

Resettlement Plan

April 2017

PAK: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Project

Centralized Sewerage Treatment Plant with Trunk Mains and
Conveyance System (Sahiwal)

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Document stage: Draft

TA 8683-Pak: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement and Investment Program (PICIIP)

**Centralized Sewerage Treatment Plant (STP) with Trunk Mains and Conveyance System,
Sahiwal**



Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

March 2017

**Prepared by:
Local Government and Community Development Department
Government of Punjab.**

EQUIVALENTS

(As of 1st March 2017)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan rupee/s (PRs)
PRs1.00	=	\$0.00954
\$1.00	=	PRs 104.785

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CIU	–	City Implementation Unit
CSC	–	Construction Supervision consultant
CSOs	–	Civil Society Organizations
DC	–	Deputy Commissioner
DD	–	Deputy Director
DDU	–	Due Diligence Unit
DH	–	Displaced Households
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPs	–	Displaced Persons
DPC	–	Displaced Persons Committee
EDO	–	Executive District Officer
EMA	–	External Monitoring Agent
ESU	–	Environment and Social Unit
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRC	–	Grievance Redress Committee
IMR	–	Internal Monitoring Report
IPs	–	Indigenous People
IR	–	Involuntary Resettlement
IOL	–	Inventory of Losses
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act, 1894
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LG&CD	–	Local Government and community Development
MC	–	Municipal Corporation
PFS	–	Pre Feasibility Study
PICIIP	–	Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Program
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
SES	–	Socio Economic Survey
STP	–	Sewage Treatment Facility
TMA	–	Tehsil Municipal Administration
UU	–	Urban Unit
VLA	–	Valuation of Lost Assets
WSC	–	Water and Sanitation Company

Glossary of Terms

Compensation	Payment in cash/voucher or kind to which the affected people are entitled in order to replace the lost asset, resource or income.
Cut-off date	The completion date of the 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.
Detailed measurement survey	Exact description and quantification of all lost assets by qualified appraisal experts.
Displaced person	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Economic displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Entitlements	All compensation, relocation and income restoration measures due to displaced persons, specified by their property status and particular losses.
Income rehabilitation	Assistance to restore and/or improve the incomes of displaced persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation.
Non-titled displaced person	Displaced persons without formal legal rights to land or claims to land recognized or recognizable under national law; eligible for compensation of non-land assets.
Physical displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
Relocation	Settlement of displaced persons in alternative location through relocation schemes organized by the project or government or through self-relocation.

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 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.
Socio-economic survey	Assessment of the social and economic conditions of the displaced persons through a combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods, providing a baseline for monitoring and evaluation.
Temporary land occupation	The use of or impacts on land and immovable property outside the right of way of the project caused temporarily by civil works related activities.
Valuation of lost assets	Assessment of the value of all lost assets according to the principle of replacement cost by qualified appraisal experts.
Vulnerable person	The vulnerable persons are those who are landless or will become landless as a result of the project, marginal farmers, those who have no legal title over land, and/or structures (informal users of land and structures), people below poverty line, elderly, physically disabled, women and children, minority groups and indigenous peoples or other vulnerable group based on local context.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background:** The Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Program (PICIIP), the Project will support two intermediate cities with a total project amount of \$250 million, of which ADB will finance \$200 million and the government will provide \$50 million equivalent as counterpart funds. It will have 3 outputs: i) improved access to clean water, ii) improved sanitation operation and iii) improved access to urban public spaces and transport services.
2. The project will support the development and provision of capacity development program that will be linked with the project activity and outputs. The project will also promote behavioral changes for hygienic practices and ecology partnership with youth groups and civil society organizations.
3. **Sub-Project:** The provision of a centralized sewerage treatment plant (STP) with trunk mains and conveyance system in Sahiwal is a sub-project of the PICIIP. It has three components, i) an STP, ii) trunk mains and iii) a 14 km new sewage conveyance system. This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is prepared for the STP, trunk mains and conveyance system. The Local Government and Community Development (LG&CD) Department, Government of Punjab is the Project Executing Agency (EA).
4. **Impacts:** The sub-project will have permanent impacts (in the form of land acquisition) due to the construction of the STP, and temporary impacts due to the installation of conveyance system. Impacts for the construction of the Trunk is still to be determined as the site is not yet identified. Impacts from the subproject will be finalized following the detailed design. The components and overall impacts of the subproject are summarized below.
5. **STP:** The STP is a single international-standard centralized waste water treatment facility to be built on 10.95 acres of private land (to be acquired). All land of STP is cultivated and owned by 8 affected households. Among other Displaced Households (DHs), 2 DHs are losing 66 timber trees, 2 DHs losing 2 fruit trees and 1 DH is woman headed household. Among total DHs, 6 affected households will have severe impacts in terms of losing more than 10% of their productive land.
6. **Conveyance System:** This component will temporarily impact during construction stage about 208 affected households. These include 50 affected households operating as mobile vendors, 83 affected households owning temporary commercial structures 60 affected households owning wooden cabins (small businesses-kiosks) and 15 affected households losing 2.72 acres of cropped area.
7. **Trunk Main:** The site of this component is yet to be identified. Hence the impacts could not be identified at this stage. However, it is likely that it will have potential impacts like disturbance of building structures, kiosks and vendors. This will be confirmed following the completion of the detailed design.
8. **Design Status:** The sub-project design is at the very initial stage. Impacts are assessed based on an initial level design. This draft LARP will need to be updated later once the final design when finalized. An implementation-ready LARP will be prepared upon the finalization and approval of detailed design which will allow to assess the project's actual impact through surveys. The implementation-ready LARP will be endorsed by the government before notice to proceed is issued for civil work.

9. **Land Acquisition Status:** The Sahiwal District Government is planning to acquire the land through Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA). Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA) has been announced. District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) will be formed to assess the land prices and recommend to the Punjab Board of Revenue for approval. The rates have been provided by the district collector, which have been used for preparation of this LARP. The LARP will be updated after final design is available and any differential in the proposed and approved rates will be addressed accordingly. The replacement cost principle will be applied for compensation.

10. **Socioeconomic Information:** A survey sample of 48 DPs were interviewed (8 from the STP and 40 DPs from the sewage conveyance system) to assess the impacts. Displaced Households. The surveyed households have 48.5% female and 51.5% male members with a household size of 7.6 persons, indicating an extended family system. Around 18 of the Displaced Households have multiple sources of income, while 30 DHs only have a single income source. The mean monthly income is Rs.42,765/- against the average monthly expenditures, Rs. Rs.36, 212/-.

11. The over-all literacy rate in Sahiwal is 71.5%, distributed among 80% males and 63% females (1998 census). Among the family members (364) of surveyed households, the literate family members of the respondents are 319 and among the literate population, 47 are primary (5 years of schooling), 33 are middle (8 years of schooling), 121 are matriculate, 75 are intermediate, 28 are reported graduate while 15 family members possess the master degree. In addition, 20 are reported baby (infants).

12. In terms of land holding size; the land owners are small land holding as the majority (19 out of 23) has the ownership below 5 acres and few (12) has up to 12.5 acres. Among the majorities, 3 DHs have the landownership up to 1 acre, 9 DHs have the holding size from 1.1 – 2.5 acres and 7 DHs have the land ownership from 2.6 - 5 acres while 4 of the DHs has the holding more than 5 acres.

13. Access to infrastructures perspective, 48 of the households are electrified, 20 of the households have the Sui gas facility, water supply available to 27, sewerage/drainage to 32, health, education and road infrastructure to 35, 41 and 34 respectively.

14. As per the cropping pattern, the main crops growing in the sub-project area are Wheat for the Rabi season and Maize for the Kharif season. These crops are most profitable and are being grown at larger scale in the area. Potatoes and rice are also cultivated at small scale. The production from the total land holding (44 acres) of 23 DHs losing agricultural land (8 affected households affected by the STP and 15 DHs affected by the conveyance system) is 211200 kg that counts Rs.4, 928,000 the gross income of the area for both the cropping seasons.

15. **Public Consultations:** The public consultation process in the sub-project area commenced during the Pre-Feasibility Study completed in March, 2016. The process is continued during the conceptual design phase from October 2016 to March 2017. The DHs were consulted thoroughly during execution of field surveys in the preparation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). A total of 13 groups meetings were held with the DPs. A total of 99 persons participated in these meetings.

16. Formal and informal meetings were conducted to get feedback and input for further improvement in resettlement planning study. The main issues shared and discussed with displaced persons include: (i) compensation rate as per the market value of the land assets; (ii)

consider the leftover land in the compensation package, (iii) provision of compensation for encroachers and squatters, (iv) review the current design of sewage conveyance system, (v) timely completion of civil work; (iv) provision of jobs for locals; (v) local movement should not be hindered during construction work and (vi) The stinking smell that will come from the STP.

17. **Entitlement Matrix:** The compensation and rehabilitation of DHs will be governed by national laws (Land Acquisition Act of 1894-LAA) and the ADB's SPS 2009. In areas with gaps, the LG&CD has agreed to a set of reconciliatory matters to ensure compliance with both the national laws and ABD's SPS 2009. The compensation and resettlement policy is reflected in the below entitlement matrix.

Entitlement Matrix

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements*	Application Guidelines	Additional Services*
Loss Item 1: Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legal and legalizable owner(s) of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market rate proposed by the collector office @ PKR: 3500, 000/acre, (Annex-V) and plus 15% compulsory acquisition charges, all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable. PLUS onetime cash allowance @ PKR 168,000/- (equal to 12 months minimum wage fixed by the government) in case of loss of 10% and more of the DP's productive land is lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rates proposed by collector based on the market value of lost land. The sub-Project through District Collector will pay cash compensation through crossed cheque with assistance from sub-project staff to confirm identity of owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs. Identified owners will be assisted by the PMU, CIU, DDU, MC, SWC and UU to prepare legal documents in support of their ownership.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lease Holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share Cropper/Tenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation to be shared with the land owner based on sharecropping agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation payment will be done by CIU through the DDU established at the project level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Laborers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation based on their salary Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop based on the cropping pattern/cultivation record 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above As Above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Above

• Squatter/ Encroacher	• No compensation for land • Cash compensation for the net value of annual crop based on cropping pattern/cultivation record	• As Above • As Above	• As Above
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Implementation Issues

- Landowners will be informed of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure.
- The DPCs will be established by the PMU/CIU.
- The Unit Rates to be used in computing the value of land are based on the market value of the land by the collector. (see also footnote). The valuation process will take into consideration the rates adopted in the area based on the recent transaction.
- These assessed rates will be verified through the valuation study conducted by the independent valuation Expert hired from the market

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 2: Temporary Loss of Agricultural Land			
• Legal and legalizable owner(s) of land	Rental fee payment for the period of occupation of land as per mutual agreement and crop compensation for the lost season (s)	• Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession. • District Collector with the assistance from CIU will pay for crops.	• IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs.
• Cultivators/lessee/non-title users identified by District Collector through crop assessment survey and the census survey, verified by project staff.	Crop compensation for lost season (s) and restoration of land to original use. Guaranteed access to land and structures located on the remaining land.	• District Collector/project office with assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of crops at harvest. • Crops grown after dispossession will be not be paid while all forgone	• PMU/CIU/DDU will assist DPs in the process of claiming compensation from District Collector office for preparing necessary documents.

harvests will be compensated.

- Relevant short-term lease agreements will be prepared when required.

Implementation Issues

RV of crops will be recommended by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Extension Office, Sahiwal) for those identified through Crop assessment Record and Census Survey conducted by Consultant.

The crop compensation will be calculated based on the loss of major crop like wheat and maize as their rate are on higher side than the fodder and vegetables.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item3: Loss of Timber and Fruit Bearing Trees*			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owner(s) titled and non-titled, Cultivators and Share croppers identified by District Collector through the land ownership record and census verified by CIU/DDU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Replacement value (RV) of timber trees and dry woods @ PKR. 2000/per tree (Annex-X) will be paid (average). • compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut • Owners will be allowed to fell trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable to all trees and plants located in the project area at cut-off dates. • District Collector will pay applicable compensation for trees/plants. • District Collector with assistance from Department of Forestry and Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of trees and fruits. • Development of new nurseries facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs. • PMU/CIU to explain LARP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the Entitled Persons (EPs) aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.

- | | |
|--|--|
| and take the timber, free of cost.

• Share croppers will be paid as per the existing sharing arrangement. | for fruit and non-fruit trees in the same vicinity.

• Re-plantation of 5 trees per affected tree in the area (covered under EIA). |
|--|--|

Implementation Issues

- For fruit trees that are not used for commercial purpose, the cost will be based on the average yield (15 kg) x market rate of (Rs.65 / kg) estimated future production years (8 years). The formal rate will be communicated once EA request the department; hence the formal presentation (as an annex) will be submitted in the final LARP.
- The CIU/DDU will provide guidance in re-plantation and post-plantation care programs under EMP.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 4: Loss of Standing Crops			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivators (tilted and non-titled) and share croppers identified by District Collector through crop assessment survey and the census survey, verified by CIU/DDU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RV of standing crops. Reflective of current market rate based on the crop type and the highest average yield of past 3 years • Owners will be allowed to harvest of standing crops prior to commencement of civil work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession. • District Collector with the assistance from CIU will pay for crops. • District Collector with assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of crops at harvest. • Crops grown after dispossession will be not be paid while all forgone harvests will be compensated. <p>The wheat and maize is the main crop and the rates used PKR 30/kg and PKR 20/kg with the average yield of</p>	<p>PMU/CIU/DDU will assist DP's in the process of claiming compensation from District Collector office for preparing necessary documents.</p>

1600 kg and 3200 kg respectively)*

Implementation Issues

RV of crops will be recommended by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Extension Office, Sahiwal) for those identified through Crop assessment Record and detailed measurement survey conducted by District Collector/Resettlement Team.

The crop compensation will be calculated based on the loss of major crop like wheat and maize as their rate are on higher side than the fodder and vegetables.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
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Loss Item 5: Loss of Structure*			
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- Owner(s), titled and non-titled of the structure and squatters (in case of squatters only those actually occupying the structures and in case of community structures the members of the committee jointly)
 - Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected¹ structures by type of construction and other fixed assets.
 - In case of partial loss cash assistance compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure.
 - Salvaged materials will be free of deductions.
 - Cash Refund at the rate of annual fee for the lost part of the structure and duration of remaining lease period. Any improvements made to the structures will also be taken into account and cash compensation paid at full replacement cost
 - Lessee/Tenant
 - Applicable to all structures located within the acquisition areas.
 - District Collector with expertise from Building and Works Department will determine the RV.
 - Project will pay for structures through District Collector;
 - The Project will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Due Diligence Unit;
 - Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost
 - IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs.
 - Assistance in relocation is provided by the Due Diligence Unit
-

¹ The preliminary assessment did not identify any damage to any fixed structure. The impacts will be re-assessed based on the final design and LARP will be updated accordingly.

- Implementation Issues: Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector and Detailed Measurement Survey by Building and Works Department (B&W) will assess record details such as floor area and category of structure of to be demolished.
- The Unit Rate for different types of residential structures will be computed by the Executive Engineer, B&W;
- Compensation must be paid before DPs dismantles and give sufficient time to remove the structures.
- The date of service of notice under section 4 and/or Inventory Census will be the cut-off-date for all structures to be removed.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 6: Loss of Business Income			
Business owners; (including, renters and informal settlers and squatters) and employees identified by the census. and verified by CIU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash grant for net income loss for duration of business stoppage (6 months for permanent loss and no more than 3 months for temporary stoppage.)² A one- time cash grant will be paid to affected employees equivalent to 2 month's official monthly minimum wage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIU with the assistance of consultant will work out the business loss during the construction period. • May include encroachers/squatters affected temporary during the construction period for the installation of conveyance system in an area of 14 km provided that they have been in the project alignment before the cut-off date. 	PIU/CIU will assist DPs in the process of claiming allowance for preparing necessary documents.

² Where tax receipts are not available to establish net business losses of impacted businesses the fixed monthly rate is based on their average monthly income as determined through participatory assessments and surveys. It is assumed that permanently affected business are able to re-establish themselves at another location within a period of 6 months, while those temporarily affected can resume operations within a period of 3 months, so the preliminary impact identify the temporary impacts on the encroachers, i.e., temporary structures and kiosk., as the mobile vendors are agreed to move another areas, where they continue their business during the construction period.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 7: Assistance to Vulnerable DHs and Transitional Support			
Poor and Vulnerable DHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability allowance equal to 3 months @PKR.42, 000), the minimum wage rate fixed by the government. PLUS, temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation of the facility that necessitated involuntary resettlement, where feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will provide resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Due-Diligence Unit; The CIU with the assistance of consultant will work out the vulnerability allowance and transitional support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/CIU will assist DPs in the process of claiming allowance for preparing necessary documents.
Relocating DHs (including owners of kiosks, wooden cabin and shops to shift at another location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting allowance of moveable item to each household @ PKR 3000/- 		The CIU will arrange the copy of annual canal warabandi program (rotational schedule) from the concerned canal office.
Impact on Irrigators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction work will be carried out during the annual canal closure (occurred during Jan-Feb) or rotational period (every 3rd week), so there will be no impact on irrigation water supply . 	The CIU with the assistance of canal officer will link up the construction work during the canal closure period either annual closure or on rotational basis	
The population affected with access route/movements to private and public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate routes will be provided during the construction stage and the contractor will be bound to make the compliance. 	The CIU in consultation with the consultant and district government will identify the alternate route	The access routes will be communicated to general public either through media or announcement in the mosque loud speaker
Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 8: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts			

<p>DPs affected by any unforeseen impact identified during LARP implementation</p>	<p>Entitlements will be determined as per the LAA 1894 and ADB's SPS (2009).</p>	<p>The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by the CIU. The entitlements will be approved by PIU and concurred by the ADB.</p>	<p>DPs of unforeseen impacts associated activities will be accommodated by compensation through CIU /DDU</p>
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Implementation Issues

The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy and proposed to PIU/CIU/DDU and ADB for approval including details as quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.

