201 towers, the total area of permanently restricted land is 804 m² (0.199 acres): Photos 1 and 2 show typical tower and the (i) unrestricted use of land under the tower and (ii) permanently restrict land under tower footages.
- (v) **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 135.6 acres excluding 23.69 acres of access road. As per the NTDC's design and construction unit, the COI of the 220 TL is considered 30 feet from tower to tower. Hence, the damages were assessed based on this standard.

Figure 1.2. Land under tower



29. The subproject will impact in total 137 AHs and 822 APs (822 with AHs' members). In total, nine of the total 137 AHs are vulnerable⁸ 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 AHs has 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 households with income lower 20,000 PKR). A total of 1,325 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	Actual AHs	Remarks
A. Tower Footing					
Land	Acres	804/0.199	43	43	Loss of access to land due to the land permanently restricted under towers footings.
B. Private agricultural land					
Tier 1 - Tower Base/Foundation					
Area cropped	Acres	55.62	65	65	Total no. of AHs
	Acres	23.69	12	12	
Trees	Nos	162	35	0	All are multiple count due to impacts on trees and crops.
Sub Total		79.31 acres	122	77	The actual AHs are 72 and 50 AHs are with multiple impacts of crop and trees
Tier 2 – Tower Erection					
Area cropped	Acres	60.12	75	10	Actual 10 affected by erection activity + 65 affected by foundation and erection activities.
Access route	Acres	23.69	12	0	All 12 are multicount and affected by foundation and erection activities.
Trees	Nos	41	8	0	Actual 0 + 8 all having multiple impacts of crop and trees
Sub Total		83.81 Acres	95	10	The actual AHs are 10 and 85 are with multiple impacts of crops and trees
Tier 3 – Stringing					
Area cropped	Acres	135.6	105	30	Actual AHs are 30 + 75 AHs of foundation and erection included in this total.
Access road	Acres	23.69	12	0	All 12 are multicount and affected by foundation and erection activities.
Trees	Nos	1122	67	0	All 67 AHs are having the multiple impacts of crop and trees.
Sub Total		159.29 acres	*184	30	Actual 30 + AHs having multiple impacts.
C. Barren Land					
Tower spotting	Acres	6.49	7	7	
Installation of TL	Acres	15.8	13	13	
Sub Total (B)		22.29	20	20	
C. Summary of LAR Impacts by Type					

⁸ Vulnerability was calculated on the bases of 100% census of all affected households conducted in May-June 2022. These AHs are having their monthly income below the poverty level (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	Actual AHs	Remarks
1. Private agricultural land					
Area cropped - tower foundation, erection, and stringing	Acres	55.62+60.6+135.6 = 251.34	245	105	Actual 256 + 350 having multiple impacts of crop and trees.
Access road	Acres	23.69+23.69+23.69=71.07	36	12	
Total	Acres	322.41	281	117	Actual are AHs are 12 while 24 AHs are multicount
3. Barren Land					
Tower spotting and installation of TL	Acres	6.49 + 15.8 = 22.29	20	20	
3.Restricted land under tower footage	Acres	0.1.99	43	-	All 43 AHs are multicount
4. Trees					
Trees	Nos	162 + 41 + 1122 = 1,325	110	-	
4. TOTAL			454	137	
Private agricultural land + barren land+ Restricted land under tower footage	Acres	322.89 + 22.29+0.199 = 344.899	454	137	The actual AHs are 137, and 317 AHs are with multiple impacts of crops and trees and tower footage

2.3 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	79.31	77	5 AHs are multicount who are losing their crop at foundation stage
b) Erection	83.81	87	77 AHs are multicount who are losing their crops at foundation stage.
c) Stringing	159.29	117	87 AHs of foundation and erection are included.
Grand Total (a), (b)& (c)	322.41	281	117 AHs are actual whose crop is affected.

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

Table 2.3: Affected Area by Crop Type

Type of crops	Cropping pattern (%)	Crop area in acres
Wheat	25	82
Jawar	21	66.41
Loosen	17	56
Vegetables	19	61
Cotton	14	43
Rice	04	14
Total	100	322.41

2.3.1 Affected Trees

31. Table 2.4 provides the breakdown of the total 1325 private trees that will need to be cut due to installation of T/L. There are 955 wood/timber trees that include Acacia (kikar), Sissoo

(sheesham), neem, and Eucalyptus. A total of 370 fruit trees such as Mangoes, bananas, Lemon and Beer will be cut.

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

Description of Wood Trees	Up to 5inch (Width)	Between 6-12inch (Width)	Between 13-30 inch (Width)	Total Tress
Sheesham (Tali)	0	6	10	16
Eucalyptus (Safida)	0	11	22	33
Kikar	174	456	261	891
Neem	7	0	8	15
Total	181	473	301	955

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	90	14	0	104
Mangoes	44	21	160	225
Papaya	4	2	8	14
Guava	0	0	8	8
Beer	0	0	8	8
Lemon	0		11	11
Total	138	37	195	370

2.4 Assessment of resettlement impacts

32. 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.

33. 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 price rates 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 not identified) shall be received from the Building and Works department (as did now). After making the assessment of damages the case is submitted to Sub-Divisional Officer (SDO) NTDC. The SDO verified the assessment and submit it to Executive Engineer (EN) NTDC, for further submission to concerned Project Director. ESIC/CSC role is not defined during this process. The assessment of damages and compensation amounts is prepared for each individual AH (Table 2.1-2.3). If the damages assessment report for AH is within the financial limit of Project Director (PKR: 40,000/-) then approval is granted by the Project Director. Otherwise, the case is submitted to the concerned Chief Engineer for approval.

34. After getting approval of the damages assessment report, the Project Director will send the case to NTDC Finance Section to get approval of the compensation vouchers. The approved compensation vouchers will be sent to Contractor for issuance of cheques in favor of AHs. The compensation voucher will include the compensation amount, procedure for claim or encashment

in chosen bank. The Contractor will do the payment to AHs through the “provisional sum” After payment of compensation, the contractor submits the request to NTDC for reimbursement along with “Request for issuance of cheque” submitted by NTDC to contractor. Here, the ESIC has given the role to verify the compensation payment receipts made by the contractor. Hence, ESIC with the support of CSC verify the payment receipts for the reimbursement to contractor.

2.4.1 Vulnerable People

35. As per the census survey, the subproject has the impact on 9 AHs which are identified as vulnerable due to poverty (see factors for vulnerability in definition of terms hereto). These 9 AHs have income lower than the government fixed minimum wage rate, i.e., PKR. 20,000/month for the financial year 2021-22. As per AH’s census and social-economic surveys, nine 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-XIV.

2.4.2 Indigenous People

36. Consultant 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,

2.4.3 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.

2.4.4 Impact Severity

38. There is none of the AHs who will lose 10% or more of their productive crop areas or fruit trees. There are no any formal or informal tenants or any lease holders involved in the land under the subproject. The 0.78 restricted agricultural land makes 0.2% of 322.41 acres private agricultural crop lands affected, indicating the minor insignificant permanent land restriction on productive land and hence sever impact is not expected.

2.4.5 Temporary leasing of land for contractor camps

39. Temporary leasing of land will be required for the contractor during project implementation phase to establish the construction camps office and workshops etc. The land needed for setting up the contractor’s office, residential quarters for contractor’s staff/workers, workshop of equipment, vehicles and borrow/spoils deposit areas will be taken by contractor through negotiation with the landowners in the form of lease agreement 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.

3 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 impacts of land and asset acquisition on the people and communities affected 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 137 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 year 2021-22. 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-I). 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 67 km passes through 19 villages, 6 *tehsils* (Qasimabad, Latif Abad, Tando M. Khan, Chamber, Jhando Mari and Shujababd) and 3 districts Hyderabad, Tando Allah Yar and Mirpur Khas districts of Sindh Province, Pakistan.

3.3 Profile of the Respondents

3.3.1 Ethnicity Groups

45. The social-economic surveys and the data analysis provided below, is based on the surveys sample of 100% (total 137) AHs. Table 3.1 shows that majority, of total 137 AHs, 78

(57%) of AHs are from rural area compared to the semi urban and urban area of 37 AHs (27%) and 22 AHs (16%) respectively.

Table 3.1: Settlement Types

S. No	Settlement Type	HHs Surveyed	%Surveyed
1	Rural	78	57
2	Semi Urban	37	27
3	Urban	22	16
Total		137	100

3.3.2 Demography and Population

46. As per field survey, the total population of 137 AHs are 822 and among them 48% (398) of the members are male while 52% (424) are females.

3.3.3 Family Size

47. As per social survey, the average family size in the subproject area is 6 persons.

3.3.4 Age Structure

48. The data regarding the distribution of APs by age categories indicates that around 62% of household members are up to 45 years old while the remaining 38% are above 45 years of age.

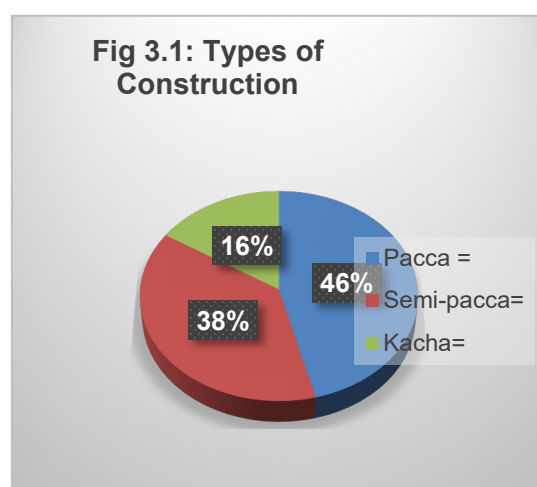
3.3.5 Literacy Level

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, 29% respondents are reported as illiterate while 71% are literate.

3.4 Housing and Economic Condition

3.4.1 Habitation

50. The AHs houses classified into three categories i.e., “pacca”, “semi pacca” and kacha as reflected in Fig 3.1. Pacca houses 46% (63 AHs) are constructed with bricks, cement and concrete having wooden and steel doors and windows. Semi pacca houses are 38% (52 AHs) made of bricks (mixed with mud) and their roofs are mostly of wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. Meanwhile, 16% (22 AHs) are reported as kacha (made of mud and roofs are covered with wood and plastered with mud). The field investigation shows that 98% (134 AHs) of the respondents live in self-constructed shelters. Also, all (100%) house properties are owned by men. None of the women in the area own house property.



3.4.2 Toilet Facility

51. Toilet facilities are available in houses of 92% (126 AHs), while 8% (11 AHs) engage in open defecation in fields. It has been observed that 86% (120 AHs) of households have flush latrine and 12% (17 AHs) have pit latrines.

3.4.3 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 58% (79 AHs) of AHs own a television. Another indicator of household socioeconomic status is ownership 17% (23 AHs) of a computer and availability of an internet connection. A refrigerator is available in 32% (44 AHs) of the households, electric fan is available to 72% (99 AHs) while 27% (37 AHs) have a washing machine. Motorcycles are the most common means of transportation in the subproject area with 46% (63 AHs) of respondents owning a motorcycle while 12% (16 AHs) own a car.