Notes: The government of Punjab will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable. Market-based values estimated above are as of February 2017. Adjustment of the values will be made from time to time during project implementation. Transaction costs (including compensation fee of taxes, registration fees, and transfer costs) are excluded. Severity assistance is not limited only to legal/titled owners of assets; any affected households incurring more than 10% loss of income generating asset qualifies for this provision. Severity provisions may applied temporary losses too. All types of trees will be compensated.

18. **LARP Budget:** The budget for LARP and other social development activities comprises of various components, including direct costs for assets such as land (Rs. 44.07 million), trees (Rs.0.15 million), and crops (Rs.0.77 million). Other cost categories include assistance (Rs.8.37 million), administrative costs (Rs. 1.08 million), monitoring and evaluation (Rs.2.69 million), and contingencies (Rs.5.39 million). The cost estimate in the budget is based on inventory of losses completed during February 2017 at current market rate evaluation with provisions for yearly escalation. The total estimated cost of implementation of LARP in PKR is 63.17 million (US\$ 0.60 million). The budget is prepared based on the initial design and will be revised once the design is finalized.

19. **Institutional Arrangements:** LG&CD is the project executing agency (EA) which will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) formed at provincial level. PMU will be headed by a full time Project Director who would be supported by a City Implementation Unit (CIU), Municipal Corporation, Water and Sanitation Company (WSC). The CIU will be established under the PMU headed by City Manager. The CIU will establish field level implementation teams under DDU, comprised of Project Implementation Officer, Safeguard Officer, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, dedicated to specific tasks for implementing the LARP. The PMU will engage a team of experienced consultants to provide technical assistance during project implementation. The Urban Unit will also continue to provide advisory support to the cities and LG&CD.

20. **LARP implementation** will be done in a participatory manner with representations of all key stakeholders namely - the government, local elected representatives, and the displaced persons. An integrated (Social & environment) Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established and a Grievance Redress Committee (GRC), relating to Sahiwal district, will be established for addressing grievances of aggrieved persons in terms of environment, social and resettlement issues.

21. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** PMU will establish a monitoring and evaluation system to support systematic monitoring of the implementation of LARP. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. LG&CD, through PMU and CIU/DDU will carry out internal monitoring of LARP. The external monitoring will be assigned to an Independent External Monitoring Agency hired by the EA with ADB's concurrence.

22. Executing Agency (through PMU, CIU & DDU) will prepare monthly progress report and internal monitoring report on a quarterly basis. While the external monitoring will be prepared by the EMA on bi-annual basis. The report will identify the gaps and appropriate recommendations to address gaps and ensure compliance with safeguard requirements. . Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified which will be provided to the EA and ADB and will be disclosed to DPs, project and ADB's websites.

23. Awarding of civil works contract for all three components is conditional to the finalization and approval of LARP based on the final design while commencement of construction work is conditional to the implementation of LARP, i.e., completion of compensation payments and resettlement allowances to DPs to be validated by EMA.

SECTION 1

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

24. This chapter presents the history and background of the proposed sub-project including the description, components, scope of resettlement, alternatives options considered to avoid or minimize the impacts, and objectives of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP). Details are presented in the subsequent Sections.

1.1 Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement and Investment Program (PCIIP)

25. The proposed project (PCIIP) will support two intermediate cities (Sahiwal and Sialkot) with a total project amount of \$250 million, of which ADB will finance \$200 million and the government will provide \$50 million equivalent as counterpart funds for the project. PCIIP will have 3 outputs i) improved access to clean water, ii) Improved sanitation operation and iii) improved access to urban public spaces and transport services.

26. The project will support the development and provision of capacity development program that will be linked with the project activity and outputs. The project will also promote behavioural changes for hygienic practices and ecology partnership with youth groups and civil society organizations.

1.2 Sub-Project Description: Sewage Treatment Plant, Trunk Mains and Conveyance System

27. Referring to the PCIIP output, improved sanitation operation, the proposed Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), sub-project along with the component trunk mains and conveyance system is implemented to improve the aged system in Sahiwal. The sewerage system of the city was established during the years 1977 to 1985 in three phases. However, although the coverage is good (80% of the city), the age and limited maintenance of the system is such that it is no longer in good operational condition and is creating many problems for the inhabitants. Despite the coverage, several areas of Sahiwal city are still facing serious problems related to poor sewage disposal that not only causes contamination but also makes life for the residents miserable throughout the year.

28. Currently wastewater reaching the disposal stations is pumped without treatment either to canals, agricultural fields or to a scarp drain in one case. This is an unacceptable situation regarding water quality in the water bodies in Sahiwal as well as a health hazard for agricultural works and consumers of crops irrigated with untreated wastewater. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has already filed a case against Sahiwal Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) for discharging untreated wastewater from Manzoor Colony Disposal Station to 9-L canal. An urgent priority for Sahiwal is to provide treatment to the wastewater in accordance with Pakistan effluent discharge standards prior to discharging to the water bodies.

29. An international-standard centralized Sewage Treatment Plant along with the components trunk main and sewage conveyance system is planned in order to accommodate all of the sewerage, (100 cusecs as per findings of Pre-Feasibility Study) of the city of Sahiwal over the long term basis (Location map of Sahiwal city Fig 1.1). A treatment plant will be constructed to the south-west of the service area at to where sewage from the existing town boundary will be conveyed. The existing disposal stations will be converted into pumping

stations to pump sewage from the collection system into the trunk mains (site not yet identified) conveying sewage to the treatment facility. Presently, 4 collection systems are proposed;

1. Manzoor Colony
2. Fareed Town
3. Kachi Pacci Noor Shah road and
4. 89/6R

1.3 Sub-Project Components

30. The Sub-project has three components and those are illustrated in the table 1.1 with respect to land acquisition. These components are i) Sewage Treatment Plant, ii) Sewage Conveyance System iii) Trunk Mains.

Table 1.1: Sub-Project Component and Land Acquisition

S #	Components	Land Acquisition (Acres)	Remarks
1	STP	10.95	All is private land (being acquired)
2	Sewage conveyance system	Land not required	Pipeline will have temporary impacts to land that to be happened during construction stage. A total of 208 households will be affected and are categorized as; mobile vendors, owners of temporary structures, kiosks and agricultural land
3	Trunk Mains	-	The site is not identified yet as the design is not in placed. However, it is likely (referred to the discussion with CIU, Urban Unit and TMA) that the Trunk main will have the potential impacts like disturbance of building structures, Kiosks and vendors. The impacts will be assessed once the foot prints are developed and will be presented in the final LARP.
Total		10.95	

1.4 Design Status

31. The sub-project design is at the preliminary stage; hence the impacts will need to be re-assessed thoroughly upon the finalization of design and this draft LARP accordingly updated.

1.5 Sub-Project Benefits:

32. The sub-project will improve the human health of the local population (317,307 individuals) of Sahiwal city by developing sewage systems. The sub-project will particularly benefit the farming community which will have access to reliable improved waste water for irrigation purposes. All residents including 22% poor will also benefit indirectly as a result of (i) improved and covered sewage water (ii) reduced incidence of waste-related diseases and the resulting reduction in medical costs, and (iii) reduced pollution loads on air, water, lands and groundwater resources following improved transportation, treatment and disposal.

1.6 Scope of Resettlement

33. The sub-project is at the Project Preparatory Technical Assistance (PPTA) level and the STP facility is proposed to be established on the private agricultural land of village 95/6R, district Sahiwal. The STP in addition to land has the impact on 66 timber trees and 2 fruit trees. The sewage conveyance system has the temporary impacts (during construction stage) on 208 households including mobile vendors, temporary commercial structures, wooden cabins and agricultural land. The impacts of the Trunk mains are yet to be determined as the site is not yet identified.

1.7 Measures to Minimize Impacts

34. In order to avoid or minimize the impacts adequate provisions have been incorporated into the planning and design of the sub-project. Two sites for constructing the suitability of STP facility were studied. Site B was preferred over site A due to having minimum social and resettlement impacts. The key action taken to minimize the impacts on the community includes the following:

- Impact on settlement/ village was avoided;
- Impacts on structures were completely avoided;
- Impact on the livelihood is minimized; and
- Impact on fruit trees is minimized

1.8 Analysis of Alternatives

35. Two sites for the proposed STP were identified. A careful review of the sites was undertaken and comparative statement of impacts of two sites is presented in table 1.2 below.

Table 1.2 Comparative Analysis of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

S #	Impacts	Unit	Site A 95/6R	Site B 95/6R
1	Distance from the city	Km	1.5	2.5
2	Displaced Households	No	14	08
2	Land (Govt.)	Acre	5	0
3	Land (Private)	Acre	0	10.95
4	Cropping area	Acre	05	10.95
5	Residential Structures	No.	0	0
5	Farm Houses	No.	1	0
6	Public Assets	No.	0	0
7	Community Assets	No.	0	0
8	Tube wells	No.	1	0
12	Fruit Trees	No.	22	02
13	Timber Trees	No.	185	66

36. Site B has the least impacts. Its location is farther away from the population centers compared with site A. Hence, site B has been selected for the proposed facility. Location map is presented in the fig: 1.2.

37. These impacts will be addressed and compensated through the preparation of an implementable LARP that elaborates on displaced persons' entitlements, compensation payment strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.

38. The LARP complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 – the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan, and the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009.

1.9 Objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

39. The main objective of the LARP is to identify impacts of the sub-project and plan measures to mitigate the adverse impacts and improve, at least restoring living conditions of the displaced persons.

1.10 Status of Land Acquisition

40. As per initial design, permanent land acquisition is involved in the STP component only. Section 4 has been notified on February 4, 2017. The Sahiwal District is acquiring the land as per the provisions given in LAA. A District Price Assessment Committee will be formed to assess the rates which will be presented to Punjab Board of Revenue for approval.

Fig 1.1: showing the administrative boundaries of Sahiwal

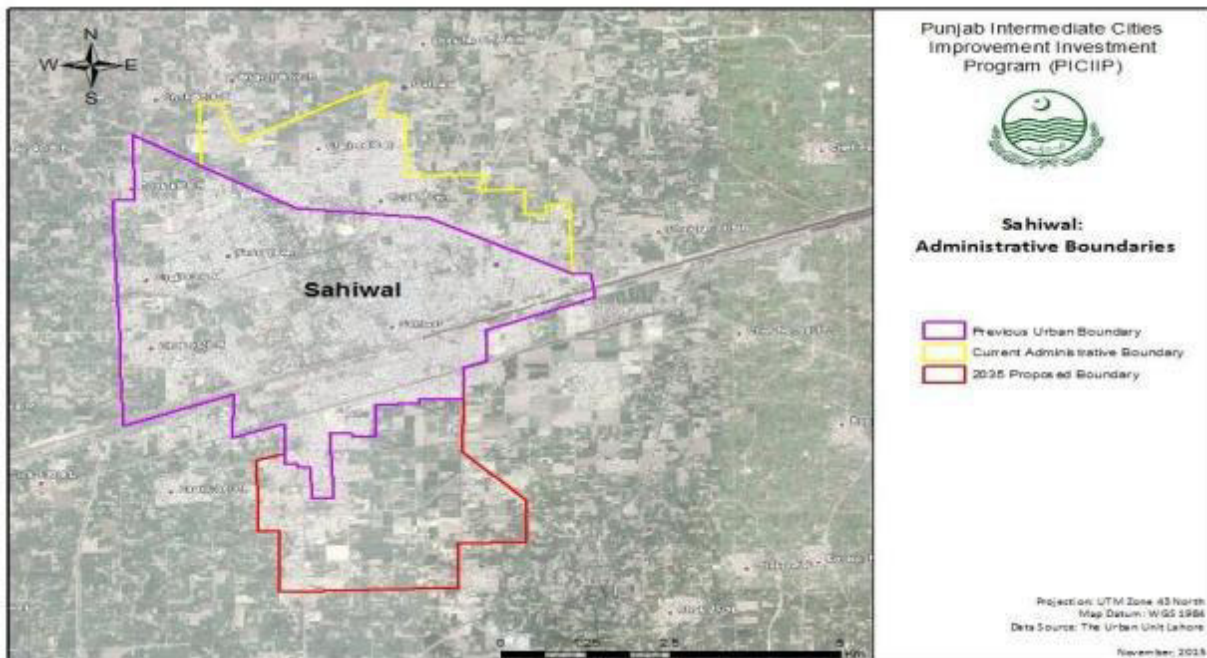
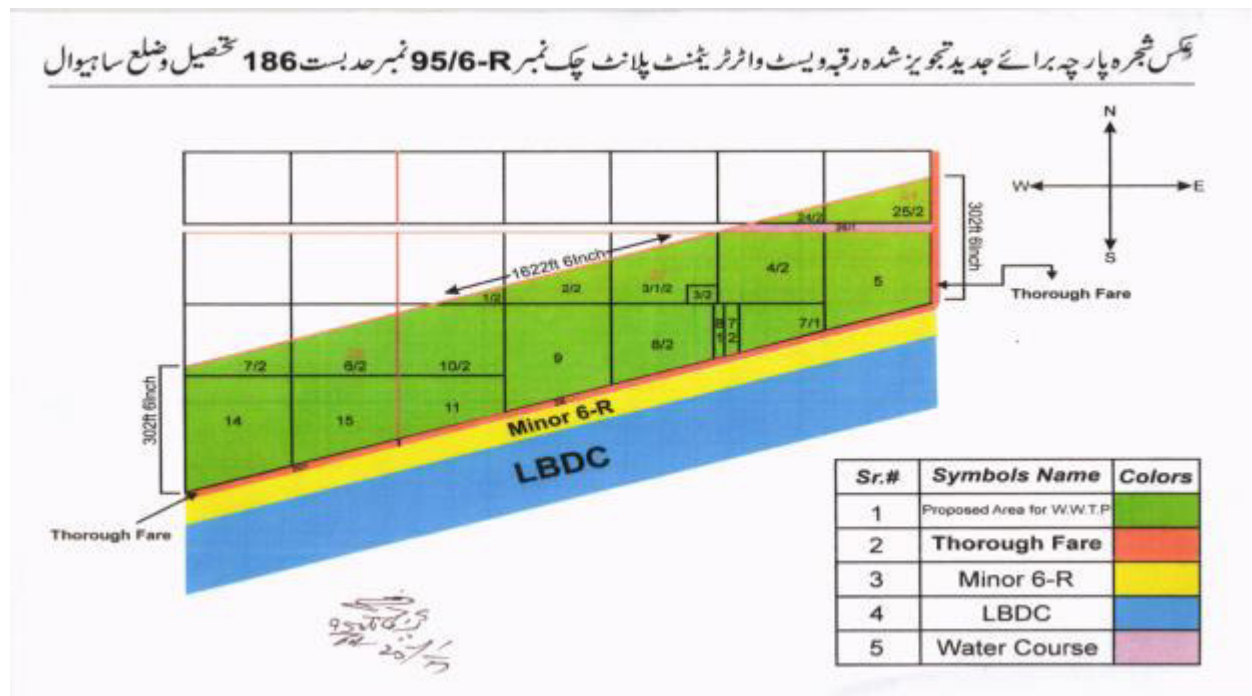


Fig 1.2: Showing the Location of Sub-project Area



SECTION 2

PROJECT IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

42. In this chapter the adverse social impacts resulting from the sub-project interventions are presented. The impacts on the DPs caused by the sub-project are considered together with details of the assets lost.

2.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

43. A socio economic survey of DPs and consultations were carried out in February – March 2017. A total of 48 DPs were interviewed (8 from the STP and 40 DPs from the sewage conveyance system) to assess the impacts. Review of land records and field observations in the potential alignment of the conveyance system was also conducted. The questionnaire is available in (Annex-I).

44. The consultation process was adopted to share necessary information, timeline and purposes of the surveys as well as building rapport with the displaced households. Scoping sessions and focus group discussions (FGDs) with local communities were also conducted. During the scoping sessions, people were informed about the sub-project objectives and extensive question and answer sessions were conducted to clarify the related works and activities.

2.2 Sub-Project Impacts

45. The sub-project will cause permanent impacts and temporary impacts. The permanent impacts are caused by the land acquisition for STP, while the temporarily impacts will occur during construction stage due to the installation of sewage conveyance system (14 km new pipeline) and the construction of Trunk Mains. The detail is discussed as under;

2.2.1 Permanent Impacts

46. The survey findings have identified a total of 8 DHs (70 DPs) will be affected by the sub-project interventions due to the STP component as given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Type of Losses of DHs from the STP

Type of Loss	Displaced Households
DHs Losing Agriculture Land only	08
DHs Losing Agricultural Land and Trees	3
Total Displaced Households (DHs) from the STP	08

Source: Field Surveys, February, 2017

2.2.2 Temporary Impacts

47. The field investigation reveals that 208 DPs will be temporarily affected during the construction stage owing to the installation of 14 km new conveyance pipeline. Among the DPs, 50 are the mobile vendors, 83 have temporary commercial structures (wooden benches for fruit,

selling, furniture items, construction materials, bamboos, can crushers, butchers and food stall) 60 are the owners of the kiosks and 15 are owners of 2.72 acres of agricultural land.

48. In addition, the movements of the of 3 residential colonies, 5 education centers, 3 offices, 1 mosque, 1 church, 2 hospitals, and 1 library, will be impacted during the construction stage of the sub-project. The details are reflected in the **Annex-II**.

49. Impact from the construction of the trunk main cannot be assessed at this stage as the site for trunk main is not identified yet. However, the trunk mains will have the impacts as given in Table 1.1.

2.3 Permanent Land Acquisition

50. The sub-project will require the permanent acquisition of 10.95 acres of agricultural land owned by the 8 DHs. The DHs have occupied the land since their ancestors. Among the 8 DHs, 6 (Sr. 1 to Sr.6) will lose more than 10% of their agricultural land and are considered as severely affected. Two DHs are marginally affected. These DHs have multiple income sources. The impact with respect to ownership is reflected in the Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Detail on the Permanent Land Impacts of the Sahiwal STP

S#	Name	Total Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (Acres)	Remaining Land (Acres)	% of Impact
1	Abdul Latif S/O Farzand Ali	2.5	0.55	1.95	22
2	Faqir Muhammad S/o Moula Bhaksh	4.875	4.269	0.606	88
3	Muhammad Aslam S/O Ghulam Muhammad	2.369	1.531	0.838	65
4	Muhammad Akram S/O Ghulam Muhammad	2.369	1.531	0.838	65
5	Kalsoom Akhtar D/O Shah Muhammad	2.012	1.444	0.568	72
6	Balquis Akhtar D/O Shah Muhammad	1	0.688	0.312	69
7	Muhammad Sultan S/O Din Muhammad	3.5	0.25	3.25	7
8	Tanveer Ahmad S/O Nazir Ahmad	8	0.688	7.312	9
		26.625	10.95	15.675	41

51. The leftover land for 5 DHs is insufficient to continue their farming. During the consultation, it was agreed that the IA will assess the use of left over land based on the final design and in case of no use for the owners, the leftover land will be included in the compensation package.

2.4 Temporary Acquisition of Land

52. The land on temporary basis will be acquired by the contractor to carry out the construction related activities such as residential quarters, Workshops to repair vehicles, storage places for equipment and borrow/spoils deposit areas. Approximately, 5 acres of land will be required by contractor through negotiation with the land owners in the form of lease agreement under the intimation and approval of the PIU. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over to the owner. The conditions to this extent will be made in the bidding document.

2.5 Affected Trees

53. An estimated 66 timber (30 acacia, 21 Shesham, 11 Popular, and 4 Neem) 2 fruit trees (Jaman) will have to be cut down due to the construction of STP facility. These assessments were based on the physical verification of the affected trees. These trees are located on the affected agricultural land and were counted and measured by the survey team. (The detail is given in Annex-VII-VIII).

2.6 Impact on Crop

54. The proposed sub-project will impact on 10.95 acres of cropped area. Major crops grown are wheat, and maize. Others also plant vegetables and fodder. On average, yield is 1600 kg of wheat per acre and 3200 kg of maize per acre as reported by the DPs during the survey and confirmed by the agricultural department. The market value of wheat and maize is Rs 30/kg Rs.20/kg, respectively. On average, annual income from wheat and maize is Rs.48, 000 and Rs.64000, respectively. Total annual income from crops is estimated at Rs.112, 000 annually. The detail is given in Annex-VI.

2.7 Impact on Structures

55. It is confirmed based on the initial design that the project does not have any impact on the building structures either private or community structures.

2.8 Impact on the Irrigation water supply

56. The temporary impact is reported on the irrigation water supply during the construction period. The numbers of the irrigators are not identified at this stage as the impacts are on the tail enders (down stream farmers) and the figures will be developed based on the final design.

2.9 Impact on Tenants

57. It is confirmed that the project does not have any impact on the sharecropper, leaseholders, renters and informal users. All the owners are occupied on their private land either the use is agricultural or commercial.

2.10 Impact on Encroachers

58. As per field situation, the project has impact on 143 encroachers of commercial structure(80 are the temporary structures and 60 are the kiosks)

2.11 Impact Severity

59. The impact severity is confirmed on 6 affected households who are losing more than 10% of their productive agriculture land due to the construction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) as per Table 2.2.

2.12 Impact on Livelihood

60. Six owners of agricultural land are losing more than 10% of their total land holdings and income source. In addition, the sub-project has the temporary impact on the livelihood of 60 owners of Kiosks and 83 owners of temporary structures, due to the installation of main sewage

conveyance system. The livelihood of 50 mobile vendors will not be affected due to shifting in other areas during the construction stage. Similarly, the livelihood of 15 land owners will not be disturbed due to having impact on the small cropped area (0.09 – 0.13 acres).

2.13 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

61. Certain groups of population by virtue of their socio-economic realities are considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they can also benefit from the development activities of the sub-project.

62. As per field investigation, 16 DHs (Annex-XI) are recognized as vulnerable. One is a female-headed household and 15 DHs are poor. The female-headed household is impacted by the Sewage Treatment Plant, while the 15 DHs are affected by the conveyance system. The assessment of the vulnerability of the DHs will be done again during the preparation of the updated LARP.

2.14 Impact on Indigenous People

63. It has been confirmed from the field that no Indigenous people exist in the sub-project area. Hence, ADB's Indigenous People policy is not triggered in this sub-project.

2.15 Impact on the Movement of Local Population

64. As discussed earlier, the temporary impacts (during construction stage) are reported on the movements of the population of 3 residential colonies including 3 Marala schemes with 13 households, 5 education centers, 3 government offices, 1 mosque, 1 church, 2 hospitals, and 1 public library.

2.16 Gender Impacts

65. The sub-project does not have any impact on the gender except the two displaced women. Hence, there is need to take care that these women will get their proper compensation and other assistance alike men DPs.

SECTION 3

SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION

3.1 General

66. This chapter presents an overview of the socio-economic information of sub-project area in general but more focused on the displaced persons. The key socio-economic indicators are demography, literacy rate, income, and employment and access to infrastructures. The main objective of the study is to analyze socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the beneficiaries in order to understand their interrelationships, dynamics, and qualities. The study also provide information to the design in order to make the sub-project interventions more effective, socially acceptable, culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and economically viable. However, the information needs to be updated once the design is finalized.

3.2 Identification of Displaced Persons

67. Any person, whose land, asset / infrastructure, source of income or access to resources/ workplace is likely to be affected by the sub-project's operations is a Displaced Person (DP). These include mainly the residents, land owners, and owners of assets/structures located in the area. The total number of DHs is i 216. It will be updated once the design is finalized.

3.3 Population Profile

68. According to Punjab Development Statistic (2014), the total population in Sahiwal is 317,307. The male population is higher than the female population (51.5% males against 48.5% females). Among the surveyed households, 51.3% of the members are female while 48.7% are males.

3.3.1 Household Size

69. Average household's size is 7.6 persons which clearly reveals the dominance of extended family system in the sub-project area.

3.3.2 Age Structure

70. The data regarding the distribution of DPs by age categories are presented in Table 3.1. Around. 57 % of the household members are 20 - 45 years old, 30% are 46 years old and above, and 15% are below 20 year of age.

Table 3.1: Age Distribution of Members of Surveyed Households

Age Distribution	Number	Percent
Below 20 Years	53	15
20 - 30 Years	84	23
31 - 45 Years	123	34
46 - 60 Years	71	20
60 and above	33	08
Total	364	100

Source: Sample survey

3.4 Literacy Level and education infrastructure

71. Education is an important component of human capital and it is very much effective in poverty reduction. The literacy rate has shown a gradual but steady increase in Punjab over the last fifteen years and same increase ratio was also observed in Sahiwal. The educational facilities in the area range from primary level schools up-to universities and specialized institutions such as technical, medical and vocational institutions. According to 1998 census literacy rate in Sahiwal is 65.8%. As per field survey, (as given in Table 3.2) only 7% displaced populations are illiterate while 93% are reported literate. In addition, 20 out of 364 are baby (infants) and can't go school.

72.

Table 3.2: Education Level of Members of Surveyed Households

Educational Level	Urban Area	
	No.	Percent
Illiterate	25	07
Primary	47	14
Middle	33	10
Matriculation	121	35
Intermediate	75	22
Graduate	28	08
Master & above	15	04
Total	344	100

Source: Sample survey

3.5 Material Possessions

73. Possession of durable consumer goods is another useful indicator of household socio-economic status. The possession and use of household durable goods have multiple effects and implications. For instance, access to a radio or television exposes household members to update daily events, information, and educational materials. Similarly, a refrigerator prolongs food storage and keeps food fresh and hygienic. Ownership of transportation allows greater access to services away from the local area and enhances social and economic activities. Table 3.3 presents the percentages of the surveyed households that possess various durable commodities, means of transportation.

74. The table shows that televisions and mobile phones are common devices possessed by most of the households for information and communication. All households possess mobile phones. The households are more likely to have a television (96 percent) and possession of a radio is 11%. Another indicator of household socioeconomic status is ownership (34%) of a computer and availability of an Internet connection. A refrigerator is available in 58% of the households. About 12% of households possess an Air condition, and 72% have a washing machine. Motorcycles, car and bicycle are the most common means of transportation in the sub-project area and 44% percent of households own a motorcycle, and 08 percent own a car and 18% are having bicycle.

Table 3.3: Possession of Household Goods

Item	Households	Item	Households	Item	Households
Mobile Phone	100%	Television	96%	Car	08%
Air conditioner	12%	Refrigerator	58%	Motorcycle	44%

Sewing Machine	75%
Washing Machine	72%

Source: Field Survey

Computer	34%
Bicycle	18%

Radio	11%
-	-

3.6 Household Income Sources

75. Numerous income generating activities are practiced in the area as reported by the survey. These include employment in government and private sector, wage labor, operating own business, shopkeeper, traders, and plumber. In addition, few are sending remittance owing to working in abroad.

3.7 Household Income

76. Survey data presented in Table 3.4 shows that the monthly average income of the DHs is Rs.42, 765/-. Majority (52%) of the surveyed DHs fall in the low income category of less than Rs.40, 000. Another 29% of the surveyed DHs earn from Rs. 40,000 to Rs.65, 000. Only 09% of the households earn above Rs. 100,000 per month. Those earning Rs.65001 to Rs.100, 000 per month comprises 10%. Many DHs are involved with multiple income earning activities. Around 31% (15 DHs) of the surveyed households are living below poverty line

Table 3.4: Monthly Income Category and Households

S #	Income Level (Rs./Month)	Number of Households	Percentage of Households
1	Less – 40,000	25	52
2	40,000- 65,000	14	29
3	65,001- 100,000	05	10
4	Above-100,000	04	09
Total		48	100

Source: Sample survey

3.8 Expenditure

77. The average monthly expenditures are calculated as Rs.36, 212/-. These expenditures include food and non-food items like fuel, education, health, clothing, utility charges, and other miscellaneous expenditures. Table 3.5 shows that the households with higher income have more saving capacity than the low income who hardly meet their expenses with meager income.

Table 3.5: Detail of Household Expenditures

S #	Description of Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage of Households
1.	Up to 40000	28	58
2.	14001-65000	16	34
3	65001-100,000	03	06
4.	Above-100,000	01	02
Total		48	100

Source: Field Survey

3.9 Access to Infrastructure

78. Access to safe 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 lifespan, reduced morbidity and mortality from various diseases, and low health costs, (Evans 2005). However, table 3.6 depicts the picture of available social amenities in the sub-project area.

Table 3.6: Access to Social Amenities in the Sub-project Area

S #	Social Amenities	Available	No Access
1	Electricity	100%	0
2	Sui-Gas	42%	58%
3	Water Supply	56%	44%
4	Sewerage/Drainage	66%	34%
5	Hospital	72%	28%
6	School	84%	16%
7	Road	68%	32%

Source: Field Survey

79. Table indicates that all the houses in the sub-project areas are electrified. However, the people are not satisfied over the power supply. They complained about the frequent power failure and low voltage; eventually leave the adverse impact on the daily life. Sui Gas is ranked as the top priority demand of women of the area. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 56%, with most of the people relying on groundwater, extracted either manually through hand pump or electrically through the electric pump.

80. Only 66% of the households have access on the sewerage and drainage system while 34% 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 72% and 84% of the households, respectively. Surveyed households complained of the low quality services provided in the Government hospitals and schools. Hence they are forced to get the services from the private sources, which are more expensive. Local people are not happy on the available road infrastructure, as mostly require the extensive repair.

3.10 Agricultural Land Holding

81. Twenty-three of the surveyed households losing land vary in terms of their land holding. Detail is given in the table 3.7.

Table 3.7: Detail Impacts of the Sub-project on Land

S#	Land Holding Size	Number of Displaced Households	Percentage of Displaced Households
1	Up to 1 acre	3	13
2	1.1 – 2.5 acre	9	39
3	2.6 – 5 acre	7	31
4	> 5 acre	4	17

82. Table indicates that the land owners are small landholders, with majority owning below 5 acres. The land is used for cultivation purposes regardless of the fact it is located in the vicinity of Sahiwal city.

3.11 Cropping Pattern

83. The main crops growing in the area are wheat for the rabi season and maize for the kharif season. These crops are most profitable and are being grown in larger scale in the area. Potatoes and rice are also cultivated in small scale. The yield and income is given in the table 3.8. The production from the total landholding (26.63 acres) of the 23 DHs losing agricultural land is 127824 kg which accounts to Rs.2, 982,560 of their gross income.

Table 3.8: Main Crops along with the yield, production and gross income

S.NO	Crop	Average Yield (Kg)	Total Product (Kg)	Rate per Kg (Rs)	Gross Income (Rs)
1	Wheat	1600	70400	30	2112000
2	Maize	3200	140800	20	2816000
Total			211200		4928000

3.12 Gender Situation

84. The women have no recognized role in the authority structure of the villages despite representing of 50% of the population of the area. The traditional attitude of not sending the girls to school is changing now, because more and more 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 go to relatives and weddings and to hospitals in nearby towns.

85. Local women pointed out their major concerns relating to the sub-project:

- Compensation as per the market value of the lost land.
- Non-viable remaining land.
- stinky smell will come from the sub-project which will affect the surrounding population
Impact on movement of women during the construction stage
- Duration of the construction which affect accessibility and transportation in case of emergencies
- Consider expanding Sui Gas service to the area
- Provision of project-related jobs for jobless educated women

SECTION 4

CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

General

86. This chapter describes the sub-project stakeholders and their attitude towards the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP), conveyance system and trunk mains components and the process adopted in consulting the displaced households and communities. It presents the views and perceptions of the DHs and local population on the sub-project as expressed during meetings. It also presents the disclosure activities..

4.1 Consultation with Stakeholders

87. In the process of preparing this LARP, individual, group meetings and focus group discussions were held with the DPs, neighboring community, general public and officials of concerned departments like TMA, revenue, forest and Agriculture. These meetings were held during Feb 11 to March 06, 2017. A total of 13 groups meetings were held with the DPs. A total of 99 persons participated in these meetings. A summary of the consultations done is shown in Table 4.1. These consultations will be continued by the district staff and consultants during the LARP updating and implementation based on the following guidelines:

- Formal consultation meetings will be held with all DPs, and will include participation from district revenue officials, representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and other pertinent stakeholders.
- Separate meetings with women and vulnerable DPs will be held so their voices are not constrained by men and powerful sections of the DP communities.
- Individual meetings and focus group discussions (FGD) will be held formally and informally, as and when the opportunity or need arises during field activities, such as census, IOL, SES, DMS.
- The Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure (CPID) activities will be recorded and documented comprehensively, including participants lists, photographs and minutes of the key issues addressed and agreements reached, observations made in the field, and outstanding issues in need of being addressed.
- The consultations will be documented in the LARP with consultation records appended. This information will be updated for LARP update and will also be continued in the Resettlement monitoring reports.
- The sub-Project Resettlement staff and consultants will prepare a Resettlement Information Booklet (RIB) for all DPs in the local language(s) with concise information on all of the key aspects of the Resettlement process, such as sub-project description, legal framework, institutional arrangements, grievance redress mechanism, general eligibility and entitlement provisions, assessment of impacts, Compensation payment strategy, and the timing of Resettlement activities.

4.2 Stakeholders' Perceptions about the sub-Project

88. As a sewage treatment plant, installation of conveyance system and trunk mains, the sub-project will have impacts on the local population. Despite the impacts, the affected communities did not have a hostile attitude towards the sub-project although there were some concerns regarding the compensation rate as the government rates are normally in the lower side. The people are demanding the land compensation based on the productive value and future scenario of the land in terms of developing of housing schemes being located in the vicinity of Sahiwal city.

89. The interest of the DPs was evidenced during the consultation meetings held in the sub-project area. The meetings were attended by the DPs and general public. The list of the participants is placed as Annex-III of the report. In addition, the individual meetings were held with the DPs for census and socio-economic survey, representatives of various officials like irrigation, agriculture, forest and TMA.