Table 3.1: Possession of Household Goods

Item	Households	Item	Households	Item	Households
Mobile Phone	100%	Television	58%	Car	12%
Electric Fan	72%	Refrigerator	32%	Motorcycle	46%
Washing Machine	27%	Computer	17%	-	-

Source; Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

3.4.4 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.

3.4.4.1 Household Income

54. Survey data presented in Table 3.3 shows that the monthly average income of the respondents is Rs.57485. However, in term of income category, 7% (9) of the AHs have their monthly income less than Rs. 20,000/-, 36% earn in between Rs. 20, 000 - 35,000, 28% of the AHs earns up to 75,000/month. Whereas 29% of the surveyed households' 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	9	7
2	20,000- 35,000	50	36
3	35,001- 75,000	38	28
4	Above - 75,000	40	29
	Total	137	100

Source: Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

3.4.4.2 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	9	7
2	20,001 – 35,000	64	47
3	35001 – 75,000	42	31
4	Above 75,000	22	15
Total		137	100

Source: Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

3.4.5 Accessible 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	102	74%
2	Sui-Gas	36	26%
3	Water Supply	42	31%
4	Sewerage/Drainage	46	34%
5	Hospital	58	42%
6	School	52	38%
7	Road	48	35%

Source: Field Survey conducted during May – June 2022

57. Table 3.4 indicates that 74% 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 26% of the AHs. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 31% with most of the people relying on groundwater, extracted either manually through hand pump or electrically through the electric pump. Similarly, 34% of the AHs have access on the sewerage and drainage system while 66% 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 42% and 38% 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.

3.4.6 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	23	17
2	5 – 15 acres	30	21
3	15.1 – 25	38	28
3	> 25 acres	46	34
	Total	137 AHs	100

59. The table indicates the small landholding in the project as 15% of the AHs have the holding below 5 acres, 19% AHs having 5-15 acre of land, 20% AHs have the landholding up to 25 acres, while 46% of households have a land holding more than 25 acres.

3.4.7 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.

4. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

61. This chapter describes the project stakeholder's 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 project LAR 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, 34 consultation and information disclosure meetings with participation of total 168 APs (112 men and 56 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"> • Formal consultative meetings
2	AHs	Landowners. there are no squatters/informal users identified.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal/informal meetings • Focus group discussions • Individual interviews
3	Communities	Residents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal/informal meetings • Individual interviews

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 findings and compensation package 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-XV. These consultations will be continued by the project staff throughout the project cycle. To hold the meetings, APs from 2 to 3 villages were informed one day before to assemble in the mosque or school or on the *dera* (common sitting place) of the 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 32 consultations (consisting of 224 participants) were carried out with the AHs/APs and other local community to share the information about the sub-project and record their concerns/ feedback associated with this sub-project. In this context, the APs shared their point of view regarding payment on the loss of their land, crops and trees, as most of the local people had their concerns regarding the true valuation of loss assets for compensation.

64. List of public consultations carried out in the villages of sub-project and their 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	20-07-2016	Haji M. Moosa Shoro	6	Tower will depreciate the value of land. Good compensation rate should be given to APs
2	03-09-2016	Hoosri District Hyderabad.	10	Compensation should be at par with the market rate
3	05-09-2016	Soomar Khaskheli	12	The life of their animal especially during rainy seasons are in danger sue to Electrocutation
4	06-09-2016	Boraro	3	Good material is not used while the construction of TLs resultantly the electric wire is broken.
5	07-09-2016	H. Bux Thora	5	Job should be provided to locals
6	08-09-2016	Chattan Aresar	7	NTDC should share the contract number to contact them during emergency
7	09-09-2016	Ahmed Khan Lashari	10	NTDC should share the payment schedule well advance
8	10-09-2016	Jafar Senhar	7	Payments are often delayed in government sector
9	11-09-2016	Abdullah Mangrio	6	NTDC should make the payment at their doorsteps
10	12-09-2016	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	9	Concession should be provided to AHs in the electricity bill
11	18-09-2016	Miandad Junejo	09	Construction work should be started after the harvesting season
12	19-09-2016	Basheer Memon	10	Job should be provided to locals
13	13-04-2017	Choudhry Nizamuddin	6	Crop assessment should be made in the presence of the landowners
14	14-04-2017	Lalanr Khaskheli	12	Give a good amount of compensation

Sr/No.	Date	Location/ Venue	No. of Participants	Major concerns and feedback
15	28-06-2022	Sidique Memon	06	The compensation should be provided for the access route
16	28-05-2022	Doulat Laghari	05	Local movements should not be hindered during construction
17	28-05-2022	Hayat Laghari	07	NTDC should give the land compensation as well
18	28-05-2022	Paban Shareef	05	The compensation should be provided for the access route
19	02-6-2022	H. Muhammad Musa	05	Government should provide the drinking water schemes in the area
20	02-6-2022	Soomar Khaskheli	8	Skill development program should be launched for the locals
21	02-6-2022	Paban Shareef	7	The contractor should be bound to hire the local labors
22	03-6-2022	Haji Bux Thora	6	Local movements should not be hindered during construction
23	03-6-2022	Village "Haji M. Moosa Shoro	5	NTDC should do the measures to protect the people especially children and animal from electrocution
24	04-06-2022	Chuttan Aresar	9	NTDC should provide training to locals to face the emergency situation especially how to deal with electrocution and breaking of wire, and so on.
25	04-06-2022	Miandad Junejo	6	Compensation should be at market rate
26	05-06-2022	Ghulam Hyder Shah	6	Work should be timely completed
27	05-06-2022	Urs Dars	4	NTDC should follow the section approach during the construction
28	06-06-2022	Soomar Khaskheli	6	NTDC should minimize the LAR impacts by opting the design alternative
29	06-06-2022	Doulat Laghari	8	NTDC should give the land compensation as well
30	06-06-2022	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	10	The compensation should be provided for the access route
31	07-06-2022	Jafar Senhar	5	Government should provide the drinking water schemes in the area
32	07-06-2022	Ahmed Khan Lashari	4	The impact of electromagnetic induction increases during the rainy days
Total			224	

4.3 Summary of AHs concerns and the project teams responses

65. 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 and severely AHs. This will be ensured through a clause in the civil works contract and will be reflected in internal and external monitoring. 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
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 added in the civil works bidding documents.	Contractor & NTDC
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	Contraction 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 Contactors 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

4.4 Meetings with the Government Officials

66. 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.

67. 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

68. 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.

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

4.5.1 Women's Fears and Concerns About the Project

70. A few women from AHs (among the AHs) were un-aware about the subproject. Their 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

71. 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

72. 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.

73. 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 by 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.

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

74. An integrated project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) at project level for environment and social concerns is established under MFF 2 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-17). 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.

75. 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

76. The first tier of GRM is at PMU to resolve all grievances and complaints during 21 days. The GRC members at PMU 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-P.
- (iv) Representative of Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) as member.
- (v) Representative from CSC.
- (vi) Any notable personality from the area to be nominated as GRM member in writing by the District Administration in consultation with the community prior to detail design preparation.

5.2 GRC at NTDC Headquarter Level

77. 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

78. The following will be the GRM procedure:

- a) AHs 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 and NTDC website. AHs can submit Intake form directly 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 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-PMU 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.

Table 5.1: Showing the Grievance redress process

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

79. PMU will install a complaint box in the office and Contractor will install a box in field office, and PMU assign a dedicate a telephone number for registration of complaints. PMU will also designate a staff who will be focal point to record the complaints and report to PMU and concerned offices. A comprehensive grievance redress process regarding land compensation and other compensation is described in table 5.1.

80. **Court:** If the project-level GRM will not be able to resolve the grievance or the complaining party is not satisfied with the decision, it shall be resolved as per law and court order of Pakistan which will be outside of the project GRM scope. The GRC 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. Implementing the GRC's decision will be contractually binding on the contractor.

81. 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

82. 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).

83. 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](tel:+6326324444) (+632) 636 2086 amcro@adb.org

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

6. LEGAL POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 General

85. 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.

86. 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).

87. 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

88. 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.
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.

Sections of Act	Salient Features of the Sections
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

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Reconciliation Measures to Address Gaps on ADB funded projects
TA 1885: It provides that land for tower construction or under a TL is not to be acquired or compensated if the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. It provides compensation only for temporary impacts on crops and trees.	Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated whether rural or urban, including for permanent restriction of land use imposed by the project.	NTDC will implement the approved updated LARPs/RPs and pay the compensation to AHs for permanent land use restriction under the tower footings regardless barren or cultivated. The full payment of AHs as per updated approved LARPs/RPs verified by EMC and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no-objection for commencement of civil works for tower footings
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
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.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Reconciliation Measures to Address Gaps on ADB funded projects
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
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 impacts, including	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. 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 value, either through the replacement of land or structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the APs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.
 - j. 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.
 - k. For land permanently acquired and or restricted, qualified valuation experts will be engaged to assess the value of all lost assets as per replacement cost basis.
 - l. In case of any conflict between applicable national laws and LAR principles, The ADB's SPS 2009 will prevail.
 - m. As agreed with APs in consultation meetings, all lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored or newly provided at relocation sites.
 - n. 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.
 - o. All APs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
 - p. Relocated APs will receive secure tenure to replacement land, better housing, transitional support and access to civic infrastructure and services.
 - q. 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.
 - r. disclose all safeguard documents and reports (such as LARF, RPs, LAROs, SDDR, SSSMRs).

96. Schedule of construction and payment to AHs will be monitored internally by NTDC and reports submitted to ADB on a quarterly basis, which shall be verified by external monitoring agency (EMA) as per specifics provided in para 136 hereto and second Updated LARF (2022). The purpose of internal and 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 website of NTDC and ADB.

7. 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, or will be impacted by land restrictions, 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 8 June 2022 has been announced during the consultation meetings held with AHs and local people 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.

6.7 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 201-A. The current market rates are obtained from the respective departments (Annex-II & III).

7.2.1 All other Assets and Incomes

Agricultural Land Impacts will be compensated as follows:

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

Leaseholders/ tenants of public land will receive rehabilitation in cash equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of three years). Encroachers/squatters will instead be rehabilitated for land use loss through a special self-relocation allowance (in addition to any other allowance) equivalent to one year of agricultural income or through the provision of a free or leased replacement plot comparable in area, productivity and location to the plots lost.

- b) **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 tracks), refer to EM on temporary impacts on crops.
- c) **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)
- d) **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. **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.

101. **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).

102. 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.

103. 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. Updated rates shall be applied if payment is delayed.

104. Compensation and rehabilitation entitlements for AHs under this RP are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix (Table 7-1) based on provisions of second Updated 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. 9</p>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (<i>Registered or not</i>)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works.
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for all damaged crops and trees
Temporary impact on temporarily arable or non-	Land required	All owners of rented land/lease holders (with and without title)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease agreements to be signed between the AHs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land.

9 The land permanently restricted under the tower footings/bases, as agreed in Updated LARF (2022) and approved RP, 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 LARPs/RPs 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.

arable land outside of the works subproject's ROW	during civil		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state; and Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land.
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected ⁹	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact.	Farmers/ Titleholders/legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost, if available or Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS, free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs, or Rehabilitation allowance equivalent to market value of the affected land plot (tower footings)
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers lose work (formal or informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (10% or more of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and in addition to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (Registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops in addition to standard crop compensation)
	Land under tower footings ¹⁰	All AHs (including informal users of land/ squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation allowance (compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land) will be provided, if 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. 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. For tower footings, compensation at market rate plus 15% CAS for the restricted land as livelihood restoration allowance.

Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders/ legalizable users	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation at replacement cost based on market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 allowance - 3 months OPL (at OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation) *
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/or a self-relocation allowance (<i>Rs. 15,000 in 2015 prices</i>).¹¹
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"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation, and transaction costs. 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.
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"> 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). 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 3 tier3-tier schedules. Any additional damage may be assessed and paid based on actual losses after completion of the 3rd tier installation works.
Trees	Trees affected. For TLs: inclusive of COI between the TL towers, and access roads	All AHs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lost timber/ wood trees, cash compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. 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"> 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. 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.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seedlings for all trees: compensation for the market value of the seedling (\$1 to \$3 according to type of tree as per LARF). 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.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All AHs (Including squatters, agriculture, and other workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one-year income if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at current OPL/month as assessed at the time of payment of compensation)
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All AHs need relocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month as assessed at the time of compensation
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Vulnerable AHs as per definition of terms of this 2 nd Updated LARF (2022).	All vulnerable AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, wherever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All AHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LARF and project/component specific LARP prepared in accordance with SPS 2009 will apply to any unanticipated LAR impacts.
*To update based on CPI at the time of payment. Any older referenced OPL will be also CPI adjusted.			

8. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

105. This section: (i) provides an itemized budget for all resettlement activities, including for the resettlement unit, staff training, monitoring and evaluation, and preparation of resettlement plans during loan implementation; (ii) describes the flow of funds (the annual resettlement budget should show the budget-scheduled expenditure for key items); (iii) includes a justification for all assumptions made in calculating compensation rates and other cost estimates (taking into account both physical and cost contingencies), plus replacement costs; and (iv) includes information about the source of funding for the resettlement plan budget. 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.

106. A total amount of compensation, calculated at current market rate (replacement costs as per current market rates fixed by the concerned government departments for the financial year 2021-2022) has been determined as PKR 31.8 million (0.16 M \$) payable to all the AHs, nine of which are vulnerable as determined based on the full census of AHs (Annexure XIV). Further details on impacts, APs, AHs, and payable compensation have been provided in Table 2.1 of this updated RP. For the land that will be permanently restricted under the towers' footings, is included in this RP though its approval is under process (by NTDC Board). 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 (source indicated in Annex IV). The rates shall be updated to the market rates of the year when the RP will be updated.

107. Compensation payments will be implemented according to tiers: (i) tier 1 – tower foundations and access roads; (ii) tier 2 – tower erection and access roads; and (iii) tier 3 – stringing and access roads. Further details on tier-wise compensation are provided in this Updated RP. List of APs for cropped areas and trees is attached as Annex-VI-XI.

108. **Foundation of towers:** A total of 77 AHs will be compensated for 79.31 acres of cropped area due to the tower foundations (55.62 acres) and access road (23.69 acres). It includes 12 AHs will be compensated for 23.69 acres of cropped area due to construction of access road.

109. **Erection of towers:** A total of 87 AHs will be compensated for 83.81 acres of cropped area due to tower erection (60.12 acres) and access road (23.69 acres). It includes 12 AHs that be compensated for 23.69 acres of cropped area due to construction of access road.

110. **Stringing of wires:** A total of 117 AHs will be compensated for 159.29 acres of cropped area for stringing of wire (135.6 acres) and access road (23.69 acres). It includes 12 AHs will be compensated for 23.69 acres of cropped area due to construction of access road.

8.1 Compensation

111. 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. The compensation costs in tables for fruit trees and the budget of this draft RP include the cost of tree

Table 8.1: Assessment of value of crop

Crops	Area (Acres)	Yield per acre 40kg	Price/40 kg (PKR.)	Total amount (PKR)	Amount per acre (PKR)
Wheat	82	25	1500	37500	3,075,000
Jawar	66.41	18	3200	57,600	3,825,216
Loosen	56	30	1800	54,000	3,024,000
Vegetables	61	20	3500	70,000	4,270,000
Cotton	43	15	2000	30,000	1,290,000
Rice	14	20	2500	50,000	700,000
Total Value of Crop	322.41	-	-	-	16,184,216

Source: Latest rate for 2021-22 obtained from the district government

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	-	6	24000	10	70,000	16	94,000
Eucalyptus (Safida)	0	-	11	66,000	22	198,000	33	264,000
Kikar	174	522,000	456	3,648,000	261	2,871,000	891	7041,000
Neem	7	14,000		0	8	32,000	15	46,000
Total							955	7,445,000

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 sapling	(Rs)
Bananas	12	24	35	19	117,000	6	5	2	1	42,000	-	-	104	6240	165,240
Mangoes	0	7	15	22	132,000	1	4	10	6	147,000	160	1920,000	225	33,750	2,232,750
Guava	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0		8	72,000	8	1120	73,120
Papaya	0	0	1	3	4,000	0	0	2	0	4,000	8	48,000	14	280	56,280
Beer	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	8	48,000	8	200	48,200
Lemon	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	11	99,000	11	660	99,660
Total	12	31	51	44	257,000	7	9	14	7	444,000	195	2187,000	370	42,250	2,675,250

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

112. 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. 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 .

113. 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 (source in Annex IV). The rates shall be updated to the market rates of the year when the RP will be updated.

114. For the updated LARP, this cost will be determined by qualified valuator.

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	180	0.178	712,000
Barren	0.0009884	4	0.021	21,000
Total			0.199	733,000

Source: based on market rate 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 IV).

8.3 Assistance Allowance

115. **Vulnerability allowances.** In total 9 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 2021-22 (Table 3.2). They will receive lump sum amount of Rs.60,000 each AH which makes the total **Rs. 540,000**.

8.4 Resettlement Budget

The resettlement budget is estimated for compensation to AHs for the sub-project identified impacts which are crops and trees, and land restricted permanently under tower footings. The total amount of LAR activities computed to be PKR.31.8 million (0.16M \$) as presented in Table 8.4.

8.5 Source of Financing

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

117. **Funds for payment of compensation to AHs:** Funds for compensation to AHs (prior to start of construction work) is made available under awarded bill of quantities (BOQ).

Table 8.4 Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (PKR.)	Amount	AHs (multiple counting for impact types)	Remarks
					(Million PKR.)		
A)	Tower footing (Restricted Land)						
	a) Agriculture land	Acres	0.178	4,000,000	0.71		
	b) Barren land	Acres	0.021	1,000,000	0.02		
	Sub Total (A)	Acres	0.199	-	0.73		
B)	Affected Crops						
	a) Tower Installation						
	i). Tower Base/Foundation	Acres	79.31	50,198	3.981	77	
	ii). Erection	Acres	83.81	50,198	4.21	87	
	b) Transmission Line						
	i) Stringing activity	Acres	159.29	50,198	8.0	117	Stringing activity at TL portion
	Sub Total (B)		322.41		16.18	281	The actual AHs are 137
C)	Affected Trees						
	Wood Trees	Nos.	955	-	7.45	59	
	Fruit Trees	Nos.	370	-	2.63	51	
	Cost of sapling				42,250		
	Sub Total (C)				10.048	110	
D)	Livelihood Assistance						
	Vulnerable allowance (below poverty line and 3 months payment equal to OPL PKR. 20,000/ month).	Nos.	9	60,000	0.54	9	
	Sub Total (D)		9		0.54	9	
E)	External Monitoring Agency @ 5%10	-	-	-	1,38		-
	Sub-total (A+B+C+D+E)	-	-	-	28.95		
	Contingencies @ 10%	-	-	-	2.89		
	Grand Total (PKR. M.)	-	-	-	31.8		
	Grand Total (\$ Us M.)				0.16		

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

¹⁰ Based on current contract and projects.

9. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

118. NTDC, as the executing agency, is 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 other relevant departments involved in RP implementation are provided below.

9.1 National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC), Project Management Unit

119. 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.

Contact person for RP Concern:

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

a) Environment and Social Impact Cell

120. 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 supported by subproject's managers and CSC . The ESIC has the following function and responsibilities:

- a) Oversee over-all social safeguards compliance.
- b) Prepare, update, implementation, internal monitoring, and disclosure of RPs.
- c) Maintain liaison with ADB regarding social safeguards requirements and reporting.
- d) Undertake damage assessments during project implementation.
- e) Preparation of inventory of losses.
- f) Coordinate with contractor on the detailed measurement surveys (DMS).
- g) Coordinate with the PMU on the valuation survey.
- h) Maintain a computerized/electronic LAR database.
- i) Disclosure of Draft RPs and Updated RPs to AHs.
- j) Conduct meaningful consultations with AHs.
- k) Participate in complaint resolution through GRC.
- l) In collaboration with PMU of each division, oversee distribute of compensation cheques to AHs.
- m) Prepare quarterly safeguards monitoring reports.
- n) Prepare implementation of the corrective action plan as and when required.
- o) 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
 Contact Information: Manager ESIC
 contact: 03357402302

121. 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

122. 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:

- a. Preparation and updating of social safeguards documents that include RP, Livelihood restoration plan and Corrective Action Plan and when required,
- b. Preparation of quarterly safeguards monitoring reports and provide special monitoring reports if and when required.
- c. Established and maintain LAR database containing AHs information, inventory of losses, compensation amount and payments status.
- d. 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;
- e. Provide input in finalization of NTDC's SOP.
- f. Support to PMU in ROW clearance, damage assessment, preparation of an inventory of losses, consultation with AHs and monitor distribution of compensation cheques to AHs, and
- g. grievance resolution, analysis, social safeguards monitoring and reporting

c) External Monitoring Agency

123. An independent external monitoring agency (EMA)¹¹. All monitoring reports will be disclosed in website of ADB and NTDC. The main responsibility of the EMA is to verify compliance 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. 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 safeguard requirements.

¹¹ May be a qualified external independent expert, academic institute, or NGO or panel of experts, or individual consultants) to be hired by the NTDC (PMU) to conduct the external monitoring and prepare reports.

d) Coordination with other government line departments

124. 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 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

125. ADB provides technical guidance to PMU/ESIC and the consultants 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

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

- a. Closely coordinate with NTDC, PMU, ESIC and CSC to finalize the route of transmission line including design and right of way (ROW) requirements.
- b. Assist ESIC and CSC in preparation of DED-based updated RPs for transmission lines.
- c. In coordination with PMU, deliver compensation payments to entitled AHs in line with ADB-approved Updated RP, secondly Updated LARF, and the subprojects updated final LARPs/RPs as per the mechanism described in paragraphs 10 and 13 hereto.
- d. Submit the invoice to NTDC along with confirmation of payment to AHs by the concerned commercial bank for reimbursement.
- e. 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.
- f. Strictly abide by NTDC's issuance of written notice of access to site/section of a site prior to start of civil works.
- g. Submit timely budget requests to NTDC for delivery of compensations to entitled AHs.
- h. 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

127. The APs committee (APC) will be formed at the sub-project level representing the participation from each village. DPCs will support implementation of and following:

- a. Interaction between the community/ AHs and the PMU
- b. Information disclosure and consultations
- c. Help in the completion of requisite documents for payment
- d. Ensure the payment of compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix/ RP.
- e. Redress complaints at local level;
- f. Any other issue related to AHs;

h) Grievance Redress Committees

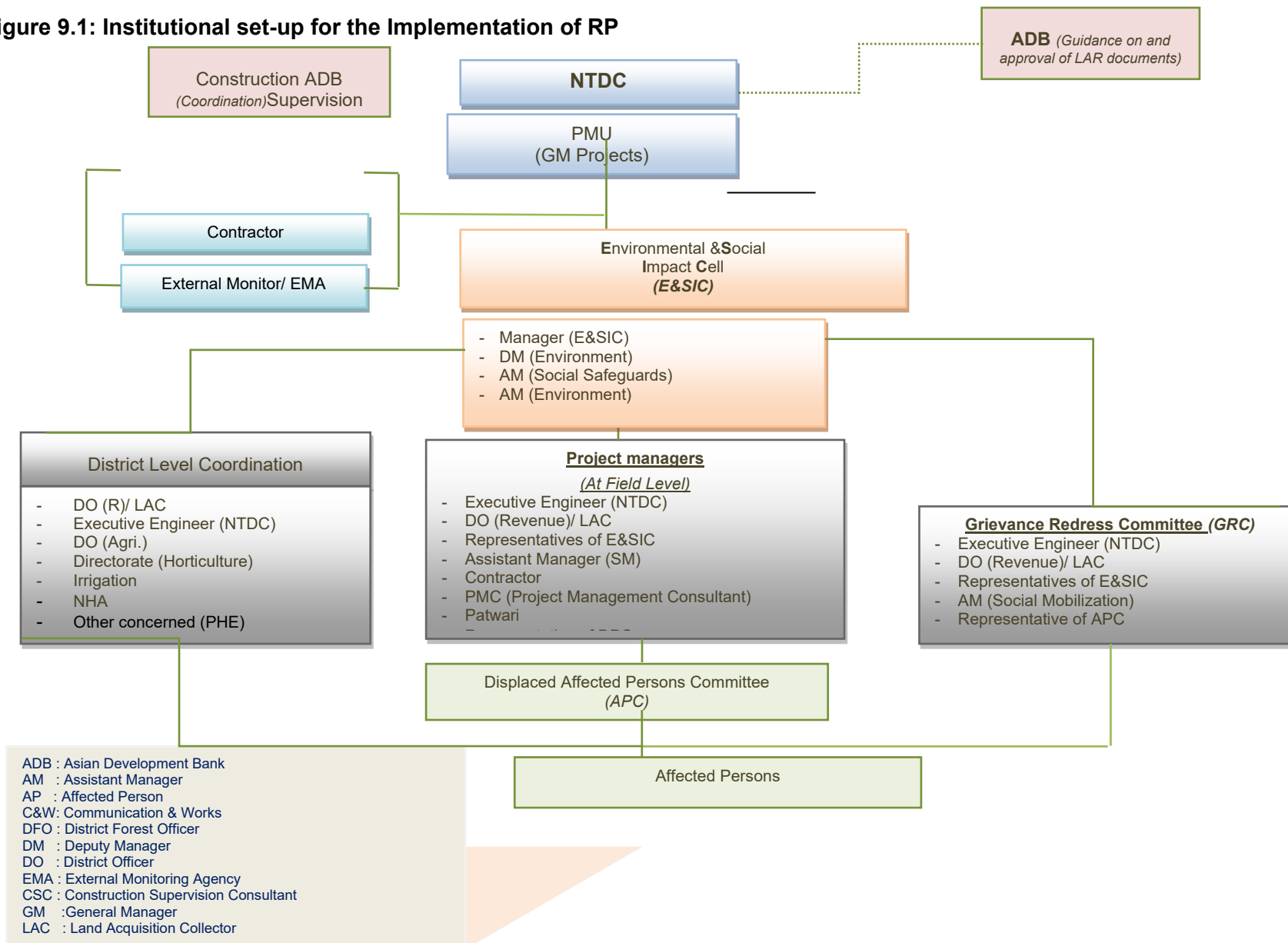
128. A two-tiered grievance mechanism has been available at NTDC to allow the DPs to contest and get resolved any issue concerning affected assets, ownership, and compensation related matters. First tier GRC at PMU level and second tier GRC at NTDC headquarter level.

129. PMU will ensure the GRM will be in place, receive and resolve the affected persons' 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

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

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



IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Implementation Process

131. **The draft RP will be updated and implemented after endorsement of NTDC and approval of ADB, in accordance with the RP implementations procedures and mechanisms that are adopted from the second Updated LARF (2022) of MFF, and the schedule provided in table 10.1 below. 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 APs will receive full compensations and allowances before acquiring their lands and commencement of the construction works.**

132. **Update and finalization of draft RP:** The subproject's draft RP shall be updated and finalised by PMU based on the final DED, final sites/alignments, complete census of AHs, land acquisition, inventory of losses (IOL), entitlement matrix, and other standard sections of a 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.

133. **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 EMA report 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 (XEN) NTDC, for approval by the Project Director. The Project Director after necessary verifications shall approve the amount for payment to AHs¹² 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

¹² 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 (para 13 hereto). 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 .

134. **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. PMU (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 APs on the list and submit bank records (or where applicable, other documentation) within 3 weeks to the employer as proof of payment to APs and request NTDC to reimburse actual cost as per contractual terms.

135. **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 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 LARP (or whole site LARP, 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 LARP 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 LARP. 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 1st tier. 13
 - (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;
 - (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

13 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.

be) for this 1st tier according to the approved updated LARP. 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) **2nd 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 LARP/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 2nd 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 2nd 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 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) **3rd 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 LARP 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 LARP/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 3rd 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 3rd tier according to the approved updated LARP. 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 3rd 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) LARP 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 LARP compliance report including the payment verification by EMA monitoring report will be submitted to ADB for review and acceptance. Once the LARP/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) Upon completion of the 3rd tier compensation payments and RP 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 will submit a sectional (or the whole Site, as the case may be) final LARP compliance report for ADB review and clearance for a corresponding subproject component.

- (x) **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 post-construction environmental monitoring report verifying lands restoration.

136. **Land restricted under tower footage:** The land permanently restricted under the tower footage/bases, as agreed in updated LARF, will be considered for compensation to landowners regardless of whether the land is barren or cultivated. Since, this provision 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 (Table 8.3. and 8.4 above). 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. A qualified valuator shall assess the compensation for land restriction.

137. 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.

138. **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 outline¹⁴ 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 CSC'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 LARP/RP have been complied with and compensations have been duly paid as per the LARP/RP following

¹⁴ These requirements have been already included for this package bidding and contractual documents.

3-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 LARP/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

139. 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	

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 2- tower foundation works (as per 3 tiers mechanism /section)	June 2023	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 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, PMU	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 for each 3 tiers of construction works	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 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	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 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 works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works	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 3-stringing works	Dates to be estimated in draft RP update based on detail design when according to the detail design estimated period of	PMU and EMA	EMC will validate the internal monitoring report to be prepared by ESIC/PMU

	construction works/sections of TL will be known for each 3 tiers of construction works		
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		
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
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

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 General

140. 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.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

141. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU/ESIC with support of CSC. The results will be presented in the semi-annual internal monitoring safeguard 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 the PMU in order 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, 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; land for land compensation (if any)
- e) Gender targets for women's recruitment and training
- f) Equal employment opportunities for AHs in particular vulnerable AHs and AHs who experience severely impact
- g) Equal pay for equal work regardless of gender, prohibition of child labor
- h) Income restoration activities, and status of grievance redressal

11.3 External Monitoring

142. External monitoring shall be conducted immediately after the payment of compensations as per approved RP and each phase of the 3-tiers/phased compensation payments mechanism (as per paragraph 131 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/phased compensations payment mechanism for TLs" hereto). This will be reviewed and subject of ADB approval as the condition to start civil works in LAR affected sections.¹⁵ 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.

¹⁵ 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

- (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 also 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.

143. 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.

144. 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.

11.4 Reporting requirements and disclosure

145. PMU/ESIC will prepare internal monitoring report on quarterly 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

Sr. No.	Type of Report	Reporting Period	Submits	Approves
1	Internal Monitoring Report	First week of each quarter	CSC-PMU	ADB
2	External Monitoring Report	As per 3-tier approach compensation payment/construction phase approach	EMA	ADB
3	Final Evaluation Report	On project completion	CSC-PMU	ADB

146. 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.

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: _____

Annexure - III

Evidence of Tree Rates

ردیف	15 سال کات 9 دیت	10 سال کات 15 سال	5 سال کات 10 سال	1 سال کات 5 سال	و د	نمبر
	15000	7000	4000	1000	میشم	1
	11000	3000	1200	500	بیر	2
	6000	3000	1200	1000	جاص	3
	15000	6000	4000	2000	نمر	4
	12000	7000	3000	1500	بیر	5
	20000	10000	6500	2500	بیر قلمی	6
	16000	11000	8000	3000	کجی	7
	17000	10000	7000	2500	مالنا	8
	12000	9000	5000	2500	لیمون	9
	15000	12000	9000	4500	زیتون	10
	15000	9000	6000	4000	سفود	11
	12000	5000	3000	1500	پیل	12
	15000	8000	5000	2500	لیسوز	13
	15000	8000	6000	3000	ابن دسی	14
	18000	12000	7000	3500	ابن قلمی	15

Annexure – IV

Land Compensation: Restricted Land Under Tower Footage

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 landowners have big land holdings 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	Mehran Housing scheme	Kohsar	0.000988422	988
	Tower No. 1-13	Kohsar	0.000988422	988
		Kohsar	0.000988422	988
		Kohsar	0.000988422	988
		Latifabad	0.000988422	988
		Latifabad	0.000988422	988
		Latifabad	0.000988422	988
		Latifabad	0.000988422	988
		Jamshoro	0.000988422	988
		Jamshoro	0.000988422	988
		Jamshoro	0.000988422	988
		Jamshoro	0.000988422	988
		Jamshoro	0.000988422	988
2	Muhammad Umer	Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 14-17	Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
3	M. Saqib Kaimkhani	Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 18 – 20	Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
4	M. Asif Shoro	Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 21 – 22	Haji Musa Shoro	0.000988422	3,954
5	Ali Ahmed Gopang	Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 23 -24	Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
6	Mir Manzoor Talpur	Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 25 -30	Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
		Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
		Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
		Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
		Boraro	0.000988422	3,954
7	Mir Manzoor Talpur	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 31 -34	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954

S#	Name	Village	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
		Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954
		Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954
8	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 35 – 37	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954
		Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	0.000988422	3,954
9	Ashraf khan kolai	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 38 – 40	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
		Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
10	Abdul Malik	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 41 -42	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
11	Liaqat Khawanr	Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No.43 -50	Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
12	M. Hussain Noorani	Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 51 – 53	Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
		Haji Bux Thora	0.000988422	3,954
13	Lal Muhammad Laghari	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower 54 – 56	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	0.000988422	3,954
		Muhammad Umer Panhwer	0.000988422	3,954
14	Haji Ghulam Hussain Jamali	Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 57 – 62	Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
		Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
		Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
		Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
		Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
15	Wadero Uzair	Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No 63 – 66	Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
		Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
		Majeed Uner	0.000988422	3,954
16	Pir Amjad Shah	Paban sharif	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 67 – 78	Paban sharif	0.000988422	3,954
		Paban sharif	0.000988422	3,954
		Paban sharif	0.000988422	3,954
		Paban sharif	0.000988422	3,954
		Paban sharif	0.000988422	3,954