Table 4.1: Detail of Consultation Meetings

S #	Date	Place	No. of Participants	Remarks
1	11-02-2017	Faqeer's farm house	9	Meeting with the DPs of STP
2	11-02-2017	Ms. Kalsoom's place	11	Meeting with DPs including female DPs
3	12-02-2017	Manzoor Coloney	7	Meeting with the DPs of Sewerage Pipeline
4	15-02-2017	CIU office	5	Meeting with ADB (RETA Consultant), Social Development Expert of Firm and officials of CIU
5	15-02-2017	Ghulam Muhammad's farm	13	Meeting with DPs on STP and Sewage Conveyance System
6	16-02-2017	Bhatta Colony (89/6R)	12	Meeting with the Community of 89/6R disposal station
7	16-02-2017	Fareed Town	5	Meeting with the community of Fareed Town disposal station
8	23-02-2017	Chowk, 85/6R	7	Meeting with the community of Kachi Pacci Noor Shah disposal station
9	23-02-2017	85/6R	8	Meeting with the community of Kachi Pacci Noor Shah disposal station
10	23-02-2017	Old Harapa Road	5	Meeting with the community of Sewerage Pipeline
11	23-02-2017	Real Estate office	4	Meeting with the community of 3 Marlas schemes on sewerage pipeline
12	23-02-2017	Canal Bank	11	Meeting with the sewerage pipeline of Manzoor colony's disposal station
13	23-02-2017	Ch. Aslam's residence	2	Meeting with the representative of DPs on STP
Total			99	

90. The participants were encouraged to express themselves and engaged in detailed discussion on impacts, compensation, consultation and awareness, and level of community support for the sub-project. The concerns were raised by the participants, particularly with regard to compensation and entitlement package. The main concern was the adequacy and timely payment of compensation to Displaced Households, summarized in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Concerns of DPs and Responses by Consultant

S#	Concerns of DPs	Response from Consultant	Action Taken	Responsibility
1	The government will not give the market rate of their lost land, as their land is much productive and in future may be needed for the housing colony being placed in the vicinity of Sahiwal city.	The will continue consultations throughout the project planning and implementation process and you will get the opportunity for express your concerns and ensure a good deal on the land prices.	Consultations will be carried out through out the planning and implementation of the projec hence the DPs will have the opportunity to make the good deal of their lost land.	LG&CD & BOR
2	The government can replace the sub-project site with the alternative private site owned by Mr. Mukhtar who is willing to sale out of his 8 acres. The site is located (same village 95/6R) in the neighborhood of this site.	In fact, that site is selected for the sub-project which is technically and environmentally feasible. Anyway, your point is noted and will be shared with the concerned authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations are continued with the DPs on this option • Taking up the issue with the design consultant 	LG&CD, BOR & Design Consultant
3	The remaining land is in small pieces and will be no more beneficial to them, so government should also acquire that piece of land.	Your point is noted and will be taken up with the concerned authority. However, let's come up with the final footprints and see the uses of left over land. In addition, as you people say, it is more productive land in term of cultivating profitable crops so better to keep with you the remaining land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uses of the leftover land will be assessed once the final design is completed. 	LG&CD, BOR & Design Consultant
4	The government should shift the STP along with the disposal station of 89/6R where enough open land is available for the sub-project and also easy to dispose of the waste water into the river (Ravi).	The final design is under process and design consultant will take up your suggestion as well.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The point is being taken up in the on-going design process • District revenue office will assess the land availability • Consultant will assess the quantum, typology of the impacts once the design is finalized. 	LG&CD, BOR & Design Consultant

S#	Concerns of DPs	Response from Consultant	Action Taken	Responsibility
5	The construction work is usually getting delayed; eventually their livelihood will be disturbed owing to the replacement of sewage conveyance system.	The contractor will be given the timeline to complete the work and will be supervised by the consultant and compliance will be ensured. .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be given the timeline for the completion of civil work; The construction work will be closely supervised to avoid the delay 	LG&CD, CSC & Contractor
6	The sewerage pipeline was installed recently (3 years ago), at the same route (Muhammad Pura road) of disposal 89/6R, eventually once again the local community including school, hospital etc will be disturbed.	Your point will be taken up with the concerned authority efforts will be made that the existing pipelines will not be disturbed. This will be settled in the final design. In addition, the contractor will be bound (supervised by the consultant) that the local movement should not be hindered during construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be given the timeline for the completion of civil work; The construction work will be thoroughly supervised to avoid the delay Alternate route will be provided to avoid the delay GRM is established to address the local complaints 	LG&CD, Design Consultant, CSC & contractor
7	Is there any provision of compensation for loss of business for encroachers and squatters during the construction stage?	The efforts will be made (through exploring the design alternatives) to avoid the loss of business of mobile vendor, temporary structures and wooden cabins etc. However, in case of unavoidable situation, the EA will come up with the mitigation measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation for the loss of business is included in the LARP 	LG&CD, Design Consultant, BOR & Resettlement Consultant
8	The movements of population of 3 Marla housing scheme will be hindered due to having the narrow road, even already placed sewage system will also be disturbed.	The provision will be made (through exploring the design alternatives) to not disturb this housing scheme, your point is noted and will be shared with the concerned authority.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The point is taken in the ongoing design process Alternate route will be provided to avoid the disturbance 	LG&CD & Design Consultant
9	Is there any provision of compensation for the loss of crop owing to the installation of conveyance system?	Yes, in case of any crop loss, the EA/BOR will come up with appropriate mitigation measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation for the loss of crop for the construction of conveyance system is added in the LARP 	LG&CD & BOR & Resettlement Consultant
10	Provision of jobs for skilled and qualified local should be accepted as the right of inhabitants of area	Priority of jobs will be given to local inhabitants on merit basis by following the codal procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor and he will fully compliance will be ensured 	LG&CD, CSC & Contractor

S#	Concerns of DPs	Response from Consultant	Action Taken	Responsibility
11	The compensation for the loss of tree should be given	The compensation will be made at the replacement value (RV) of the trees. Compensation for mature fruit- bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market based route of the lost trees are added in the LARP 	LG&CD, Forest & Agriculture department & Resettlement Expert
12	Chances of some environmental effects like noise/ vibration and dust emissions to the nearby community	The contractor will be bound to implement the measures in this regard by putting clause in his contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor and he will fully compliance will be ensured 	LG&CD, Contractor & Environment Expert
13	In forum for the complaint registration	GRC will be established to address the complaints of the DPs and DPs will have the complete access over it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The formation and functioning of GRC is completely addressed in the section 8 of the LARP 	LG&CD, CSC & Contractor
14	The movement towards the Mosque, Church, School and hospitals should not be disturbed.	Special instructions will be given to the design consultant followed by the contractor to avoid the disturbance of these critical places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate route will be provided to avoid the disturbance GRM is established to address the local complaints 	LG&CD, design consultant, CSC & Contractor
15	The STP will cause the continuous stinky smell; ultimately the surrounding population will be affected.	The proposed facility is developed through the latest technology and there is zero chance of spreading the stinky smell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A unique and centralized facility is developed, already discussed in various forum 	LG&CD, CSC & Contractor
16	The sub-project will cause the dismantling of field channels and access routes	In case of disturbance of any field channel and access route the sub-project will provide the alternate route and field channel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The point is taken up in the ongoing design process The contractor will be bound to ensure the fully functioning of the field channels and DPs will approach to GRC in case of non-compliance 	LG&CD, design consultant & Contractor

4.3 Meetings with the government officials

91. A series of meetings throughout the project period were held at Pre-feasibility and PPTA stage with the agriculture, forest, irrigation, CIU and TMA for the following purposes;

- Preparation of land ownership record ;
- Facilitation by TMA to identify the proposed route and their view points about the sub-project
- To obtain the location map from the CIU
- To get the view points of the irrigation department regarding the STP and components.
- To obtain the compensation value of the lost crops and trees;
- Facilitation to conduct the consultation meeting with the DPs;

92. **Outcome of the Meetings:** The support provided by the government department is as followed; i) availability of land ownership record, ii) compensation value as per market value of the land, crop and trees, iii) provided the support to field staff in the field survey, iv) The official of the irrigation department showed the concerns that the installation of the conveyance system caused the disturbance of irrigation water, hence the civil work should be completed during the canal closure period, otherwise difficult to tackle the famers who will suffer the loss of irrigation water and v).TMA sub-engineer criticized over the sub-project which is finalized by ignoring the ground situation, discussed as under;

- The sub-project will cause the disturbance of sewage system of Sahiwal city by diverting the water from lower areas to elevated area, although the gravity of the flow must be considered for such type of the facility;
- It is not easy to pass the sewage line through the main railway line, 9L canal and main LBDC system, (main canal);
- The proposed route for the conveyance system is not technically viable, it is the loss of resources only;
- There is need to construct small STP units in three different areas like i) near main Sahiwal bypass, ii) 89/6R and iii) 85/6R where there the sewage drains are already existed to carry the waste water.

Mitigation Measures: The concerns raised by the officials of various departments are taking up by the EA. The design consultant will closely work with the concerned departments and incorporate their concerns while finalizing the design; even the design consultants have already taken the start to conduct the joint visit (with the concerned departments) to sub-project area.

4.4 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process

93. According to ADB's safeguard policy statement, consultation process must be gender inclusive and responsive and tailored to the needs of disadvantageous and vulnerable groups. To explore the gender related issues, female staff was included in the team. Formal meetings with the women were held to explore their needs, problems and priorities related to the sub-

project execution. In addition, individual interviews were also held with the affected women to effectively involve them in the planning process.

94. Women DPs actively participated in the meetings and come up with several issues specially the loss of agricultural land owing to the execution of sub-project.

4.4.1 Awareness, Fears and Concerns about the sub-project

95. The women were un-aware about the sub-project. Their views are mentioned below;

- The government should shift the sub-project in another area instead of disturbance them.
- The proposed sub-project will cause the loss of their productive and precious land but they will not be compensated as per the replacement value of their land.
- The left over land will be no use for them; hence government should acquire that small piece of land as well.
- They have the long affiliation with the land and where they will go in case of loss of their land.
- Special care/assistance should be provided to women headed household to get the timely compensation of their loss assets.
- The sub-project will cause the stinky smell and they will be suffered especially during the wind season.

4.4.2 Responses to the Queries of Women

96. The consultant team responded that the EA will be carrying out consultations throughout the project planning and implementation process, therefore the DPs will have the right to make the good deals of their lost assets. Regarding the local movement during the construction stage, alternate routes will be provided and contractor will bound to make the compliance. In addition, the proposed facility is developed through the latest technology and there is zero chance of spreading the stinky smell.

4.5 Disclosure of LARP

97. There will be a need to establish a communications strategy for addressing the requirement for public consultation and participation, including a needs assessment. The PMU and CIU will be responsible to ensure that all Resettlement information are properly and meaningfully disclosed to all the DPs, their concerns are addressed and necessary changes made in the design for this purpose.

98. For transparency in the LARP implementation process and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, information will be disseminated through the disclosure of LARP document. The SPS require that all reports are made available to sub-project displaced persons and other stakeholders and to public at large. The LARP report will be available on the websites of LG&CD and ADB for disclosure purpose.

99. The following steps will be undertaken for disclosure of LARP:

- The draft LARP will be disclosed to DPs.
- An information booklet containing summary of DPs compensation and assistance will be prepared specifically for this purpose. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and distribute to all the displaced Persons (DPs) and other stakeholders by the sub-project Office.
- Enable the DPs 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 DPs as given in the Entitlement Matrix. In addition, the information regarding the grievance redress mechanism will be reflected in the booklet.
- A schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation and livelihood assistance through crossed cheques will be prepared in local language and distributed to all DHs/DPs.

SECTION 5

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

General

100. This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the sub-project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed; describes the land acquisition, compensation disbursement process and prepare procedural requirements to deal with the impediments.

5.1 National Legal Instruments

5.1.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

101. The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) that it includes “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” and “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation” therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given. 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.

5.1.2 National Legislation

102. In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the de-facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to DPs. However, it does not provide for the sub-project to give due consideration to social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions associated with and affected by resettlement. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of persons as required by donor agencies including the ADB. Further, experience in other projects has established that compensation stipulated in the law may not be adequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status to resettle DPs.

5.1.3 Pakistan’s Law and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

103. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land and payment of compensation. The rights of people whose land is to be acquired are fully safeguarded. Even for entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications have to be issued. Damage to the crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector.

5.1.4 ADB’s Safeguard Policy Update 2009

104. 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 reach these objectives:

- i. **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks;
- ii. **Determine the scope of Land Acquisition and resettlement planning** through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- iii. **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;
- iv. **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.
- v. **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.
- vi. **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; in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vii. **Develop procedures** for compensation payment in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner to ensure that the people will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status after the project.

- viii. **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.
- ix. **Prepare a Land Acquisition and 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.
- x. **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 land acquisition and resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- xi. **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.
- xii. **Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.** Implement the land acquisition and resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xiii. **Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes,** their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the land acquisition and resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- xiv. **Disclose monitoring reports**

5.1.5 Comparison of Key Principles and Practices of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards-SPS 2009

105. The Pakistan's LAA and ADB SPS diverge on some key points. The key ADB Policy Principles are (i) the need to screen the project early on in the planning stage, (ii) carry out meaningful consultation, (iii) at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid (v) provide displaced people with adequate assistance, (vi) ensure that displaced people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets and (vii) disclose all reports.

106. The LAA in contrast to ADB SPS does not require adequate consultation with affected parties; it simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. Nor does the Ordinance require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DPs. Finally, the LAA does not entitle compensation to DPs without title nor provides compensation for income losses caused by LAR. Table 5.1 summarizes the differences between the LAA and

ADB safeguards and the measures that need to be agreed between GoP and ADB to address these within a Country Safeguards Framework. Specific entitlements, benefits that GoP and ADB will work towards providing on projects that entail involuntary resettlement are detailed in Table 5.1.

Table .5.1: Measures to address gaps in LAA and SPS

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	CSF Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded projects
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
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 should 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 more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops)	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	CSF Measures to Address the Gap 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 project 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 after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the project cost) is fully paid.
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	EAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the DPs.

5.1.6 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gaps

107. In order to establish a land acquisition and resettlement policy framework for the Project, which reconciles Pakistan's legal and regulatory system for Resettlement (LAA 1894) and ADB's IR Safeguards as in SPS 2009, and addresses the gaps between the 2 systems, the following principles (as mentioned under the project resettlement policy below) will be adopted. The following "Project Resettlement Policy" encompassing all the gap filling measures will be adopted for all subprojects.

5.1.7 Project Resettlement policy

- i. Comprehensive LARP will be prepared for the project with Resettlement impacts.
- ii. The Projects will avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary Resettlement impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement.

- iii. Displaced persons and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in Resettlement planning in a form accessible and understandable to them.
- iv. Each draft, final or updated LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by the borrower/client and disclosed on the ADB website.
- v. A grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established at the time of project inception.
- vi. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons, and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a socio-economic survey of a sample of at least 10 percent of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets as well as an assessment of lost incomes will be carried out.
- vii. An eligibility cut-off date will be declared and formalized on the date of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs.
- viii. Compensation of structures will be done at full replacement value, either through the replacement of structures of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost. Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation. For replacement of structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the DPs. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age.
- ix. Qualified valuation experts will be engaged to assess the value of all lost assets according to legally sanctioned principles of Pakistan's LAA and the ADB IR safeguard norm of replacement cost and value as stipulated in Resettlement policy principle 10.
- x. 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. DPs permanently losing incomes and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DPs are entitled to credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- xi. All DPs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
- xii. DPs 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.
- xiii. The effectiveness of the implementation of subproject LARP and the impacts of its measures on the livelihoods of the DPs will be monitored during and evaluated after LARP implementation.

5.2 Land Acquisition Process

108. The EA intends to acquire the land through the Land Acquisition Act and section 4 has been issued. While DPAC is not established yet, the process is going on to constitute the committee.. Therefore, in the absence of the approved rates, the market rate is used as proposed by the District collector (Annex-V). However, these rates need to be verified once the design is finalized and approved rates are available. The LARP will be updated accordingly.

109. Table 5.2 below elaborate salient features of the LAA. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards along with dispute resolution, penalties and exemptions.

Table 5.2: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
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 of the concerns or grievances of the affected people related to land prices.
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 that the land acquired to be physically marked out, measured and planned.
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all DPs 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 DPs 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.
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 17/4	Allows acquisition of land on emergency basis. This section will not be applied to this project,

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, DPs 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 award of compensation to the title holders for acquired land is determined at i) its market value of land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or his earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business and vi diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession plus 15% premium in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

5.3 Legal and Administrative Impediments

110. Both the LAA (1894) and ADB SPS (2009) require that DPs are compensated before displacement, but allow a mechanism for dealing with cases with legal and administrative impediments for disbursing compensation payments to DPs provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting DPs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. The guidance note elaborate the efforts required to be made to address the (i) the cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs (ii) the requirements under the LAA related to cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs and (iii) when can good-faith efforts be considered as sufficient and how to document that good-faith efforts.

111. In light of the guidance note, the EA will have to take appropriate actions to demonstrate that sufficient good-faith efforts have been made toward addressing the legal and administrative impediments to payments.

5.4 PROCESS FOR DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION

112. The compensation under land award will be disbursed to the DPs by the LAC for acquired land, loss of trees and crops in the sub-project area. The compensation disbursement process will be monitored by PMU/CIU/MC/SWC/UU/DDU. A team comprising LAC, Quanoogo and 02 Patwaris will carry out the disbursement task. As a first step, the announcements are made in the relevant village/ area before one day of the scheduled visit of the disbursement team. People are asked to come to a specified place (generally prominent place in the village)

along with their CNICs and land ownership documents to receive their compensation. On the specified date, the LAC with his staff holds a meeting. The Patwari identifies the DP as per his CNIC and fard-e-malkiat (copy of register of land owner's record) issued by revenue office and takes his signatures and affixes his thumb impression, which is mandatory.

113. After this activity, the voucher is prepared by Quanoogo. The voucher includes the details about affected land with types and the compensation costs, as per revenue record. DP signs the voucher. The thumb impression of the DP and his CNIC number on the voucher is mandatory. Two witnesses also sign the voucher with their CNIC number. Then LAC signs the voucher. The voucher is handed over to the DP on the specified date and time. A copy is kept in the record.

SECTION 6

COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Eligibility

114. Eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood assistance entitlements are the persons who were on the sub-project prior to the cut-off date and who are physically and/or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of sub-project execution. Such eligible DPs include the following:

- i. All land owner DPs losing land or non-land assets, i.e., crops and trees whether covered by legal title or traditional land rights.
- ii. Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers.
- iii. DPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters.
- iv. Business owners DPs, whether registered under national law or informal.
- v. Cultivators of crops and/or trees, irrespective of legal status of property relation to land.
- vi. Vulnerable displaced persons including households headed by women, children, elderly and/or disabled persons, the households (in local context) with per capita incomes at or below the official poverty line identified through the impact assessment, minority groups, indigenous people or other vulnerable groups based on local context.
- vii. In the event of relocation, all DPs will receive transitional and other support to reestablish shelter and livelihoods.

6.1.1 Cut-off date

115. The cut-off-date for STP will be announced with the notification of section 6 while the cut of date for the sewage conveyance system and trunk mains will be announced with the finalization of design and the cut-off-date will be communicated to the DPs at the time of updating of socio-economic and census survey. As per Urban Unit, the design will be finalized in April, 2017.

6.1.2 Entitlements

116. The following entitlements are applicable for displaced persons losing land, structure, crops and trees.

6.2 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

117. Entitlements for different categories of losses and their corresponding DPs have been given in the entitlement matrix. Eligibility of DPs will be governed by the entitlement matrix and cut-off dates.

118. Table 6.1 provides an entitlement matrix for different types of losses, based on the Inventory of the Census. The matrix also includes provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during project implementation. Compensation and other assistance will be paid to DPs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets. However, in case, the payment is delayed more than year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before payment.

Table 6.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements*	Application Guidelines	Additional Services*
Loss Item 1: Permanent Loss of Agricultural Land			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and legalizable owner(s) of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The market rate proposed by the collector office @ PKR: 3500, 000/acre, (Annex-V) and plus 15% compulsory acquisition charges, all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable. • PLUS onetime cash allowance @ PKR 168,000/- (equal to 12 months minimum wage fixed by the government) in case of loss of 10% and more of the DP's productive land is lost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rates proposed by collector based on the market value of lost land. The sub-Project through District Collector will pay cash compensation through crossed cheque with assistance from sub-project staff to confirm identity of owners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs. • Identified owners will be assisted by the PMU, CIU, DDU, MC, SWC and UU to prepare legal documents in support of their ownership.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lease Holder 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share Cropper/Tenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation to be shared with the land owner based on sharecropping agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation payment will be done by CIU through the DDU established at the project level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Above
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture Laborers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation based on their salary • Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As Above

	crop based on the cropping pattern/cultivation record		
• Squatter/ Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land • Cash compensation for the net value of annual crop based on cropping pattern/cultivation record 	• As Above	• As Above

Implementation Issues

- Landowners will be informed of the details of the land acquisition and compensation process, resettlement package and payment procedure.
- The DPCs will be established by the PMU/CIU.
- The Unit Rates to be used in computing the value of land are based on the market value of the land by the collector. (see also footnote). The valuation process will take into consideration the rates adopted in the area based on the recent transaction.
- These assessed rates will be verified through the valuation study conducted by the independent valuation Expert hired from the market

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 2: Temporary Loss of Agricultural Land			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and legalizable owner(s) of land • Cultivators/lessee/non-title users identified by District Collector through crop assessment survey and the census survey, verified by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental fee payment for the period of occupation of land as per mutual agreement and crop compensation for the lost season (s) Crop compensation for lost season (s) and restoration of land to original use. Guaranteed access to land and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession. • District Collector with the assistance from CIU will pay for crops. • District Collector/project office with assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs. • PMU/CIU/DDU will assist DPs in the process of claiming compensation from District Collector

project staff.	structures located on the remaining land.	crops at harvest. • Crops grown after dispossession will be not be paid while all forgone harvests will be compensated. • Relevant short-term lease agreements will be prepared when required.	office for preparing necessary documents.
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Implementation Issues

RV of crops will be recommended by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Extension Office, Sahiwal) for those identified through Crop assessment Record and Census Survey conducted by Consultant.

The crop compensation will be calculated based on the loss of major crop like wheat and maize as their rate are on higher side than the fodder and vegetables.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item3: Loss of Timber and Fruit Bearing Trees*			
• Owner(s) titled and non-titled, Cultivators and Share croppers identified by District Collector through the land ownership record and census verified by CIU/DDU	• Replacement value (RV) of timber trees and dry woods @ PKR. 2000/per tree (Annex-X) will be paid (average). • compensation for mature fruit-bearing trees will comprise of the market rate of the yearly yield multiplied by the number of years	• Applicable to all trees and plants located in the project area at cut-off dates. • District Collector will pay applicable compensation for trees/plants. • District Collector with assistance from Department of Forestry and	• IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs. • PMU/CIU to explain LARP policies regarding compensation for the trees of different categories and size and make the Entitled

required to grow such a tree to the same productive level it was cut	Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of trees and fruits.	Persons (EPs) aware that they could take the timber and fruits free of cost.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Owners will be allowed to fell trees and take the timber, free of cost. • Share croppers will be paid as per the existing sharing arrangement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of new nurseries facilities for fruit and non-fruit trees in the same vicinity. • Re-plantation of 5 trees per affected tree in the area (covered under EIA). 	

Implementation Issues

- For fruit trees that are not used for commercial purpose, the cost will be based on the average yield (15 kg) x market rate of (Rs.65 / kg) estimated future production years (8 years). The formal rate will be communicated once EA request the department; hence the formal presentation (as an annex) will be submitted in the final LARP.
- The CIU/DDU will provide guidance in re-plantation and post-plantation care programs under EMP.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 4: Loss of Standing Crops			

- Cultivators (tilted and non-titled) and share croppers identified by District Collector through crop assessment survey and the census survey, verified by CIU/DDU
 - RV of standing crops. Reflective of current market rate based on the crop type and the highest average yield of past 3 years
 - Owners will be allowed to harvest of standing crops prior to commencement of civil work.
 - Applicable for all crops standing on land within the acquisition area at the time of dispossession.
 - District Collector with the assistance from CIU will pay for crops.
 - District Collector with assistance from Department of Agriculture will recommend RV of crops at harvest.
 - Crops grown after dispossession will be not be paid while all forgone harvests will be compensated.
- PMU/CIU/DDU will assist DPs in the process of claiming compensation from District Collector office for preparing necessary documents.
- The wheat and maize is the main crop and the rates used PKR 30/kg and PKR 20/kg with the average yield of 1600 kg and 3200 kg respectively)*

Implementation Issues

RV of crops will be recommended by District Collector/Department of Agriculture (based on data obtained from District Agriculture Extension Office, Sahiwal) for those identified through Crop assessment Record and detailed measurement survey conducted by District Collector/Resettlement Team.

The crop compensation will be calculated based on the loss of major crop like wheat and maize as their rate are on higher side than the fodder and vegetables.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 5: Loss of Structure*			

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- Owner(s), titled and non-titled of the structure and squatters (in case of squatters only those actually occupying the structures and in case of community structures the members of the committee jointly)
 - Cash compensation at replacement cost for affected³ structures by type of construction and other fixed assets.
 - In case of partial loss cash assistance compensation will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's floor area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure.
 - Salvaged materials will be free of deductions.
 - Cash Refund at the rate of annual fee for the lost part of the structure and duration of remaining lease period. Any improvements made to the structures will also be taken into account and cash compensation paid at full replacement cost
 - Lessee/Tenant
 - Applicable to all structures located within the acquisition areas.
 - District Collector with expertise from Building and Works Department will determine the RV.
 - Project will pay for structures through District Collector;
 - The Project will provide other resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Due Diligence Unit;
 - Owner will be allowed to take away all salvageable materials free of cost
 - IA will be responsible for coordinating the provision of compensation packages to AHs.
 - Assistance in relocation is provided by the Due Diligence Unit
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³ The preliminary assessment did not identify any damage to any fixed structure. The impacts will be re-assessed based on the final design and LARP will be updated accordingly.

- Implementation Issues: Land Acquisition Survey conducted by District Collector and Detailed Measurement Survey by Building and Works Department (B&W) will assess record details such as floor area and category of structure of to be demolished.
- The Unit Rate for different types of residential structures will be computed by the Executive Engineer, B&W;
- Compensation must be paid before DPs dismantles and give sufficient time to remove the structures.
- The date of service of notice under section 4 and/or Inventory Census will be the cut-off-date for all structures to be removed.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 6: Loss of Business Income			
Business owners; (including, renters and informal settlers and squatters) and employees identified by the census. and verified by CIU.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash grant for net income loss for duration of business stoppage (6 months for permanent loss and no more than 3 months for temporary stoppage.)⁴ A one- time cash grant will be paid to affected employees equivalent to 2 month's official monthly minimum wage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CIU with the assistance of consultant will work out the business loss during the construction period. • May include encroachers/squatters affected temporary during the construction period for the installation of conveyance system in an area of 14 km provided that they have been in the project alignment before the cut-off date. 	PIU/CIU will assist DPs in the process of claiming allowance for preparing necessary documents.

⁴ Where tax receipts are not available to establish net business losses of impacted businesses the fixed monthly rate is based on their average monthly income as determined through participatory assessments and surveys. It is assumed that permanently affected business are able to re-establish themselves at another location within a period of 6 months, while those temporarily affected can resume operations within a period of 3 months, so the preliminary impact identify the temporary impacts on the encroachers, i.e., temporary structures and kiosk., as the mobile vendors are agreed to move another areas, where they continue their business during the construction period.

Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 7: Assistance to Vulnerable DHs and Transitional Support			
Poor and Vulnerable DHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerability allowance equal to 3 months @PKR.42, 000), the minimum wage rate fixed by the government. PLUS, temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation of the facility that necessitated involuntary resettlement, where feasible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will provide resettlement benefits directly with assistance from Due-Diligence Unit; The CIU with the assistance of consultant will work out the vulnerability allowance and transitional support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU/CIU will assist DPs in the process of claiming allowance for preparing necessary documents.
Relocating DHs (including owners of kiosks, wooden cabin and shops to shift at another location)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shifting allowance of moveable item to each household @ PKR 3000/- 		The CIU will arrange the copy of annual canal warabandi program (rotational schedule) from the concerned canal office.
Impact on Irrigators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The construction work will be carried out during the annual canal closure (occurred during Jan-Feb) or rotational period (every 3rd week), so there will be no impact on irrigation water supply . 	The CIU with the assistance of canal officer will link up the construction work during the canal closure period either annual closure or on rotational basis	
The population affected with access route/movements to private and public places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate routes will be provided during the construction stage and the contractor will be bound to make the compliance. 	The CIU in consultation with the consultant and district government will identify the alternate route	The access routes will be communicated to general public either through media or announcement in the mosque loud speaker
Entitled Persons (EPs)	Entitlements	Application Guidelines	Additional Services
Loss Item 8: Unforeseen Adverse Impacts			

<p>DPs affected by any unforeseen impact identified during LARP implementation</p>	<p>Entitlements will be determined as per the LAA 1894 and ADB's SPS (2009).</p>	<p>The unforeseen impacts will be identified through special survey by the CIU. The entitlements will be approved by PIU and concurred by the ADB.</p>	<p>DPs of unforeseen impacts associated activities will be accommodated by compensation through CIU /DDU</p>
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Implementation Issues

The unforeseen impacts and displaced persons will be identified with due care as per policy and proposed to PIU/CIU/DDU and ADB for approval including details as quantity of losses, their owners and the entitlements.

Notes: The government of Punjab will provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable. Market-based values estimated above are as of February 2017. Adjustment of the values will be made from time to time during project implementation. Transaction costs (including compensation fee of taxes, registration fees, and transfer costs) are excluded. Severity assistance is not limited only to legal/titled owners of assets; any affected households incurring more than 10% loss of income generating asset qualifies for this provision. Severity provisions may applied temporary losses too. All types of trees will be compensated.

SECTION 7

Resettlement Budget

7.1. Introduction

119. In preparing the budget, the costs for resettlement have been estimated using the market rate and replacement values of structures. Estimates of additional assistance for loss of income and impact severity are based on the value used in the entitlement matrix. This budget is indicative of outlays for different expenditure categories assessed through Field Surveys carried out in February and March, 2017. However, this will be revised once the final foot prints are developed and will be presented in the final LARP.

7.2. Approval of the Resettlement Budget

120. All resettlement funds will be provided by the Punjab government. The EA will ensure to use these funds for the disbursement of compensation payment and other assistances. The sub-project will also ensure that funds for entitlements under the LARP are fully provided to DPs prior to the commencement of civil work. Compensation and resettlement funds will be provided to the DPs through district collector/LAC with the assistance of the PMU/CIU/DDU.

121. The sub-project will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements. The PMU will assist the EA (through CIU) in identifying additional loss/s of assets during construction and proposing entitlements for such DPs. These budget revisions will be approved by LG&CD with the concurrence of the Asian Development Bank.

7.3. Management of Resettlement Budget

122. Detailed implementation procedural guidelines will be required to implement the LARP at the field level. Both District collector and CIU will follow the implementation procedure after it has been approved by PMU if no change in cost otherwise it has to approve by LG&CD with concurrence from ADB. The implementation procedure will include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the LARP, and preparation of losses and entitlement files of individual DP, processing payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation. CIU/DDU with the assistance of Consultants will prepare the implementation procedural guidelines.

123. All payment to the displaced persons will be paid through crossed cheques. Vouchers on payment will be prepared in triplicate, for PMU, and CIU. The collector will sign the vouchers. Payment will be made and record maintained as per approved implementation guidelines.

7.4. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

124. The cost was calculated based on the current market value of land and other assets, the detailed is provided in section 6 of the LARP. The total cost worked out is PKR 63.17 Million, as reflected in Table 7.1. This will be updated based on the final impacts as determined at the detailed design phase.

Table 7.1: Summary of Cost for Compensation and Assistance

S #	Description	Quantity / Total Number	Unit	Unit/Rate (Rs.)	Total Cost (Rs.)	Rs. (Million)
A Cost of Land Compensation						
1	Land Compensation	10.95	Acre	3,500,000	38,325,000	38.32
2	Compulsory acquisition charges (15%)	10.95	Acre	525,000	5,748,750	5.75
Sub-total A					44,073,750	44.07
B Cost of Crop and Tree Compensation						
3	Crop Compensation (Rabi)	10.95	Acre	48,000	525,600	0.53
4	Crop Compensation (Kharif)	10.95	Acre	64,000	700,800	0.7
5	Crop Compensation (Kharif) For the DPs of sewage conveyance (temporary impact) for 15 DHs	2.72	Acre	64,000	174,080	0.17
6	Fruit Tree Compensation	2	Nos.	7800	15,600	0.02
7	Wood Tree compensation	66	Nos.	2000	132,000	0.13
Sub-total of B					1,548,080	1.55
C Assistance						
8	Impact severity allowance @ of Rs.14000*12=168,000	6	Family	168,000	100,8000	1.0
9	Special measure for Vulnerable Group @14000*3=42000	16	Family	42,000	672,000	0.67
10	Business Disturbance Allowance/livelihood allowance Rs.14000*3=42000 (for 143 DPs (encroachers) of sewage conveyance system), temporary	143	Family	42,000	6,006,000	6.0
11	Livelihood Allowance for 6 APs (land owners impacted due to STP) @14000*6=84000	6	Family	84,000	504,000	0.5
12	Transportation to wooden cabin owners @ Rs.3000 (for the DPs of conveyance system)	60	Family	3000	180,000	0.18
Sub-total of C					837,0000	8.37
Total (A+B+C)					53,991,830	53.99
13	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5% of the Total Cost				2,699,591	2.69
14	Administrative & Security Cost @ 2% of the Total Cost				1,079,837	1.08
15	Contingencies @ 10% of the Total Cost				5,399,183	5.39

Grand Total	63,170,441	63.17
Total in US\$ (Million) @ Rs. 104.785= 1\$		0.60

The M&E will cover the cost of External Monitoring Agency (EMA) while the implementation support will be from the administrative and contingency cost.

SECTION 8

Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8.1. General

125. During different stages of LARP preparation and implementation, it is likely that displaced persons have some grievances related to sub-project actions, lost assets, and compensation disbursement process. To resolve all such issues, a grievance redress mechanism will be available to allow DPs appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from implementation. DPs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints verbally and in writing during consultation, assessment survey, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be achieved by involving the DPs in design selection process, including alternative options to avoid and/or minimize the LAR impacts and finally involving the DPs in LAR planning and implementation. LARP provides a well organized grievance redress mechanism that ensures participation of DPs in the meaningful consultation process.