[illegible]

S#	Name	Village	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
23	Qasim Lagari	Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No 112 -114	Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
24	Irfan Gul Magsi	Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 115 -119	Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
		Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
		Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
		Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
25	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 120 -121	Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
		Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
26	Dr. Rafiq khan	Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 122 -125	Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
		Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
		Soomar Khaskheli	0.000988422	3,954
27	Abdul Malik	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower 126 -129	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
		Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
		Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
28	Aijaz Ali Dhamach	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 130 -132	Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
		Jafar Senhar	0.000988422	3,954
29	Abdullah Mevo	Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 133 - 140	Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
30	Zulfiqar Mangrio	Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 141 - 146	Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
		Chattan Aresar	0.000988422	3,954
31	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 147 - 152	Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954

S#	Name	Village	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
32	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 153 - 156	Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
33	Ibraheem Laghari	Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 157 - 161	Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Hayat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
34	Pir A. Hameed Qureshi	Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 162 - 166	Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
		Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
		Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
		Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
35	Shoukat Halepoto	Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 167 - 171	Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
		Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
		Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
		Ahmed Khan Lashari	0.000988422	3,954
36	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 172 - 177	Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
37	Abdullah Mevo	Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 178 - 181	Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
38	Jalil Hakro	Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No 182 - 184	Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
		Doulat Laghari	0.000988422	3,954
39	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 185 - 190	Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
		Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
		Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954

S#	Name	Village	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
		Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
		Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
40	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
	Tower No. 191 - 193	Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
		Choudhry Nizamuddin	0.000988422	3,954
41	Khuda Dino	Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
	Tower No. 194 - 197	Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
		Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
42	M.Saleem	Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
	Tower No. 198 - 199	Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
		Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
43	Safdar	Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988
	Tower No. 200 - 201	Lalanr Khaskheli	0.000988422	988

Annexure – V

Crop Compensation (Tower Foundation)

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Nazar M Detho	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.5	18,750
2	Hafeez Shoro	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.85	31,875
3	Meer Solangi	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.38	14,250
4	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.45	16,875
5	Zulfiqar Shoro	Jamshoro	Wheat	1.25	46,875
6	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	Vegetable	0.50	35,000
7	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Vegetable	0.7	45,500
8	Shafi Muhammad	Haji Musa Shoro	Vegetable	0.55	38,500
9	A. Rehman	Haji Musa Shoro	Loosen	0.2	24,300
10	Ali Ahmed Zaunr	Haji Musa Shoro	Loosen	1.2	64,800
11	Khawand Bux Jahejo	Haji Musa Shoro	Wheat	0.45	16,875
12	Basheer Ahmed chandio	Haji Musa Shoro	Wheat	0.5	18,750
13	Muhammad Shameer	Haji Musa Shoro	Loosen	1.45	40,500
14	M. Asif Shoro	Haji Musa Shoro	Loosen	0.15	40,500
15	Muhammad Umer	Haji Musa Shoro	Vegetable	1.25	87,500
16	Sain Bux	Boraro	Loosen	0.8	40,500
17	Ali Ahmed Gopang	Boraro	Loosen	1.35	72,900
18	Abul Hassan	Boraro	Wheat	1.5	56,250
19	Aijaz Ali Dhamach	Boraro	Wheat	0.8	30,000
20	Mir Manzoor Talpur	Boraro	Wheat	0.55	20,625
21	Ali Hussain Shah	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	1.65	61,875
22	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	0.50	18,750
23	Siddique Panhwer	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	0.35	13,125
17	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	2.12	79,500
24	Kamber Leekhee	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	0.5	35,000
25	Ilyas Shaikh	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	0.5	35,000
26	Ali Raza Khoso	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	2.35	88,125
27	Lal muhammad laghari	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	0.5	18,750
28	Haji Ghulam Hussain Jamali	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.8	28,125
29	Haji Akber Memon	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.8	30,000
30	Mehmood Behrani	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.8	30,000
31	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.65	24,375
32	Dalo Khan Meghawar	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.3	12,000

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
33	Wadero Uzair	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.15	28,125
34	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Loosen	1.20	64,800
35	Sardar Shah	Majeed Uner	Loosen	0.85	24,300
36	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Loosen	2.5	135,000
37	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Loosen	0.75	40,500
38	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Loosen	0.45	24,300
39	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Wheat	0.65	24,375
40	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Wheat	0.5	16,875
32	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Wheat	0.65	24,375
33	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Loosen	0.4	20,520
34	Abdul Salam	Miandad Junejo	Loosen	0.8	43,200
35	Amanullah Memon	Basheer Memon	Loosen	0.85	45,900
36	Asif Iqbal	Basheer Memon	Loosen	0.45	24,300
37	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Loosen	0.90	48,600
38	Abdul Malik	Basheer Memon	Loosen	1.25	67,500
39	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Loosen	0.7	37,800
40	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Loosen	0.8	40,500
41	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Loosen	0.8	43,200
42	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Loosen	0.6	32,400
43	Abdullah Mevo	Lalanr Khaskheli	Wheat	0.7	24,375
44	Qasim Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Wheat	1.2	45,000
45	M.Siddique Kakepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Wheat	0.4	13,125
46	Gul Muhammad	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.45	16,875
47	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	1.25	46,875
48	M. Zafar Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.45	16,875
49	Jalil Hakro	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.80	30,000
50	Abul Hassan	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.75	28,125
51	Irfan Gul Magsi	Soomar Khaskheli	Vegetable	0.4	24,500
52	Haji M. Rahim Memon	Soomar Khaskheli	Loosen	1.2	64,800
53	Qasim Laghari	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	0.45	31,500
54	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Loosen	1.3	67,500
55	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	3.50	245,000
56	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	2.0	140,000
57	Zulfiqar Mangrio	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	0.4	24,500
58	Abdullah Mevo	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	1.45	101,500
59	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Wheat	3.5	129,375
60	Ibraheem Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	1.65	61,875

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
61	Noor Ahmed Leghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.5	18,750
62	Qasim Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.45	16,875
63	Jalil Hakro	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.65	24,475
64	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.8	30,000
65	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	Loosen	0.65	35,100
66	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.78	29,250
67	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Wheat	4.25	159,375
68	Rasool Bux Dall	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.8	30,000
69	Mir Zamin Hussain	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.5	18,750
70	Malik Asad	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.5	18,750
71	Mukhtar Ali	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.45	16,875
72	Lucman	Haji Bux Thora	Loosen	0.90	48,600
73	Chandar	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.5	18,750
74	Gulam Mustafa Junejo	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.45	16,875
75	Makhdoom Hussain Shah	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.38	14,250
76	M Nawaz Dhamach	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.85	31,875
77	M. Hussain Noorani	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	1.8	67,500
Total				79.31	3,730,170.00

Annexure – VI

Crop Compensation (Tower Erection)

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Nazar M Detho	Jamshoro	Cotton	0.35	10,500
2	Hafeez Shoro	Jamshoro	Cotton	0.88	26,400
3	Sain Bux	Jamshoro	Vegetable	0.48	25,920
4	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Vegetable	0.44	23,760
5	Zulfiqar Shoro	Jamshoro	Jawar	0.88	50,688
6	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	Jawar	0.50	28,800
7	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Cotton	0.67	20,100
8	Mehmood Behrani	Haji Musa Shoro	Cotton	0.34	10,200
9	M. Saqib Kaimkhani	Haji Musa Shoro	Cotton	0.45	13,500
10	Shafi Muhammad	Haji Musa Shoro	Cotton	0.66	19,800
11	Majeed Panjabi	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	0.77	38,500
12	Ali Ahmed Zaunr	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	0.76	38,000
13	Khawand Bux Jahejo	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	0.78	39,000
14	Basheer Ahmed chandio	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	0.54	27,000
15	Muhammad Shameer	Haji Musa Shoro	Jawar	0.65	37,440
16	M. Asif Shoro	Haji Musa Shoro	Jawar	0.35	20,160
17	Muhammad Umer	Haji Musa Shoro	Vegetable	0.98	68,600
18	Sain Bux	Boraro	Jawar	0.89	51,264
19	Ali Ahmed Gopang	Boraro	Jawar	0.45	25,920
20	Abul Hassan	Boraro	Jawar	0.74	42,624
21	Aijaz Ali Dhamach	Boraro	Jawar	0.44	25,344
22	Mir Manzoor Talpur	Boraro	Cotton	0.56	16,800
23	Ashraf khan kolai	Jafar Senhar	Cotton	0.33	9,900
24	Ahmed nahiyun	Jafar Senhar	Cotton	0.46	13,800
25	Mataro	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Jawar	0.98	53,508
26	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Jawar	0.87	47,502
27	Siddique Panhwer	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Jawar	0.86	46,956
28	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Jawar	1.86	101,556
29	Kamber Leekhee	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Cotton	0.50	35,000
30	Ilyas Shaikh	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	0.65	45,500
31	Ali Raza Khoso	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	1.67	116,900
32	Lal muhammad laghari	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	0.50	35,000
33	Haji Ghulam Hussain Jamali	Majeed Uner	Vegetable	0.75	52,500

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
34	Haji Akber Memon	Majeed Uner	Cotton	1.35	40,500
35	Mehmood Behrani	Majeed Uner	Cotton	0.65	19,500
36	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Cotton	0.65	19,500
37	Dalo Khan Meghawar	Majeed Uner	Cotton	0.28	8,400
38	Wadero Uzair	Majeed Uner	Cotton	0.75	22,500
39	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Cotton	1.20	36,000
40	Sardar Shah	Majeed Uner	Jawar	0.77	44,352
41	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Jawar	2.50	144,000
42	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Jawar	1.22	70,272
43	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Jawar	0.48	27,648
44	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Jawar	0.65	37,440
45	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Jawar	0.66	38,016
46	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Jawar	0.43	24,768
47	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Jawar	0.64	36,864
48	Abdul Salam	Miandad Junejo	Jawar	0.80	46,080
49	Amanullah Memon	Basheer Memon	Jawar	0.85	48,960
50	Asif Iqbal	Basheer Memon	Cotton	0.56	16,800
51	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Cotton	0.90	27,000
52	Abdul Malik	Basheer Memon	Cotton	1.25	37,500
53	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Vegetable	1.20	84,000
54	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Vegetable	0.75	52,500
55	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Vegetable	0.80	56,000
56	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Vegetable	0.60	42,000
57	Abdullah Mevo	Lalanr Khaskheli	Cotton	0.65	19,500
58	Qasim Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Jawar	1.20	69,120
59	M.Siddique Kakepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Jawar	1.42	81,792
60	Gul Muhammad	Soomar Khaskheli	Cotton	0.38	11,400
61	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Cotton	1.25	37,500
62	M. Zafar Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Cotton	0.91	27,300
63	Jalil Hakro	Soomar Khaskheli	Jawar	1.20	69,120
64	Abul Hassan	Soomar Khaskheli	Jawar	0.75	43,200
65	Irfan Gul Magsi	Soomar Khaskheli	Jawar	0.58	33,408
66	Haji M. Rahim Memon	Soomar Khaskheli	Jawar	1.20	69,120
67	Abdul Malik	Jafar Senhar	Jawar	0.92	52,992
68	Abul Hassan	Jafar Senhar	Vegetable	1.42	99,400
69	Aijaz Ali Dhamach	Jafar Senhar	Vegetable	0.88	61,600
70	Qasim Laghari	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	0.85	59,500