8.2. Grievance Redress Mechanism

126. An integrated GRM for environment and social will be explored in a way that the system will cover issues that may arise during preparation, site clearing, construction and operation of the STP, installation of conveyance system and construction of trunk mains. In this regard, the coordination is going on with the environment team, being busy in the IEE study, once the study is finalized an integrated GRM will be established for the project and that will be reflected in the final LARP.

127. The DDU will maintain a register named as “community complaint register (CCR)”. The register will include the information as date, name and address of complainant, description of complaints, and will enter the complaints in a date covering the minimum information of name and address of complaint, description of complaints, action taken, status of redress of complaints and reasons in case issue are not resolved.

128. Any complaints unresolved at village level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee at the sub- project level by the social mobilizers or the complainant himself. The complaints received will be properly recorded and documented at project level by a designated staff in the Complaint Register. The information recorded in the Register will include date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant, description of the grievance, actions/steps taken/to be taken to resolve the complaint at village level, the person responsible to take the action, follow up requirements and the target date for the implementation of the mitigation measure. The register will also record the actual measures taken to mitigate these concerns. The aggrieved DP will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint. He/she will be facilitated/ paid by the sub-project to participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process.

129. In case of dis-satisfaction of complainant, it will be referred to PMU. The social organizer will facilitate the complainant to have the access to PMU. The GRC at the PMU level will represent the entire sub-project of Sahiwal. The functioning of GRC is discussed as under;

130. The GRC will meet on monthly basis. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the court of law, GRC review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. GRC will perform following functions:

- The GRC prepares a register for the purposes of entering each and every complaint either received directly from the DP or through LG&CD or other outside agency i.e. revenue office, irrigation department, forest department and agriculture department etc.;
- These complaints shall be carefully categorized in separate heads as against price fixation of land, crops, tree, or problems in relocation and seeking assistance for rehabilitation etc. ;
- The focal person of GRC shall submit its report containing detailed status of implementation and regarding the disposal of complaints/grievances of DPs to CIU and PMU on regular basis;
- Subsequent to receiving a formal complaint, the receiver (i.e. ADB, LG&CD, PD etc) will immediately forwards the complain to GRC for further action;
- The GRC shall ensure that all field visits and consultation with the DPs are properly documented. Such record shall be placed in the /DDU/CIU/PMU office.
- GRC after the site visit shall prepare a report with recommendations and solutions and submit the same to DDU/CIU, PMU and resolve the problem accordingly; and
- GRC shall close the complaint file by communicating with the complainant

8.3. Constitution and Function of the GRC

131. The GRC will be set up once the final LARP is approved (June, 2017), fig 8.1. The primary objective is of providing a mechanism to mediate conflict and cut down on lengthy litigation. It will also provide people, who might have objections or concerns about their assistance, a public forum to raise their objections and through conflict resolution, address these issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, till complete implementation of LARP.

132. The DPC members may elect from among themselves a representative to the GRC or hold elections in a meeting of all components DPs; one or two GRM representatives may be elected at one of the first consultation meetings.

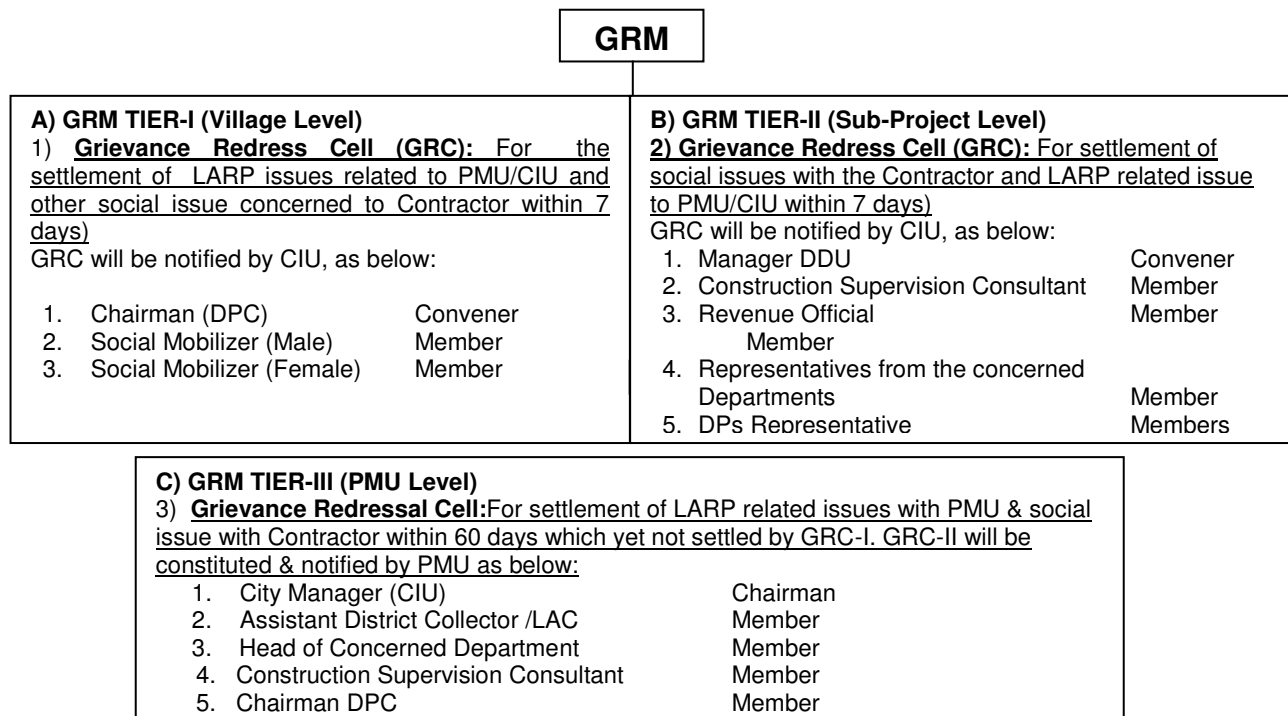
The committee will be notified by the CIU at village level. The GRC at sub-project and PMU will be formally notified by the CIU and PMU respectively

133. The complaints & grievances will be addressed through the process as described in Table 8.1 below.

Table 8.1: Grievance Resolution Process

Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process
Village will be assigned a social mobilizer to maintain regular contact with the DPC and to be the first line of contact on issues related to Land Acquisition and Resettlement.
The social mobilizers will facilitate in the formation of a resettlement committee in the village.
Any complaints in the village will be recorded by the social mobilizer, investigated by the social mobilizer, and if possible resolved in the village within 7 days.
Any complaint which cannot be resolved in the village will be forwarded by the social mobilizer directly by the complainant or village head to the Grievance committee at sub-project level. The grievance cell will designate a staff member to receive complaints, register them in the complaints register and process them within the sub-project level. The sub-project Grievance committee hears the aggrieved DP and will seek information from others concerned to resolve the case if possible. The grievance committee will take decision on the complaint within 7 days of the receipt of complaint. Any solution or decision must comply with the LARP.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily in the sub-project will be forwarded to the PMU level grievance redress committee, chaired by the city manager, and with members from Revenue Department, Department of Forestry, Agriculture, Head CIU and representatives from the village from which the complaint originates. The GRC will take decision on the complaint within 21 days. Any solution or decision must comply with the LARP.
Should the grievance redress system or arbitration fail to satisfy the DP, who can submit the case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894). However, where law permits, the DPs can access to the courts of law without involving the GRM.
Throughout the grievance redress process, ensure that special attention is given to receiving and addressing the concerns of women and other vulnerable groups.

Figure 8.1: Grievance Redress Committee



SECTION 9

Institutional Arrangements

9.1. Introduction

134. The Local Government and Community Development Department (LG&CD) of the Government of Punjab is the executing agency for the project. A PMU will be established at provincial level while at city level, City Implementation Unit (CIU) is established. The Urban Unit, a technical assistance facility of the provincial Planning and Development Department (P&DD) will continue to provide advisory support to the cities and LG&CD. The PMU is headed by a Project Director and supported by a team of specialists responsible for liaison and coordination with CIU. Each CIU is headed by a city Manager with support from other wings working closely with city officials to implement the project (through DDU).

135. PMU will be provided the additional support through the consultants for Project Management and Implementation Support (PMIS). The consultants will assist the PMU and CIU/DDU in project management, procurement, supervision and safeguard monitoring.

136. In term of LARP implementation, LG&CD, PMU, MC Sahiwal, CIU and WSCO and Urban Unit shall ensure that land and ROW required for the project are made available to the contractor in according with the agreed schedule and land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of Pakistan, ADB's SPS, 2009 and Involuntary Resettlement and measures in the form of preparation and implementation of LARP followed by the corrective action plan based on the monitoring report.

137. The roles and responsibilities for the planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions of institutional actors (Fig 9.1), are defined below:

9.2. Local Government and community Development

138. The LG&CD (project executing agency) has overall responsibility for Resettlement functions including preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all Resettlement tasks and cross-agency coordination. LG&CD will exercise its functions (with the support of Urban Unit) through the Project Management Units (PMU) and City Implementation Unit (CIU), Due Diligence Unit (DDU) to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities.

139. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of LARP include District government (including concerned DC). The detail of team is given below in Table 9.1.

Table: 9.1 Roles and Responsibilities in LARP Implementation

S #	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
1	PMU	PMU is the owner of the project therefore it is responsible to manage and ensure safeguard due—diligence and disclosure requirements including LARP and monitoring in accordance with ADBs Safeguard Policy Statement (2009) and government requirements.
2	Contractor	Contractor is responsible for the construction works under the social and environment conditions.
3	CSC	CSC is responsible for the planning and design of the project and

S #	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
		support to PMU/CIU in implementation of LARP.
4	District Administration	Role of district administration is to provide full support and coordination to all stakeholders and keep law and order related to security measures.
5	Community	Local Community is the affectees as well as beneficiary of the sub-project. Community is responsible to resolve social conflicts and to safeguard their rights.
6	ADB	ADB is the donor of the STP component and has supervisory role.
7	Revenue Department	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the evaluation of the lost assets and disbursement of the compensations of lost assets.

9.3. City Implementation Unit (CIU)

140. In the implementation office headed by a city manager, a City Implementation Unit will be established through deploying the requisite staff: The CIU will overall be responsible for LARP functions (through DDR) including preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all land acquisition and resettlement related tasks and cross-agency coordination. For this purpose, the following specialists are proposed within CIU:

- Manger Due Diligence Unit
- Project Implementation Officer
- Safeguard Officer
- M&E Officer
- MIS Officer
- GIS Officer

141. The Due-Diligence Unit (DDU) will have ultimate responsibility for the preparation and implementation of LARP. These personnel will also receive and review all quarterly reports and address all queries that are received from the execution agencies and counterpart agencies working in the field and will also coordinate with all other project stakeholders at the CIU level.

4.2.1 Detail Tasks of DDU

142. The overall scope of work of DDU includes:

- Screening of the subprojects in term of involuntary resettlement.
- Based on the screening, determine the category of LARP document
- Engaging and supervising consultants for the preparation, updating and implementation of LARP
- Reviewing draft LARP prepared by the consultants and providing comments
- Reviewing and approving the final LARP

- Disclosure of LARP
- Establishing the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) to address and resolve LAR related complaints particularly from the DPs.
- Preparing quarterly progress reports covering LAR aspects (in addition to other safeguards aspects)
- Supervising and supporting CSC in planning and implementing consultations with the stakeholders
- Maintaining liaison with key stakeholders including regulatory agencies and ADB.
- Preparation of internal monitoring report
- Preparation of end-of-the-project report on LAR aspects.
- Supervising CSC for the implementation of LARP
- Developing of fully functioning MIS
- Hiring of EMA (through coordination with CIU and PMU) in concurrence with ADB
- Disclosure of Safeguard documents including the monitoring reports

Construction Supervision Consultants

143. The Construction supervision consultants will report to DDU/CIU/PMU and prepare the implementation program, quality of works, delivery of works, and certify the quantities of work carried out and the payments. The CSC will also help the PMU in project planning and management, quarterly progress reporting, procurement planning, contract management, financial management and overall project management. They will also be tasked to implement the LARP prepared for the subproject. Their scope of work will include but not be limited to the following:

- Assist the DDU in sub-project screening in term of involuntary resettlement;
- Implement the LARP of subproject
- Updating the census of DPs linked with subproject impacts by type, category and severance and prepare the compensation packages on individual basis;
- Distribute the notices to the entitled DPs regarding their payment of compensation
- Provide proper guidance to DPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement
- Facilitate the DPs in compensation payment through the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, opening of bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.;
- Facilitate the DPs in term of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment;
- Help the DPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRCs;
- Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the sub-project cycle;
- Assist CIU in the preparation of progress and monitoring reports.

9.4. Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

144. Grievance redress committee will be established for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements followed in the implementation of resettlement activities. GRCs will receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and are gender sensitive. The detail is discussed in the following section of this LARP.

9.5. District Government

145. District-based agencies have jurisdiction over compensation activities. Revenue Department, most notably Patwari, carry out specific roles such as preparation and verification of the land record. Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line agencies and their District level offices. Crops compensation pertains to the Department of Agriculture; and the compensation for wood trees losses pertain to the Department of Forestry.

9.6. Displaced Persons Committee

146. The DPs will be encouraged and mobilized to form a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC). DP representation facilitates communication and information flow among DPs and with other stakeholders. The representatives will closely liaison with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed at PMU, sub-project and village levels. The DPC will meet monthly and on demand from members, due to Land Acquisition and Resettlement planning and implementation issues. The DPC members may elect from among themselves a representative to the GRC or hold elections in a meeting of all subproject DPs. In subprojects with a very small number of DPs, one or two GRM representatives may be elected at one of the first consultation meetings.

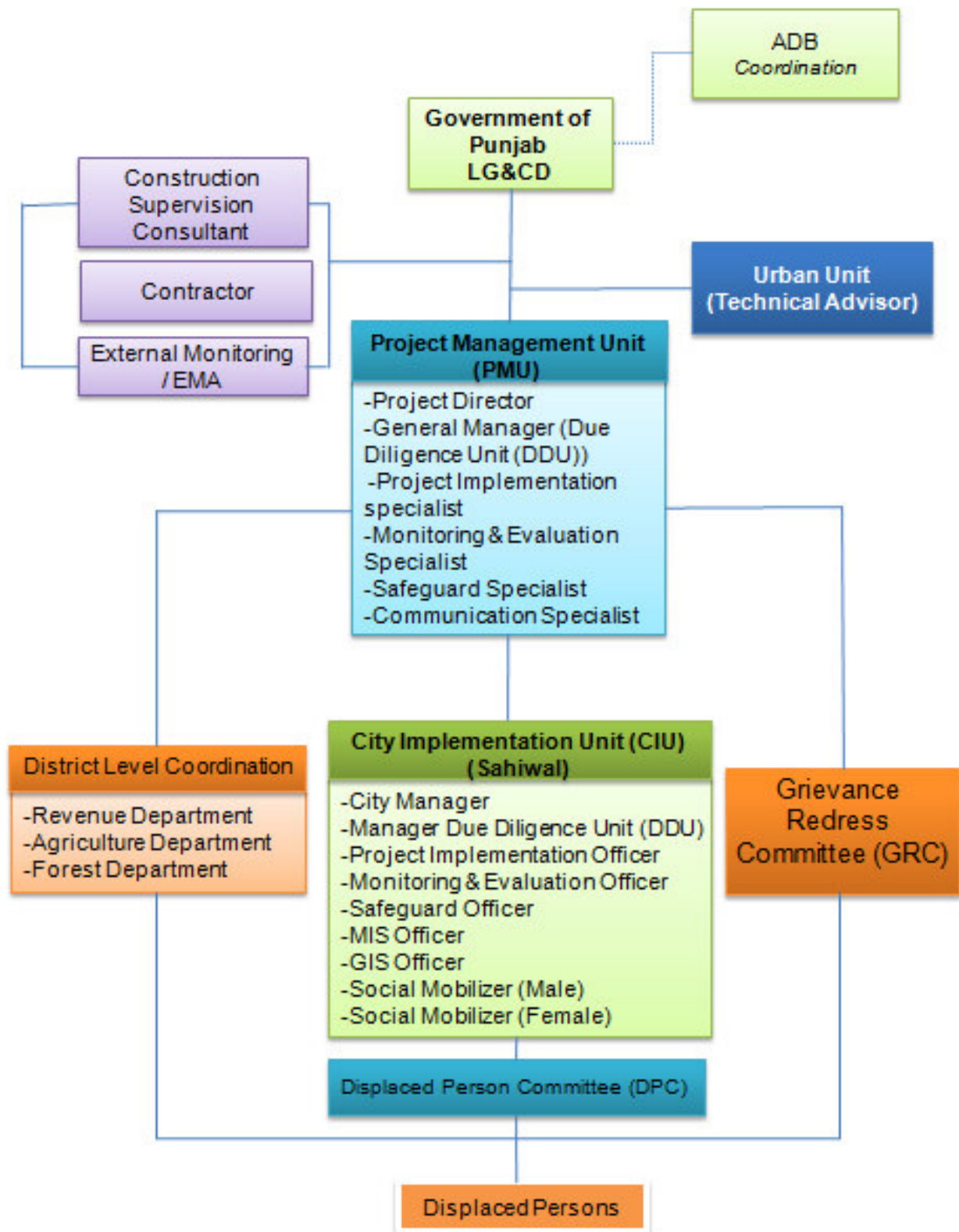
9.7. Asian Development Bank (ADB)

147. ADB reviews LARP and confirms their responsiveness to ADB's safeguards requirements. In cases where these do not meet ADB's requirements, additional assessment and improvement of the LARP will be undertaken. ADB will also conduct periodic social safeguards reviews; to verify that land acquisition and Resettlement planning and implementation is being carried out as agreed in this LARP.

9.8. Organizational Chart

148. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of LARP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in figure below (9.1).

Figure.9.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of LARP



SECTION 10

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1. Introduction

149. The implementation schedule has been formulated (in consultation with Urban Unit) to accommodate different phases of the sub-project and therefore different times of LAR as necessitated by the civil works. Social preparation, particularly information dissemination and maintaining a constant dialogue with the DPs, will continue by the Executing Agency (EA), Project Management Unit (PMU), City Implementing Unit (CIU), Due Diligence Unit (DDU), till the completion of sub-project. In case the absence of CIU and DDU, PPTA Consultant will do the safeguard activity (in coordination with Urban Unit).

150. The relocation of the DPs in the area will be required towards the end of the 2017 and the schedule has taken these into consideration. The compensation payments if delayed for more than a year after computation will be indexed considering rate of inflation and rates prevailing at the time.

10.1 SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES FOR LAND ACQUISITION, LARP PREPARATION AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

151. The land acquisition process and disbursement of payments under land awards is interrelated activity with LARP preparation and its implementation. For a clear and transparent land acquisition process the following sequence of activities as described in Table 10.1 is to be ensured by the LG&CD/PIU/CIU.

Table 10.1: LARP Preparation and Implementation Activities/Schedule

S #	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance in Case of STP, Conveyance System and Trunk mains
1	Preparation of Draft LARP	LG&CD & Resettlement Consultant	Done: Draft under review
2	Preparation of Final Design	Design Consultants	Under process and will be completed till April, 2017
3	RoW marking and collection of land details	LAC, LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU/Design Consultants	Under process and to be completed in April, 2017
4	Notification of Section-4 and completion of Land acquisition process with the announcement of Land Awards	LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU/ADC	Done: Land acquisition is under process and section 6 will be notified until May, 2017 and acquisition process to be completed till June, 2017
5	SIA, Census, LAR impact inventory with extent of loss to Each DP prepared, compensation entitlements finalized for other components like conveyance system and trunk mains.	LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU and Consultants	Done. Updated based on the final design, completed till May, 2017 as confirmed by EA/Urban Unit

S #	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance in Case of STP, Conveyance System and Trunk mains
6	Preparation of Final LARP and submission to ADB for review and clearance	LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU	May 2017
7	Institutional arrangements put in place for LARP implementation	LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU	Under Process and completed till the end of 2017
8	Allocation and transfer of resettlement budget to district treasury	LG&CD/PMU/CIU	June, 2017
9	Distribution of executive summary of LARP, and notices to receive other than land component of compensation to the DPs	LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU, Construction Supervision Consultant	LARP will be disclosed after approval by ADB and notices will be served until June, 2017.
10	Payment of compensation according to the procedure provided in the LARP	ADC, LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU	The process will be commenced with the approval of final LARP in July, 2017.
11	Submission of External Monitoring Report	EMA	Submitted in September
12	Taking/handing over of possession of RoW for commencement of civil works free from all encumbrances	LAC, LG&CD/PMU/CIU/DDU	LARP implementation /External Monitoring report will identify the status of compensation payment and other livelihood assistances expected to be commenced in October, 2017.

10.2. Implementation Schedule

152. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this LARP including payment of compensation and livelihood assistance and redress of community concerns. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of LARP of STP, conveyance system and trunk mains will be completed till September 2017. The detail of proposed schedule is presented in the below Fig 10.1.

Fig 10.1: Implementation Schedule

S#	Activities	March-2017				April – 2017				May – 2017				June – 2017				July - 2017				August-2017				September-2017				October-2017				November-2017				December-2017			
		W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4	W1	W2	W3	W4				
1	Preparation of Draft LARP and submission to ADB																																								
2	Finalization of Design																																								
3	Finalization of LARP in the light of detailed and approved Design																																								
4	LARP Disclosure																																								
5	Establishing of CIU/DDU																																								
6	Formation of GRC																																								
7	Public Consultation and information disclosure																																								
8	Arrangement of Resettlement Funds																																								
9	Notification of Section-6 of LAA, 1894																																								
10	Compensation Payment																																								
11	Internal Monitoring																																								
12	External Monitoring																																								
13	Possession of land																																								
14	Contractor mobilization/ commencement of civil works																																								

SECTION 11

MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1. NEED FOR MONITORING AND REPORTING

153. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement which helps in assessment of implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring sub-project performance and fulfillment of the sub-project objectives.

154. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this sub-project will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the LARP implementation for the subproject will be closely monitored by the EA through the PMU/CIU/DDU and the Internal Monitoring Consultants, while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired. The IM and EM are required to.

- Establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of safeguard plans.
- Verify their compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes.
- Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- Follow-up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,
- Retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify monitoring information for sub-project with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports (quarterly and bi-annually) on safeguard measures as agreed with the ADB.

11.2. INTERNAL MONITORING

155. One of the main roles of PMU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in LARP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for Internal Monitoring Consultant at this level to ensure timely implementation of LARP activities. PMU (through CIU & DDU) will collect information from the sub-project site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation. And in case of delays or any implementation problem, adjust its work program accordingly. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake midway corrective steps.

156. Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results, The IM reports will be shared with ADB safeguards unit on Quarterly basis and shall be consolidated in

the Quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for ADB. Specific IM benchmarks will be based on the approved LARP and cover the following:

- a. Information campaign and consultation with DPs;
- b. Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- c. Compensation for affected trees
- d. Crop compensation;
- e. Payments for loss of income and other relocation assistance; and
- f. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process.

157. The above gender disaggregated information will be collected by the internal Monitoring Consultant at PMU/CIU/DDU, which will monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the sub-project through the following instruments:

- a. Review of census information for all DPs.
- b. Consultation and informal interviews with DPs.
- c. Key informant interviews; and
- d. Community public meetings.

11.3. EXTERNAL MONITORING

158. The EA is required to engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Agency to verify the EA's monitoring information. EMA will be mobilized after ADB's clearance of LARP on intermittent basis to monitor LARP implementation progress and provide bi-annual monitoring reports. The main objective of this monitoring is to monitor LARP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The external monitor will review the IM reports, collect information from the field and determine whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards of DPs have been restored/enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will identify the gaps in LARP implementation and advise the EA on safeguard compliance issues.

159. The key tasks during external monitoring will include on;

- a. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU/CIU/DDU;
- b. Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of displaced persons;
- c. Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the displaced persons;
- d. Consultations with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- e. Assessment of resettlement implementation progress, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;
- f. Verification of compliance of LAR implementation with the provisions of the LARP, and with SPS 2009; and

- g. Review of adherence to the gender mitigation measures during monitoring period.

160. The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in external monitoring and evaluation of the sub-project:

- a. Socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- b. Communications and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc;
- c. Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;
- d. Changes in income levels;
- e. Rehabilitation severely affected people, and different vulnerable groups;
- f. Valuation of property and ability to replace lost assets;
- g. Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements;
- h. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

161. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective action will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to affected persons. However, Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

11.4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

162. PMU will establish a monitoring and evaluation system for collecting and analyzing information on LARP implementation process in a systematic and transparent manner after identifying the shortcomings and limitations of the process. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. The Implementing Agency (LG&CD) through PMU and CIU/DDU will carry out internal monitoring of LARP. The external monitoring will be assigned to an Independent External Monitoring Agency hired by the EA with ADB's concurrence.

163. Executing Agency (through PIU and CIU/DDU) will prepare monthly progress report and internal monitoring report on quarterly basis. While the external monitoring will be prepared by the EMA on bi-annual basis. The report will identify the gaps and appropriate recommendations for compliance purposes. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available (after approval from the ADB), including posting in project website.

164. Awarding of civil works contract for all three components, Sewage Treatment Plant, Main Trunk and Sewage conveyance system is conditional to the approved LARP prepared/updated based on a final design, census of DPs and final compensation rates, etc. Commencement of construction is conditional to full payment to DPs and implementation of LARP to be validated by EMA.

Annexure – I: Questionnaire

SOCIO ECONOMIC AND RESETTLEMENT SURVEY FOR PUNJAB INTERMEDIATE CITIES IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME

Date: _____

ID No. _____

1. Identification

1.1 Name of Respondent _____

1.2 Father's Name _____

1.3 Respondent CNIC No: _____

1.4 Tribe _____

1.5 Address: Village: _____

Town: _____

Tehsil: _____

District: _____

Province: _____

1.6 Demographic Profile of Respondent (Children up to 10 yrs (#): M _____, FM _____ =T _____)

Sr. No.	Relationship with Respondent (See codes)	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Age (Yrs.)	Education (See Codes)	Name of Business/ Occupation (See Codes)		Income From Business/ Occupation (Rs./ Annum)		Diseases During Last Year (See codes)
					Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary	
1	SELF								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

*Other: Rent from property, remittances, net sale of items during a year, net income from agriculture etc.

Demographic Codes:

Relationship: 1=Self, 2=Wife, 3=Son, 4=Daughter, 5=Father, 6=Mother, 7=Brother, 8=Sister, 9=Grand Father, 10=Grand Mother, 11=Bhabhi, 12=Nephew, 13=Father-in-Law, 14=Mother-in-Law, 15=Others

Sex: 1=Male, 2=Female

Education: 1= Primary 2= Middle 3= Matric, 4= Intermediate, 5= BA/BSc, 6= MA/MSc, 7=LLB, 8=Engineer, 9=MBBS, 10=Technical Diploma, 11=Dars-e-Nizami, 12=CanRead Quran, 13= Can Insert Signatures, 14= Illiterate,

Occupations: 1=Agriculturist, 2=Shopkeeper, 3= Trader, 4= Govt. Servant, 5=Private Servant, 6=Timber Labour, 7=General Labour, 8=Livestock, 9=Fishing, 10= 8=Driver, 11=Health Related, 12=Educator/Teacher, 13=House-Maid, 14= House Wife, 15=Gone Abroad, 16=Gone out City within Pakistan

Diseases: 1=Diarrhea, 2=Measles, 3=Hepatitis, 4=Typhoid, 5=HIV/AIDS, 6=Polio, 7=Cholera, 8=Tuberculosis, 9=Heart Disease, 10=No Disease,

1.7 Are you member of any village Community organization ____ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

1.8 If yes, which of the following organizations?

- i. Religious _____ ii. Political _____ iii. Law & Order _____
 iv. Educational (formal/informal) _____
 v. Community Organization _____ vi. Local Jirga _____
 vii. Youth Organization _____ viii. Any other _____

2. Land Utilization

Land	Acre	Kanal	Marla
Total Area owned			
Total Cultivated Area			
Area Under Rabi(winter) Crops			
Area Under Kharif (summer) Crops			
Uncultivated Area			
Waste land			
Area Under Farm Houses			
Barren Land			

2.1 Cropping Pattern, Yield and Cost

Sr. No.	Major Crops	Area Sown		Average. Production (Kgs)	Price/40 kgs (Rs.)	Total Cost Incurred (Rs.)
		Acre	Kanal			
1	Wheat					
2	Maize					
3	Cotton					
4	Rice					
5	Sugarcane					
6	Orchards					
7	Other (_____)					
8	Grand Total:					

2.2 Land Tenure Status: ☐ Owner ☐ Tenant ☐ Share Cropper ☐ Leaser

2.3 Land Rent (Rs. / acre) _____

3. Possession of Household Goods

Item	No.	Value (Rs.)	Item	No.	Value (Rs.)
Television			Car		
Washing machine			Van/Pickup		
Geyser			Gas Cylinder		
Electric fan			VCR/DVD Player		
Electric iron			Dish Antenna/Cable Connection		
Sewing machine			Telephone/Mobile		
Radio/tape recorder			Electric Water Pump		
Motor cycle/ scooter			Computer		
Other _____			Other _____		
Total:			Total:		

4. Average Monthly Expenditure on Food and Non-Food Items

4.1 Monthly Expenditure on Food & Non-Food Items (Rs.)

a) Expenditures on Food Items

Sr. No.	Item	Qty. / Month	Expenditure (Rs.)
1.	Wheat / Atta (Flour)		
2.	Maize Flour		
3.	Ghee		
4.	Sugar		
5.	Legumes		
6.	Vegetables		
7.	Tea Leaves		
8.	Milk		
9.	Other Specify		
10.	Total:		

b) Exp. On Non-Food Items:

1.	Fire wood		
2.	Gas Cylinder		
3.	Kerosene Oil		
4.	Washing Material		
5.	Other Specify		
6.	Total:		

4.2 Expenditure on clothes and shoes during last year: Rs.

4.3 Occasional expenses during last year (such as meeting social obligation expenditure) Rs.

4.4 Av. Monthly utility bills for: Electricity (Rs.)

Communication (Rs.) Water (Rs.)

4.5 Annual Expenditure on Health Care (Rs.):

5. Social Organizations

5.1 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		

6. Leadership Pattern

6.1 Which type of people is influential in village matters and how they decide these matters?

Sr.#	Person / Status	Decision Pattern
1	MPA / MNAs	
2	Head of Tribe	
3	Spiritual / Religious Leader	
4	Land Lord / Lumber Dar	
5	School Teacher	
6	Community Leader	
7	Government Official	
8	Retd. Government Official	
9	Any other (specify)	

6.2 Were their decisions considered final and implemented successfully? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

i) Level of acceptability (%) _____ ii) Successful implementation (%) _____

6.3 Are the general relationship among people in the locality essentially based upon?

1. Competition _____ 2. Conflict _____

3. Co-operation _____ 4. Don't Know _____

6.4 Were you involved in any dispute in the past 5 years? ☐ 1. Yes ☐ 2. No

6.5 If yes, what was the nature of dispute and how was it resolved

Nature of Dispute

Method of Resolution

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

7. Credit

7.1 Have you obtained credit during last year? Yes [], No. [], if yes, source of credit:
 Formal [], Informal []

7.2 Please write the name of relevant source

Formal source (s) _____

Informal source (s) _____

Percentage of interest _____

7.3 Purpose of Loan (Tick)

Purchase House ☐ Rs. _____
 Business ☐ Rs. _____
 Repair of House ☐ Rs. _____
 Medicare of Family Member ☐ Rs. _____
 Family/ Social matters ☐ Rs. _____
 Farm inputs ☐ Rs. _____
 Livestock ☐ Rs. _____
 Other (specify) ☐ Rs. _____

7.4 Mode of repayment (Tick the relevant)

- 1) One time [] 2) Through installments [],
 i) Quarterly installments [] ii) Six monthly [],
 iii) Annual [] iv) Other (specify) _____

7.5 How much repayment has been made so far? a) 100% [], b) 75% [], c) 50% [],
 d) 25% [], Less than 25 % []

8. Housing Conditions

8.1 Do you have your own house?

- 1) Yes _____ 2) No. _____

If yes then

8.2 Total Area of the house: square ft. Present Value (Rs)_____.

Type of Room	No. of Room	Katcha (tick)	Pacca (tick)	Semi Pacca (tick)
Living rooms				
Animal shed				
Other shed				
Bathroom				
Latrine				
- Open				
- Flush				
- Other				

8.3 Other Assets Area (Ft.)

Shop(Sq. ft): L _____ W _____

Khokha: _____

Electric Pump / Hand Pump (No.): _____

Hydropower Generator: _____

Other (_____) (No.): _____

8.4 Trees

- Mature Fruit Trees (No.): _____
 - Mature Shade Trees (No.) _____

9. Access to Social Amenities (Tick)

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

10. Livestock Inventory

Livestock	No.	Present Value (Rs.)
Buffaloes	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cows	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Horse	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Donkey	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mule	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sheep	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Goat	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Poultry	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11. Women's Participation and Decision Making in Different Activities

11.1 Women participation in different household activities:

Activities	Participation (%)	Decision Making (%)
Household activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Child caring	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Farm/Crop activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Livestock rearing	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sale & Purchase of properties	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Local representation (councilor/ political gathering)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11.2 Women issues in the project area

11.3 Women views about the project

12. Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Marketing facilities opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Living standard	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Unemployment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Income generating activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mobility (Access to Resources)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Quality of drinking water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Agriculture water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trend of fish farm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other specify _____		

13. General Remarks of the Respondents

14. Resettlement Part

14.1 Do you feel any resettlement impact? Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Category	Area		Value of Land (Rs.)	Remarks
	Acre	Kanal		
Cultivated				
Uncultivated				
Grazing				
Barren Land				
Waste Land				
Other				
Total				

14.2 Affected Cropping Area

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Name of Crop	Acre	Kanal	Value (Rs.)
Rabi			
Kharif			
Total:			

14.3 Affected residential structures

Name of Structure	Types of Structures			Area		Value of Structure
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq. ft.	Rft.	
Houses						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.4 Impact on Farm House

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Name	Type of Farm House			Area		Value (Rs.)
	Kacha	Pacca	Semi Pacca	Sq.ft	Rft.	
Rooms						
Cattle Shed						
Boundary Wall						
Other						

14.5 Impact of Tube wells

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Types of Tube wells	No.	Value (Rs.)
Electric		
Diesel		
Turbine		
Other		
Total:		

14.6 Impact on Utility

Yes _____ No _____

If yes then

Types	Nos. / Area
Electric poles	
Transformer	
Transmission line	
Telephone	
Other	
Total:	