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
71	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Jawar	1.25	72,000
72	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Cotton	3.50	105,000
73	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Cotton	2.00	120,000
74	Zulfiqar Mangrio	Chattan Aresar	Jawar	1.35	77,760
75	Abdullah Mevo	Chattan Aresar	Jawar	2.45	141,120
76	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Jawar	3.45	198,720
77	Ibraheem Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Jawar	1.65	95,040
78	Noor Ahmed Leghari	Hayat Laghari	Jawar	0.50	28,800
79	Qasim Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Jawar	1.22	70,272
80	Jalil Hakro	Hayat Laghari	Cotton	0.65	19,500
81	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Cotton	0.80	24,000
82	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	Cotton	0.65	19,500
83	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	Cotton	0.78	23,400
84	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Cotton	4.25	127,500
85	Rasool Bux Dall	Paban sharif	Jawar	0.80	46,080
86	Mir Zamin Hussain	Paban sharif	Jawar	0.55	31,680
87	Malik Asad	Paban sharif	Jawar	1.42	81,792
Total				83.81	4,216,158

Annexure – VII

Crop Compensation (Wire Stringing)

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
1	Nazar M Detho	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.5	18,750
2	Hafeez Shoro	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.85	31,875
3	Sain Bux	Jamshoro	jawar	2.20	126,720
4	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Wheat	0.83	31,125
5	Zulfiqar Shoro	Jamshoro	jawar	2.50	136,500
6	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	Vegetable	1.50	105,000
7	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Vegetable	1.7	119,000
8	Mehmood Behrani	Haji Musa Shoro	Wheat	0.82	30,750
9	M. Saqib Kaimkhani	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	2.00	100,000
10	Shafi Muhammad	Haji Musa Shoro	Vegetable	1.55	108,500
11	Majeed Panjabi	Haji Musa Shoro	Loosen	1.45	78,300
12	Ali Ahmed Zaunr	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	1.20	60,000
13	Khawand Bux Jahejo	Haji Musa Shoro	Wheat	0.45	16,875
14	Basheer Ahmed chandio	Haji Musa Shoro	Wheat	0.50	18,750
15	Muhammad Shameer	Haji Musa Shoro	Rice	1.80	90,000
16	M. Asif Shoro	Haji Musa Shoro	Loosen	1.75	94,500
17	Muhammad Umer	Haji Musa Shoro	Vegetable	1.25	87,500
18	Sain Bux	Boraro	Loosen	1.80	97,200
19	Ali Ahmed Gopang	Boraro	Loosen	1.35	72,900
20	Abul Hassan	Boraro	Wheat	1.50	56,250
21	Aijaz Ali Dhamach	Boraro	Wheat	0.80	30,000
22	Mir Manzoor Talpur	Boraro	jawar	2.00	115,200
23	Ashraf khan kolai	Jafar Senhar	Wheat	0.83	31,125
24	Ahmed nahiyun	Jafar Senhar	Rice	1.50	75,000
25	Mataro	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	0.65	24,375
26	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	0.50	18,750
27	Siddique Panhwer	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Wheat	0.35	13,125
28	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Rice	1.20	60,000
29	Kamber Leekhee	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	2.0	140,000
30	Ilyas Shaikh	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Vegetable	1.5	105,000
31	Ali Raza Khoso	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Rice	1.45	72,500
32	Lal muhammad laghari	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	jawar	2.3	129,600
33	Haji Gh: Hussain Jamali	Majeed Uner	Wheat	1.25	46,875

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
34	Haji Akber Memon	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.8	30,000
35	Mehmood Behrani	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.8	30,000
36	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.65	24,375
37	Dalo Khan Meghawar	Majeed Uner	Wheat	0.32	12,000
38	Wadero Uzair	Majeed Uner	jawar	2.5	144,000
39	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Loosen	2	108,000
40	Sardar Shah	Majeed Uner	Loosen	1.45	78,300
41	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Loosen	2.5	135,000
42	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Loosen	2.35	126,900
43	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Loosen	1.15	62,100
44	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Wheat	0.65	24,375
45	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	jawar	2.45	241,120
46	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Wheat	1.07	40,125
47	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Loosen	1.38	74,520
48	Abdul Salam	Miandad Junejo	Loosen	1.38	74,520
49	Amanullah Memon	Basheer Memon	Loosen	1.85	99,900
50	Asif Iqbal	Basheer Memon	Loosen	1.45	78,300
51	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Loosen	1.9	102,600
52	Abdul Malik	Basheer Memon	Loosen	1.75	94,500
53	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Loosen	1.7	91,800
54	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Loosen	1.75	94,500
55	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Loosen	1.8	97,200
56	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Loosen	1.5	81,000
57	Abdullah Mevo	Lalanr Khaskheli	Wheat	0.65	24,375
58	Qasim Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Wheat	0.9	33,750
59	M.Siddique Kakepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Wheat	0.35	13,125
60	Gul Muhammad	Soomar Khaskheli	cotton	2	60,000
61	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	1.25	46,875
62	M. Zafar Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.45	16,875
63	Jalil Hakro	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.8	30,000
64	Abul Hassan	Soomar Khaskheli	Wheat	0.75	28,125
65	Irfan Gul Magsi	Soomar Khaskheli	Vegetable	1.7	119,000
66	Haji M. Rahim Memon	Soomar Khaskheli	Loosen	1.2	64,800
67	Abdul Malik	Jafar Senhar	cotton	2	60,000
68	Abul Hassan	Jafar Senhar	Loosen	1	54,000
69	Aijaz Ali Dhamach	Jafar Senhar	cotton	1.5	45,000

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
70	Qasim Laghari	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	1.45	101,500
71	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Cotton	1	30,000
72	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	cotton	1.5	45,000
73	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	2	140,000
74	Zulfiqar Mangrio	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	1.35	94,500
75	Abdullah Mevo	Chattan Aresar	Vegetable	1.45	101,500
76	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Wheat	1.45	54,375
77	Ibraheem Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	1.65	61,875
78	Noor Ahmed Leghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.5	18,750
79	Qasim Laghari	Hayat Laghari	jawar	2.5	144,000
80	Jalil Hakro	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	0.65	24,375
81	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Wheat	2.12	79,500
82	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	cotton	1	30,000
83	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	jawar	2.58	140,868
84	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	cotton	1	30,000
85	Rasool Bux Dall	Paban sharif	Wheat	1.58	59,250
86	Mir Zamin Hussain	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.5	18,750
87	Malik Asad	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.5	18,750
88	Mukhtar Ali	Paban sharif	Wheat	0.45	16,875
89	Lucman	Haji Bux Thora	Loosen	1.9	102,600
90	Chandar	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.5	18,750
91	Gulam Mustafa Junejo	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.45	16,875
92	Makhdoom Hussain Shah	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.38	14,250
93	M Nawaz Dhamach	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	0.85	31,875
94	M. Hussain Noorani	Haji Bux Thora	Wheat	1.8	67500
95	Ashraf Khan Kolai	Abdullah Mangrio	cotton	2.5	144000
96	Ahmed Nahiyun	Abdullah Mangrio	cotton	1	30000
97	Mataro	Abdullah Mangrio	Vegetable	1.8	126000
98	khan Muhammad	Abdullah Mangrio	Vegetable	1.7	159000
99	H Abdul Rasheed Bachari	Abdullah Mangrio	Wheat	0.8	30000
100	Raja Ahmed Bachari	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	Wheat	1.2	45000
101	Tamoor Khanzada	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	Wheat	1.2	45000
102	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	jawar	2	115200
103	A. Kareem	Syed Ghulam Hyder Shah	cotton	1	30000

S#	Name	Village	Crops	Affected Area (Acres)	Compensation (Rs)
104	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Doulat Laghari	jawar	2.5	144000
105	Shair M. Kalro	Doulat Laghari	Loosen	1.5	81000
106	Noor Ahmed Leghari	Doulat Laghari	Loosen	1.5	81000
107	Zulfiqar Mangrio	Doulat Laghari	Vegetable	1	70000
108	Abdullah Mevo	Doulat Laghari	jawar	2.5	144,000
109	Muhammad Umar	Doulat Laghari	Vegetable	1	105,000
110	Jalil Hakro	Doulat Laghari	Vegetable	1.5	105,000
111	Ghulam Nabi	Doulat Laghari	cotton	1.88	15000
112	Farooq Ali	Urs Dars	Loosen	1.5	81000
113	Mehtab Ali	Urs Dars	Loosen	1.5	81000
114	Yar Muhammad	Urs Dars	cotton	0.5	15000
115	Ali Hussain	Urs Dars	Vegetable	2.5	140,000
116	Asghar Ali	Urs Dars	Loosen	1.5	76865
117	Umais Ali	Urs Dars	Wheat	0.8	30000
Total				159.5	8,237,888

Annexure – VIII**Compensation of Fruit Trees (Tower Foundation)¹⁶**

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	Berr	1	6000
2	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Mango	3	36000
3	Sain Bux	Jamshoro	Mango	2	24000
4	Ali Hussain Shah	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Guava	8	48000
5	Siddique Panhwer	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	2	24000
6	Ali Raza Khoso	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	4	48000
7	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Mango	2	24000
8	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Mango	4	48000
9	Dalo Khan Meghwar	Majeed Uner	Papaya	4	4000
10	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Mango	2	24000
11	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Lemon	7	63000
12	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Papaya	8	48000
13	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Mango	2	24000
14	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Mango	3	36000
15	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Mango	4	48000
16	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Mango	3	36000
17	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Mango	2	24000
18	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Mango	3	36000
19	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Mango	3	36000
20	Pir A. Hameed Qureshi	Basheer Memon	Mango	2	24000
21	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	3	36000
22	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	3	36000
23	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	2	24000
24	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Bananas	14	42000
25	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Mango	7	21000
26	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	Mango	2	24000
27	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	Mango	2	24000
28	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Lemon	4	36000
29	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Mango	3	36000
Total				109	940000

¹⁶ The compensation costs in table for fruit trees and the budget of this draft RP include the cost of tree saplings.

Annexure – IX**Compensation of Fruit Trees (Tower Erection)¹⁷**

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Mango	3	36000
2	Haji M. Rahim Memon	Soomar Khaskheli	Mango	2	24,000
3	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	4	48000
4	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Mango	1	12,000
5	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Mango	3	48,000
Total				13	168000

¹⁷ The compensation costs in table for fruit trees and the budget of this draft RP include the cost of tree saplings.

Annexure –X

Compensation of Fruit Trees (Stinging Wires)18

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Mumtaz Shoro	Jamshoro	Berr	1	6,000
2	Hafeez Shoro	Jamshoro	Mango	1	12,000
3	Mitho Shoro	Jamshoro	Mango	1	12000
4	Inayat Ali	Jamshoro	Berr	2	12,000
5	Zulfiqar Shoro	Jamshoro	Mango	1	12000
6	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	Mango	2	24,000
7	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Mango	3	36000
8	Muhammad Saleem Rajput	Haji Musa Shoro	Mango	2	24,000
9	M. Asif Shoro	Haji Musa Shoro	Mango	2	24,000
10	Sain Bux	Jamshoro	Mango	2	24000
11	Ali Hussain Shah	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	1	12,000
12	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	1	12000
13	Siddique Panhwer	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	2	24000
14	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	1	12000
15	Kamber Leekhee	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	2	24,000
16	Ilyas Shaikh	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	2	24,000
17	Ali Raza Khoso	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Mango	4	48000
18	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Mango	2	24000
19	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Mango	4	48000
20	Dalo Khan Meghawar	Majeed Uner	Papaya	2	4000
21	Wadero Uzair	Majeed Uner	Mango	2	24,000
22	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Mango	2	24000
23	Sardar Shah	Majeed Uner	Mango	4	48,000
24	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Mango	2	24,000
25	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Mango	2	24,000
26	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Mango	2	24000
27	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Mango	2	24000
28	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Mango	2	24,000
29	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Mango	2	24,000
30	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Mango	2	24,000
31	Pir A. Hameed Qureshi	Basheer Memon	Mango	2	24000
32	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Mango	3	36,000
33	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Mango	2	24,000

18 The compensation costs in table for fruit trees and the budget of this draft RP include the cost of tree saplings.

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
34	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	2	24000
35	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	2	24,000
36	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	3	36,000
37	Abdullah Mevo	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	2	24,000
38	Qasim Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Mango	1	12,000
39	M.Siddique Kakepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Berr	1	6,000
40	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Mango	1	12,000
41	M. Zafar Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Mango	2	24,000
42	Jalil Hakro	Soomar Khaskheli	Mango	3	36,000
43	Haji M. Rahim Memon	Soomar Khaskheli	Mango	3	36,000
44	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Mango	37	111,000
44	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Bananas	60	78000
45	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Bananas	30	39000
46	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Mango	6	66000
47	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Mango	2	24,000
48	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	Mango	2	24000
49	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	Mango	3	36,000
49	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Mango	21	147,000
50	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Mango	2	24,000
51	Mukhtar Ali	Paban sharif	Berr	3	18,000
Total				253	1,567,000

Annexure – XI

Compensation of Wood Trees (Tower Foundation)

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	Kikar	1	8,000
2	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Kikar	1	8,000
3	Sain Bux	Jamshoro	Kikar	2	16,000
4	Ali Hussain Shah	M. Umer Panhwer	Kikar	1	8,000
5	Siddique Panhwer	M. Umer Panhwer	Kikar	2	16,000
6	Ali Raza Khoso	M. Umer Panhwer	Eucalyptus	2	18,000
7	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Eucalyptus	2	18,000
8	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Kikar	4	32,000
9	Dalo Khan Meghawar	Majeed Uner	Eucalyptus	1	9,000
10	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Eucalyptus	2	18,000
11	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Kikar	1	8,000
12	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Eucalyptus	1	9,000
13	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Kikar	2	16,000
14	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Eucalyptus	2	18,000
15	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Eucalyptus	1	9,000
16	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Eucalyptus	1	9,000
17	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Eucalyptus	3	27,000
18	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Kikar	1	8,000
19	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Kikar	1	8,000
20	Pir A. Hameed Qureshi	Basheer Memon	Kikar	1	8,000
21	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	1	8,000
22	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	1	8,000
23	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	2	16,000
24	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	4	32,000
25	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	2	16,000
26	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	Kikar	1	8,000
27	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	Kikar	1	8,000
28	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Kikar	1	8,000
29	Rasool Bux Dall	Paban sharif	Eucalyptus	2	18,000
30	Mukhtar Ali	Paban sharif	Kikar	1	8,000
31	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Kikar	1	8,000
32	M. Zafar Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Kikar	1	8,000
33	Jalil Hakro	Soomar Khaskheli	Kikar	1	8,000
34	Lucman	Haji Bux Thora	Eucalyptus	1	9,000
35	Chandar	Haji Bux Thora	Kikar	1	8,000
				53	442,000

Annexure – XII**Compensation of Wood Trees (Tower Erection)**

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Muhammad Umer	Haji Musa Shoro	Kikar	1	3,000
2	Pir A. Hameed Qureshi	Basheer Memon	Kikar	2	6,000
3	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Kikar	1	3,000
4	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Kikar	1	3,000
5	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	1	3,000
6	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	18	54,000
7	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	2	6,000
8	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Kikar	2	6,000
Total				28	84000

Annexure – XIII

Compensation of Wood Trees (Stinging Wires)

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
1	Nazar M Detho	Jamshoro	Kikar	1	3,000
2	Hafeez Shoro	Jamshoro	Kikar	2	6,000
3	Mitho Shoro	Jamshoro	sheesham	1	4,000
4	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	Kikar	2	6,000
5	Zulfiqar Shoro	Jamshoro	Eucalyptus	1	6,000
6	Jam Muhammad Shoro	Jamshoro	sheesham	2	8,000
7	Mubeen Detho	Jamshoro	sheesham	1	4,000
8	Muhammad Saleem Rajput	Haji Musa Shoro	sheesham	2	8,000
9	Muhammad Shameer	Haji Musa Shoro	Kikar	1	11,000
10	M. Asif Shoro	Haji Musa Shoro	sheesham	1	7,000
11	Muhammad Umer	Haji Musa Shoro	sheesham	1	7,000
12	Sain Bux	Boraro	sheesham	1	7,000
13	Ali Ahmed Gopang	Boraro	sheesham	1	7,000
14	Ali Hussain Shah	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	sheesham	1	7,000
15	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	sheesham	1	7,000
16	Siddique Panhwer	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	sheesham	2	14,000
17	Liaqat Khawanr	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Kikar	7	21,000
18	Kamber Leekhee	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Kikar	2	22,000
19	Ilyas Shaikh	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Kikar	1	11,000
20	Ali Raza Khoso	Muhammad Umer Panhwer	Kikar	2	16,000
21	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Neem	1	2,000
22	Patel Pahore	Majeed Uner	Kikar	4	32,000
23	Dalo Khan Meghawar	Majeed Uner	Kikar	3	9,000
24	Wadero Uzair	Majeed Uner	Eucalyptus	3	18,000
25	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Eucalyptus	3	18,000
26	Sardar Shah	Majeed Uner	Eucalyptus	2	12,000
27	Pir Amjad Shah	Majeed Uner	Kikar	1	11,000
28	Haji Shafi M. Pitafi	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Kikar	1	11,000
29	Haji Yousuf Halepoto	Choudhry Nizamuddin	Neem	1	2,000
30	A. Kareem	Miandad Junejo	Neem	1	4,000
31	Dr. Zuber Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Neem	2	4,000
32	Shair M. Kalro	Miandad Junejo	Kikar	2	22,000

S#	Name	Village	Type of Fruit Trees	No. of affected Trees	Compensation Cost (Rs)
33	A. Hafeez Yousfani Memon	Miandad Junejo	Kikar	2	22,000
34	Pir A. Hameed Qureshi	Basheer Memon	Eucalyptus	2	12,000
35	Rasool Bux Dall	Basheer Memon	Eucalyptus	3	27,000
36	Shoukat Halepoto	Basheer Memon	Kikar	2	16,000
37	Munawer Halepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	2	16,000
38	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Neem	2	4,000
39	Abdul wahid hingoro	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	3	24,000
40	Abdullah Mevo	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	2	16,000
41	Qasim Laghari	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	1	11,000
42	M.Siddique Kakepoto	Lalanr Khaskheli	Kikar	1	11,000
43	Gul Muhammad	Soomar Khaskheli	Kikar	4	44,000
44	Dr. Noor M. Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Kikar	1	11,000
45	M. Zafar Kakepoto	Soomar Khaskheli	Neem	2	8,000
46	Jalil Hakro	Soomar Khaskheli	Neem	3	12,000
47	Haji M. Rahim Memon	Soomar Khaskheli	sheesham	1	7,000
49	Qasim Laghari	Chattan Aresar	Eucalyptus	1	9,000
50	Mansoor Ali Sahito	Chattan Aresar	Neem	2	8,000
51	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	127	381,000
51	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	243	2,552,000
51	Mir Inyat Talpur	Chattan Aresar	Kikar	376	3,075,000
52	Haji A. Malik Laghari	Hayat Laghari	Kikar	2	22,000
53	Haji Moula Bux	Hayat Laghari	Neem	1	2,000
54	Khadim Hussain Gopang	Hayat Laghari	Kikar	3	33,000
55	Pir Ahmad Shah Jilani	Paban sharif	Kikar	21	168,000
56	Rasool Bux Dall	Paban sharif	Kikar	2	22,000
57	Mukhtar Ali	Paban sharif	Kikar	3	24,000
58	Lucman	Haji Bux Thora	Kikar	2	22,000
59	Chandar	Haji Bux Thora	Kikar	3	33,000
Total				874	6,919,000

Annex-XIV: Vulnerability Allowance

S #	Village	Farmer Name	Vulnerability Allowance (Rs)
01	Haji Muhammad Moosa Shro	A.Rehman	60, 000
02	Haji Muhammad Moosa Shro	M. Asif Shoro	60,000
03	Majeed Uner	Dalo Khan Meghawar	60,000
04	Majeed Uner	Wadero Uzair	60,000
05	Majeed Uner	Dalo Khan Meghawar	60,000
06	Pabin Sharif	Mukhtar Ali	60,000
07	Lalanr Khaskheli	M.Siddique Kakepoto	60,000
08	Urs Dars	Umais Ali	60,000
09	Jam Shoro	Meer Solangi	60,000
Total			540,000

Annexure – XV

Attendance Sheets

List of the Participants of the Meeting Jam shoro Google coordinator 25.302699, 68.426132
 Date 30/5/22 Village Jam shoro

Sr#	Name	Signature
1.	Mumtaz shoro	ممتاز شورو
2.	Jam Muhammad shoro	Jam
3.	Hafeez shoro	Hafeez
4.	Zulfiqar shoro	زولفقار شورو
5.	Mitho shoro	Mitho
6.	Liaqat Muhajir	Liaqat Muhajir
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

List of the Participants of the Meeting
 Date 30/5/22 Village Mohammad Umer Panhwer Google coordinator 25.329628, 68.4778

Sr#	Name	Signature
1.	Ilyas Shaikh	ایلیاس
2.	Kambe Leekhee	کامبہ
3.	Ali Hassan shah	علی حسن
4.	Ayub Burdi	ایوب بردی
5.	Raza Burdi	رازا
6.	Siddique Panhwer	سیدیق
7.	Baradi Panhwer	بارادی
8.	Ali Raza khoso	علی رازا
9.	Liqqat khawamr	لیققات
10.	Javed khoso	جاوید
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

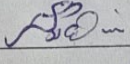

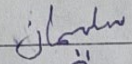

List of the Participants in the Meeting
 Date 3/6/22 Village Haji. Bux. Tharp Google Coordinate 25.357398, 68.536092

Sr#	Name	Signature/Thumb Impression
1.	Rau Ji	رو جي
2.	Lachman	لچمن
3.	chandar	Chander
4.	Muhammad Sagib	سگيب
5.	Ali Ahmed	Ahmed
6.	Mir Manzoor	Mir
7.	Haji Yousaf	حاجي يوسف
8.	Ashraf Khan	Ashraf Khan
9.	Abdul Malik	ملک
10.	Haji Ghulam Hussain	حاجي غلام حسين
11.	Noor Muhammad	نور محمد
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 2.6.22 Village H.M. Moosa Google Coordinate: 25.300725.68.421880

Shro

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	M. Saleem Rajput	41303-1497256-5	
2	M. Umer		
3	A. Rehman		A. Rehman
4	Suleman		
5	M. Asif Shro		
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 2/6/22 Village Somro khushk Google

Coordinate: _____

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Parveen	41303-97070-19.0	پاروین
2	Sobia	41303-0664960-4	صوبیا
3	Fazia		فوزیہ
4	Rahela		راحیلہ
5	Zareena		Zareena
6	Doli		ڈولی
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
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14			
15			
16			
17			

List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 2-6-22 Village Paban Shari Google Coordinate: 25.343677, 68.519288.