14.7 Impact on Community Structure

Name	Yes	No	Value (Rs.)
Schools			
Mosque			
Graveyard			
Health Centre			
Shrine			
Others			
Total:			

14.8 How to shift shrines / graveyards?

14.9 Miscellaneous Impacts of the Project

14.10 Do you have any alternate residence place?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If yes then (tick relevant)

Own Land / House	Yes/No	Location	Distance from current residence (km)
Tenancy			
Relative			
Other			

14.11 Mode of Payment

Land for land _____
Cash compensation _____
Kind _____
Other _____

15. People concern about STP Project

16. Views / Comments of Interviewers

Name & Signature of Interviewer: _____ Date: _____

Annexure – II: Location wise Impact of the Sewage Conveyance System

S#	Disposal Station	Households with Impacts				Remarks
		Vendors	Temp. structure	Wooden Cabin	Agricultural Field	
1	Manzoor Colony	11	13	17	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These include shops for fruit, Boucher, barber, grocery, workshops, shops, sand cement shop and tea stalls. Farmers of downstream of 9 L and LBDC (Canals) will be affected due to canal closure. Main Railway line (Lahore – Karachi) will be disturbed. Main G.T road passes inside city will also be affected
2	896R	14	27	15	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These include playground, hotels, shops for fruit, Boucher, barber, grocery, auto workshop, sand cement, iron, furniture, tea stalls and front open area of the houses in the form of grassy plot, ladder and platform. The subproject will have the impact on historical mosque “Masjid –e- Shudha”. The sub- project will have the impact on 2 educational centers and 2 colonies and I bank.
3	Fareed Town	6	7	5	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These include on grocery, fruit, and general store Police line, medical college, girl and boy college (each) will be affected
4	Noorpur Kachi Pacci Road	12	22	15	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These include the auto workshops, wood blog, general store and fruit shop and plant nursery. 2.27 acres of agricultural land of 85/6R owned by 13 affected households will be disturbed 2 hospital including one main district headquarter hospital and 1 school will be affected. The movement of population of 85/6R and Faisalabad –Sahiwal road will be affected.
5	Main Line (Old Harapa to STP site)	7	14	8	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These include the tea stall, hotel, bricks stock (for sale), and estate dealer. 0.45 acres of agricultural land (owned by 2 affected households will be affected. 3 college, including technical college, 1 main library, police office, church will be affected The population of 3 marlas schemes will be severely affected in term of hindrance of their movements during the construction stage of the sub-project.
Total		50	83	60	15	


Annexure – III: Attendance sheet

Dated: 11-02-17

Village: 95-6R

Place of Meeting: House of
Kalsoom Abbasi

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant
(STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Kalsoom ^{Abbasi} bibi D/o Shah Muhammad	کالو افسر
2	Balqees bibi w/o M. Abrar	بلقیس انور
3	Rushia w/o Najib Ahmad	رشیا
4	Hina w/o Mudassar	Hina Mudassar
5	Nahed ^{w/o} bibi Intiq	Nahed
6	Intiq s/o Faqar Muhammad	عزیز
7	Atikah s/o Faqar Muhammad	دل
8	M. Abrar s/o Ali Muhammad	M Abrar
9	Fazand Ali	
10	Gulam Mustafa	G. Mustafa
11	JAWAD RASOOL s/o IFTIKHAR ^{AHMAD}	Jawad Rasool
12		

Dated: 11-2-2017 Village: 95/6R Place of Meeting: Faqir Muhammad Faqir

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Attibla s/o Faqeer M	0343-6815528 [Signature]
2	Abdul Latif s/o Farzad Dim Farzand Ali s/o Nizam	[Signature]
3	m. sultan s/o Din m	[Signature]
4	Ghulam Humais /o eh. Ali Muhl	[Signature]
5	Chorasha s/o Ghulam	[Signature]
6	Ghulam Muntoza s/o Zaffer Ali	[Signature]
7	Jawad Rasool s/o Abdullah Ahmad	[Signature]
8	Ahmad s/o Rasheed s/o Ahmad	[Signature]
9	Muhammad s/o Ali s/o Bashir Ahmad	[Signature]
10		
11		
12		

Dated: 16-02-2017 Village: 89/6R

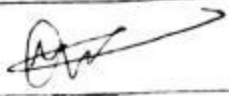








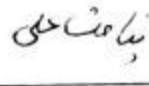
Place of Meeting: Bhatta chowk

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

S.NO	Name	Signature
1	M. Anjad s/o Noor M	Anjad
2	M. Waseem s/o Shabir Ahmad	Waseem
3	M. Shakeel s/o M. Rafiq	Shakeel
4	Haji Rasheed Ahmad s/o Lahin Bhaksh	Rasheed
5	M. Ashraf s/o Mush Taf Ahmad	Ashraf
6	Shafiq-ur-Rehman s/o Manzoor Ahmad	Shafiq-ur-Rehman
7	Rasheed Ahmad s/o M. Bhaksh	Rasheed
8	Aleem Bari s/o Ghulam Rasool	Aleem
9	M. Imran s/o Khaadim	Imran
10	Ghazan ul-Haq s/o Muhammad Ashraf	Ghazan ul-Haq
11	M. Anwar s/o Abdul Haseem	Anwar
12	M. Usman	Usman

Dated: 23-02-17 Village: Manzoor colony Place of Meeting: Canal Bank

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Sajid s/o Taj Muhammad	Sajid
2	Naeem s/o Bashir Ahmad	
3	Muhammad Asghar s/o Umar Din	
4	Farasat Ali s/o Muhammad Umar	
5	Tamir Ahmad s/o M. Yaqoob	
6	M. Tahir s/o Nasir Ahmad	
7	M. Anwar s/o Hakim Ali	
8	Ghulam Rasool s/o Inayat	
9	Halibullah s/o M. Shafi	
10	M. Bosta s/o Muhammad	
11	Niamet s/o Hadeayat Ali	
12		



Dated: 23/02/18 Village: 95/6R Place of Meeting: CA. Aslam, Adina

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Ch. Muhammad Aslam s/o	0303-6954915
2	Mian Ghulam Akbar	
	M. Akbar Bakht s/o	
3	Mian Mubid Akbar	
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		

Dated: 23-2-2017 Village: 85/6R Place of Meeting: Farm House
Kach, Preet
New Goh Road

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant
(STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

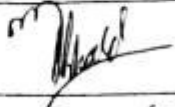
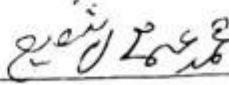
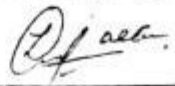

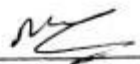
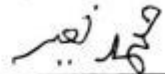



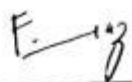
S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Muhammad Ashtad s/o M. Boota	Ashtad
2	Faqir M s/o Eidha	
3	M. Yasin s/o Rehmet Ali	
4	Ghulam Farid s/o Muhammad Din	Ghulam
5	Sultan Ali s/o Muhammad Azim	سultan علی
6	Hnoon s/o Waseem	حمزہ ہارون
7	Sahina Bibi w/o Noor Muhammad	
8	Amanat Ali s/o Allah Ditta	AA
9		
10		
11		
12		

Dated: 23-2-17

Village: 85/6A

Place of Meeting: village chowk

Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant
(STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)

S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Muhammad Khalid s/o Sundar M	
2	M. Usman s/o M Shafi	
3	Rahim Abbas s/o Raza M. Sydan	
4	M. Ghulam s/o Haji M. Akram	
5	M. Booda s/o Ali Asghar	
6	M. Naeem s/o M. Waseem	
7	M. Aslam s/o Munir Nali	
8	M. Nadeem s/o Ghulam M	Nadeem
9	Dildar Ahmad s/o Siraj Din	
10	Bashir Ahmad s/o G M	Bashir
11	Asif Ali s/o M. Aslam	
12	Ghulam Haider Foyyaz s/o Bashir Ahmad	

Dated:

Village: 95/61R

Place of Meeting: Ghulam Humair Farm


Attendance Sheet of Participants of Consultation Session: Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)-Sahiwal: Punjab Intermediate Cities Improvement Investment Programme (PICIP)


S.NO	Name	Signature
1	Ghulam Humair s/o ^{ch} Ali Mohd.	Ghulam Humair
2	M. Sharif s/o Mureed ^{Ahmad}	م. شریف
3	Nazar Humair s/o ^{ch} Ali Mohd.	نazar
4	M. Anwar s/o Fagui ^{Humair}	M. Anwar
5	Mahd. Akram s/o ^{Ali Mohd}	M Akram
6	Shouket Ali ^{s/o Ghulam M. Tahir}	Shouket Ali
7	Muhamd Amjad s/o ^{Fagui Mohd.}	محمد امجد
8	Rizwan s/o M. Javed	رضوان
9	Waqas s/o Nazar ^{Humair}	Waqas
10	Shoaib s/o M. Bashir	Shoaib
11	Ali Raza s/o G. Humair	Ali Raza
12	^{ch} Naveed s/o ^{Haji Arshad}	Naveed

13. Wasim s/o Fagui Mohd



Annexure – V: Land Compensation rate





OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/
DISTRICT COLLECTOR, SAHIWAL.
No. 44-OS/ADC(R)/Swl, Dated: 26.01.2017.

To


The Secretary,
Government of the Punjab,
LG&CD Department, Lahore.

Subject: - ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT AT SAHIWAL, UNDER PUNJAB INTERMEDIATE CITIES IMPROVEMENT INVESTMENT PROGRAMME (PICIP).

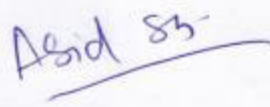

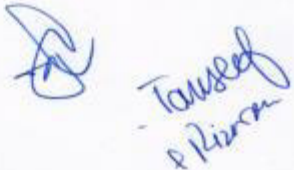
This is with reference to the subject cited above.

2. In pursuance of directions, given in the meeting held on 23.01.2017, followed by a visit of ADB team at Sahiwal, on 24.01.2017, a piece of privately owned land, measuring **87-Kanals & 12-Marlas**, out of Khasra No. **24//** 24-min, 25-min, 26-min – **27//** 1-min, 2-min, 3/1/2, 3/2, 4/2, 5, 7/1, 7/2, 8/1, 9, 10/2, 11, 26 – **28//** 6-min, 7-min, 14, 15, 26-min (Qitat-21), situated in Chak No.95/6-R, Tehsil & District **Sahiwal**, has been identified for the establishment of Waste Water Treatment Plant. The land is owned by eight (8)-persons. The schedule rate of the land in question is Rs.15,97,200/- Per Acre and market value is around Rs.35,00,000/- Per Acre.

3. In view of the above, it is requested that the matter may be taken up with the Board of Revenue, Punjab, Lahore, to obtain necessary sanction for acquisition of the proposed land, owned by eight private land-owners. All requisite documents including Aks Shujra, Copy of Field Book, list of land-owners and Fard are enclosed, please.


DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/
DISTRICT COLLECTOR, SAHIWAL.

Cc:-
The Chief Executive Officer, Urban Unit, Lahore.

Annexure – VI : Crop Compensation

S #	Name	Father Name	Affected Cropped Area (acre)	Compensation for Wheat Crop			Compensation for Maize Crop			Grand Total Compensation of both crop
				Av. Yield / Acre (Kg)	Rate/Kg (Rs)	Total of cost/Season (RS)	Av. Yield / Acre (Kg)	Rate/Kg (Rs)	Total of cropped Area/Season (RS)	
1	Abdul Latif	Farzand Ali	0.55	1600	30	26400	3200	20	35200	61600
2	Faqir Muhammad	Moula Bhaksh	4.269	1600	30	204912	3200	20	273216	478128
3	Muhammad Aslam	Ghulam Muhammad	1.531	1600	30	73488	3200	20	97984	171472
4	Muhammad Akram	Ghulam Muhammad	1.531	1600	30	73488	3200	20	97984	171472
5	Kalsoom Akhtar	Shah Muhammad	1.444	1600	30	69312	3200	20	92416	161728
6	Balquis Akhtar	Shah Muhammad	0.688	1600	30	33024	3200	20	44032	77056
7	Muhammad Sultan	Din Muhammad	0.25	1600	30	12000	3200	20	16000	28000
8	Tanveer Ahmad	Nazir Ahmad	0.688	1600	30	33024	3200	20	44032	77056
Total			10.95	1600	30	525600	3200	20	700800	1226400

Annexure – VII: Fruit Trees Compensation

S #	Name	Father Name	Jaman			Total Number of Mulberry (Fruit Trees)	Total compensation (Rs)
			Age (year)	Grith (feet)	Cost (Rs)		
1	Kalsoom Akhtar	Shah Muhammad	27	4	7800	1	7800
2	Faqir Muhammad	Moula Bhaksh	27	4	7800	1	7800
Total						2	10194

Annexure – VIII: Non-Fruit Trees compensation

Name	Father Name	Type of Trees								Total No of Trees	Rate / Tree	Compe nsation Amount (Rs)
		Sheesham		Kikar		Bakain		Neem				
		No of Trees	Grith	No of Trees	Grith	No of Trees	Grith	No of Trees	Grith			
Faqir Muhammad	Moula Bhaksh	17	10"/2ft	26	8"/2ft	10	10"/2ft	4	1ft / 2ft	57	2000	114000
Muhammad Aslam	Ghulam Muhammad	4	12"/2ft	4	8"/2ft	1	10"/2ft			9	2000	18000
										66		132000

Annexure – IX: Price Assessment of Wood/ Timber Trees



Phone: 022-2633000, 2633001, 2633002
Fax: 022-2633003, 2633004
E-mail: info@sindh.gov.pk
URL: www.sindh.gov.pk

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS SINDH AT HYDERABAD

No.D.IV(a):- **434** of 2012-13
Hyderabad, dated **05** 12.2012

PRICE ASSESSMENT OF WOOD /TIMBER TREES IN SINDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

District	Size of Girth			
	Up to 2 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 2 feet to 4 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 4 feet to 6 feet (Rs/Tree)	Between 6 feet & above (Rs/Tree)
Wood / Timber Trees				
Talni	2,000/-	5,000/-	12,000/-	21,000/-
Other species (i.e. Eucalyptus, Kikar, Bakain etc)	1,000/-	2,000/-	3,500/-	15,000/-

***Per Stack Rate: (1000 4t)**

Eucalyptus	22,000/-
Babul	30,000/-
Talni	35,000/-

* The abovementioned rates / prices are minimum (upset prices), however, actual rates could be higher than the abovementioned rates as open auctions are conducted to sale out wood material and maximum / higher bids are accepted.

As far as question of available tree species in the specified districts & talukas is concerned, all the local species are found which includes Eucalyptus, Acacia, Kandi, Neem, Jaman, Siris, Ber, Mango trees. However, particularly in Mirpurkhas and Tando Allahyar, Mango orchards are available at large.

Chief Conservator of Forests
Sindh at Hyderabad

Annexure X: List of Vulnerable Households

List of Vulnerable Households (Below Poverty Line)					
S #.	HH's Name	Father/Husband Name	Location	Monthly Income (Rs.)	Vulnerability Allowance
1	Muhammad Hanif	Ghulam Sarwar	Manzoor Colony	10600	42000
2	Muhammad Rafique	Ghulam Sarwar	Manzoor Colony	12370	42000
3	Sajid	Taj Muhammad	Manzoor Colony	11000	42000
4	Jameel	Fareed	89/6R	10980	42000
5	M. Riaz	Khuda Bux	89/6R	8654	42000
6	Naseer Haider	Ghulam Haider	89/6R	13106	42000
7	Ghulam Haider	Allah Bux	Fareed Town	8000	42000
8	Siddique Ahmad	Ghulam Haider	Fareed Town	6000	42000
9	Shabir Ahmad	Ghulam Haider	Fareed Town	5000	42000
10	Haroon	Naseer Ahmad	85/6R	5000	42000
11	Muhammad Shameer	Ghulam Haider	85/6R	6000	42000
12	Muhammad Bux	Khuda Bux	85/6R	9564	42000
13	Rasheed	Muhammad Bux	Noor Shah Road	6000	42000
14	Muhammad Imran	Muhammad Nawaz	Noor Shah Road	12272	42000
15	Muhammad Nawaz	Khuda Bux	Noor Shah Road	7500	42000
16	Kalsoon Bi (female headed household)	Shah Muhammad	95/6R	53120	42000
Total					672,000

Photo Gallery



Reviewing the location map of conveyance system in the office of CIU, Sahiwal



Visiting the Fareed Town Disposal Station with TMA, Sahiwal



Meeting with DPs of STP and Conveyance System in village 95/6R



Meeting with DPs of STP in village 95/6R



Meeting with the Community of 85/6R



Meeting at Bhatta Stop, 89/6R



Meeting with Range Officer, Sahiwal



Meeting with District Forest Officer, Sahiwal



Consultation with DPs in village 95/6R



Consultation with the Shopkeepers of Manzoor Colony



Consultation with the DPs at canal Bank, near Bus Stop



Meeting with the Shopkeeper of 3 Marla Scheme



Consultation with the locals at Muhammad Pur road



Meeting with the people of 3 marla scheme



Meeting with the shopkeeper of Old Harapa road



View of measuring the Girth of tree in the STP site



Meeting with the representatives of DPs



Visiting the Disposal station station, Kachi Pacci road, Noor Shah



Consultation with the male DPs of STP



Meeting with the female DPs of STP



Meeting with the DPs of Farid Town



Meeting with the DPs of 85/6R