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Aijaz Khoso		ایجاز
2	M. Usman Baghazai	0343-3174521	محمد عثمان
3	Mangoor Ali	0336-3768562	منظور علی
4	Moula Bux		
5	M. Aslam	0311-1368751	محمد اسلم
6	Dilsher	Labour	دلشیر
7	Asghar Ali	=	اسغر علی
8	A. Hakeem	Shop keeper	عبدالحکیم
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date: 2-6-22 Village H. Bux Thana Google Coordinate: 25.351398, 68.536092

S #	Name	CNIC	Signature/Thumb Impression
1	Rau ji		راجی
2	Lachman.		لاچمن
3	Chandak.		Chander
4	Wazam		
5	Jaffer ali		Jaffer
6	Ghulam Rasool		غلام رسول
7	Bheem		
8	Ajmal		Ajmal
9	Narain Das.		
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			

List of the Participants of the Meeting

Date 8/6/22 Village Majeed Unay Google coordinator 95.329698,68.477925

Sr#	Name	Signature
1.	Wadero Uzair	
2.	Ali Hussain Shah	
3.	Patel Pahore	Ali Hussain Patel
4.	Sardar Shah	
5.	Shadi Khan Meghawar	
6.	Dalo Khan Meghawar	شادی خان
7.	Pir Amjad Shah	Pir Amjad Shah
8.	Mir Khan Khoso	میر خان کھوسو
9.	Manjoo Unay	
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		

Annex 17.



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.

Pictorial View



Starting point of TL at Kohsar
(Cordinate:- 25.310570, 68.378747)



A General view of Kohsar barren area



View of Kohsar "Shanze Cottages"
(Cordinate:- 25.302192, 68.398791)



Main National Highway "Hyderabad to T. M, Khan"
(Cordinate:- 25.300308, 68.412794)



Consultation meeting with the owners of Industrial Zone
at km 3.45 (Cordinate:- 25.306092, 68.412161)



Consultation meeting with Farmers at Village "Haji M. Moosa Shoro" (Cordinate:- 25.300725, 68.421880)



Discussion with the locals of village: Majeed Unnar
(Change: 13.9Km)
Cordinate:- 25.340849.68.499405



Discussion with the locals of village: Majeed Unnar
(Change: 13.9Km)
Cordinate:- 25.340849.68.499405



Discussion with the locals of village Ghulam Hyder Shah
(Cordinate:- 25.429878.68.914985)



Consultation with the villagers of Chuttan Aresar
(Cordinate:- 25.390186.68.781305)



Discussing with the locals of village Chuttan Aresar
(Cordinate:- 25.390186.68.781305)



Team identifying the land of villagers of Miandad Junejo
(Cordinate:- 25.389519.68.762125)



Discussion with the land owners of village Urs Dars
(Cordinate:- 25.375829,68.706851)



Consultation meeting with the the land owners of village
Hussain Bux Thora
(Cordinate:- 25.391395,68.536092)



Consultation with the villagers of Soomar Khaskheli
(Cordinate:- 25.328589,68.507387)



Conducting interview of land owners of village Paban
Shareef
(Cordinate: 25.343677,68.519288)



Meeting with the women of village Ghulam Hyder Shah



Consultation with men of village Paban Shareef

(Cordinate:- 25.429878,68.914985)

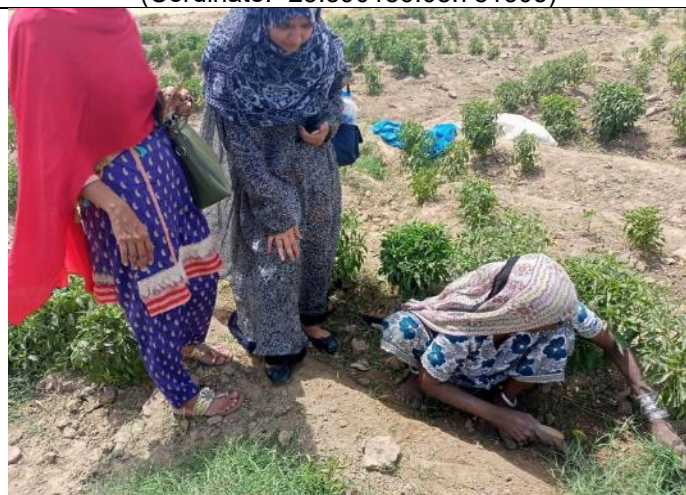


Conducting interview at village Chuttan Aresar
(Cordinate:- 25.390186,68.781305)

(Cordinate: 25.343677,68.519288)



Conducting interview at village Urs Dars
(Cordinate:- 25.375829,68.706851)



Field team visiting the women farmer at Village "Haji M. Moosa Shoro" (Cordinate:- 25.300725, 68.421880)



Women consultation in village Urs Dars
(Cordinate:- 25.375829,68.706851)



Interviewing the women in Village Urs Dars
(Cordinate:- 25.375829,68.706851)



Women consultation in village Miandad Junejo
(Cordinate:- 25.389519,68.762125)



Filling the questionnaire in village Miandad Junejo
(Cordinate:- 25.389519,68.762125)



End point of Line at Village Hayat Laghari
Corrdinate:- (25.458599,69.001312)



General Discussion with women farmers at Village "Haji M. Moosa Shoro" (Cordinate:- 25.300725, 68.421880)



View of cropping area in village: Jam Shoro where TL is passing at Chainage: 6.2Km
Cordinate:- 25.302699,68426132



Another view at village Jam Shoro (Chainage: 6.2Km)
Cordinate:- 25.302699,68426132

Annex-XVIII: Detail of Tranche 4 Subprojects and LAR Impact

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 nd updated LARF (2022) and shall be updated based on final route of TL and DED.	a. Area of lands temporary 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
Subproject 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.	a. Area of lands temporary affected:	a. ~105.8 acres of private land comprising of 100.91 acres of cropped area and 4.8 acres are barren land;
			b. Permanent land acquisition:	b. Not involved;
			c. Permanent land use: restriction under towers footage:	c. ~0.059 acres;
			• No. of fruit and non-fruit trees affected:	• 481 fruit trees; • 101 non-fruit trees; • Total ~582 trees
			• Area of crops affected:	• ~100.91 acres

Contract Package	Subprojects details		LAR Impact and Safeguards documents	Summary of LAR impacts by subprojects	
				• No. of AHs and APs:	• 45 AHs and 315 APs family members of AHs
				• Vulnerable AHs: • Severe affected AHs	• 8 vulnerable • None
Subproject 3: Procurement of goods for extension, addition, and augmentation and extension of the existing subs-stations (SS);					
ADB 401E	(i) 500kV Rawat SS, (ii) 500kV Dadu SS, (iii) 500kV Faisalabad West SS, (iv) 500kV Lahore (Sheikhupura) SS, (v) 500kV New Multan SS, (vi) 500kV Sheikh Muhammadi SS, (vii) 220kV Guddu SS, (viii) 220kV Dharki SS, and (ix) 220kV Bahawalpur SS);	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.	• IR category C	Subproject has no LAR impacts as goods procured will be installed at the government owned existing substations. No legacy issues identified in regard to past land acquisitions from 1970s to 2000s.	
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					
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.	Grid station: a. Permanent land acquisition: b. Cropper area c. Fruit and non-fruit trees: d. Total AHs and APs: • Vulnerable Ahs • Severely affected AHs	Grid station: a. ~27 acres and 7 marlas; b. Nil: all land is barren; c. Nil: all land is barren; d. 4 AHs, APs 82; • None. • None.	
			Transmission Line: a. Area of land temporary affected: b. Permanent land acquisition:	Transmission Line: a. ~75.32 acres of private land comprising of 50.52 cropped area and 24.8 acres of barren land. b. Nil. c. ~0.061 acres	

Contract Package	Subprojects details	LAR Impact and Safeguards documents	Summary of LAR impacts by subprojects	
			c. Permanent land use: restriction under towers footage: d. Cropper area: e. Fruit and non-fruit trees: f. Total AHs and APs: • Vulnerable AHs: • Severely affected AHs:	d. ~50.52 acres e. Total 727: Fruit 313, nonfruit 414; f. 101 AHs and 1052 APs family members of AHs; • 7 AHs. • None.
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;				
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;	2 draft RPs prepared based on 2nd updated LARF (2022) and shall be updated based on final route of TL and DED.	a. Area of land temporary affected:	a. ~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 final route of TL and DED;
			b. Permanent land acquisition:	b. Not involved;
	i) 220kV Dharki – Rahim Yar Khan,		c. Permanent land use restriction under towers' footage:	c. ~0.311 acres of private land;
			• No. of fruit and non-fruit trees affected:	• 173 fruit trees; • 282 non-fruit tries; • Total 455 trees;
			• Area of crops affected:	~513.64 acres
			• No. of AHs and APs:	• 224 AHs and 1344 APs family members of AHs;
	(ii) 220 kV Rahim Yar Khan - Bahawalpur grid station		• Vulnerable AHs • Severely affected AHs	• 40 AHs, 240 APs; • None;
			a. Area of land temporary affected: b. Permanent land acquisition: c. Permanent land use restriction under towers' footings:	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 final route of TL and DED; b. Not involved; c. ~0445 acres of private land;

Contract Package	Subprojects details	LAR Impact and Safeguards documents	Summary of LAR impacts by subprojects	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Fruit & nonfruit trees affected:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">110 fruit trees301 non-fruit triesTotal 411 trees
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Area of crops affected:	~549.43 acres
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">No. of AHs and APs:	193 AHs and 1235 APs family members of AHs
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Vulnerable AHs:Severely affected AHs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	4 draft RPs, 1 LARP and 1 social audit report of existing facilities:	a. Area of land temporary affected:	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;
			b. Permanent land acquisition: c. Permanent land use restriction under towers' footage:	b. 27 acres and 7 marlas (27.4 acres); c. 1.075 acres
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Total tress affected:Fruit trees:	3500; 1638;

Contract Package	Subprojects details	LAR Impact and Safeguards documents	Summary of LAR impacts by subprojects	
			• 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: • Severe affected AHs:	82 AHs; None.

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