

# Resettlement Plan

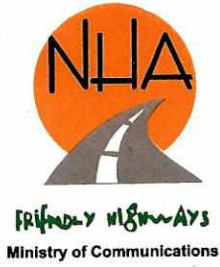
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November 2013

## PAK: National Trade Corridor Highway Investment Program – Tranche 2 (Package-I: Burhan Interchange–Dingi)

Prepared by National Highway Authority, Ministry of Communication, Islamic Republic of Pakistan for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

The land acquisition and resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.




**Government of Pakistan  
Ministry of Communications  
National Highway Authority**

**D.O. No. E-35/LM&S/EALS/NHA/**  
**Dated : 28-10-2013** 2013/675

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**Subject: LARP AND LARF OF E-35 PACAKAGE I, II AND III**

The Land Acquisition Resettlement Framework and Land Acquisition Resettlement Plans for the project of E-35 (Hassanabdal-Havelian-Mansehra) Packages I,II and III, submitted to Asian Development Bank are endorsed for the Bank's concurrence and disclosure.

  
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## CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of 13 November 2013 )

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## ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
APs	Affected Persons
COI	Corridor of Impact
CBO	Community Based Organization
DCR	District Census Report
DD	Deputy Director
DO(R)	District Officer (Revenue)
EDO	Executive District Officer
<i>EIA</i>	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
Ft.	Feet
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
IP's	Indigenous People
Km.	Kilometers
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
E-35	Hassanabdal to Havelian Expressway (E-35)
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
<i>NESPAK</i>	National Engineering Services Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd.
<i>MFF</i>	Multi-Tranche Financial Facility
<i>NTC</i>	National Trade Corridor
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PMU	Project Management Unit
ROW	Right-of-Way
R.ft.	Running Feet
S.ft.	Square Feet
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement

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## GLOSSARY

Affected Family (or Household)	A family affected by project related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
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	Eligibility for entitlements is limited by a cut-off date, to be determined and disclosed at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced persons (DPs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey.
Entitlement	All compensation, relocation and income restoration measures due to displaced persons, specified by their property status and particular losses
Household	Household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.
Implementing agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
Income restoration	Assistance to restore and/or improve the incomes of displaced persons through allowances and provision of alternative means of income generation
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement, which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected, but are forced through an instrument of law.
Katcha	A house is considered katcha, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Land Acquisition	Land acquisition means the process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Mouza	A demarcated territorial unit for which separate revenue record including a cadastral map is maintained by the Revenue Department
Pucca	A house/structure is considered pucca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Semi Pucca	A house/structure is considered Semi Pucca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes

wood, planks, grass, leaves and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.

Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	Amount needed to replace an asset at prevailing market prices.
Squatters	People without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them. ADB's policy explicitly states that such people cannot be denied compensation based on the lack of title.
Vulnerable DPs	Displaced poor and other groups disproportionately affected by land acquisition and resettlement, including the elderly, disabled and female headed households
Country Safeguard Systems	A country's legal and institutional framework, consisting of its national, sub national, or sectoral implementing institutions
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.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ES-1 Hassanabdal Havelian Expressway Project (E-35), Tranche 2 of NTCHIP

1. Hassanabdal-Havelian Expressway (E-35) project is positioned for ADB's financing as tranche 2 of the MFF. The E-35 Project is divided into 2 phases. Phase-I consists of road section of 58.6 km from Hassanabdal to Havelian and is under ADB's financing. Phase-II, planned for future, consists of the section from Havelian to Mansehra. The Phase 1 section consists of the following packages:

Package	Sub-sections	Location	Chainage
I	1	Punjab	000+000 - 007+000
	2	Khyber Pakhtunkhaw (KPK)	000+007 - 020+300
II	-	KPK	020+300 - 039+500
III	-	KPK	039+500 - 058+600

2. The E35 expressway is located in KPK (with a small section of the road falling in Punjab) and provides an important link in the national trade corridor from Hassanabdal to Havelian, which is expected to improve the transportation activities very significantly in the area. LARP is prepared for Package –I, located in Tehsil Hassanabdal of the District Attock and Tehsil Haripur of KPK and the length of package I is 20.3 km. It starts from Burhan at the chainage of 00+000 km and ends at the chainage 20+300 km. The Package-I includes the construction of new 7.3 meter wide two lane dual carriageway (20.3km) with New Jersey barrier as median, two interchanges, two flyovers, five underpasses, one bridge over railway crossing, and service area at one location. The carriageway will include paved shoulders at inner and outer sides. The Expressway will be fenced from both sides and six (6) feet service road will be provided on both sides. The Right of Way (RoW) of the Expressway is 80 m.

3. This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared by the National Highway Authority (NHA, the project executing agency) based on 100 % census of displaced persons (DPs) linked to all different types of impacts including land, various types of structures, trees, crops with compensation and allowances. The DPs census has been prepared based on the socio-economic survey and impacts assessment covering the project area and on-going consultations through meetings, interviews, focus group discussions with the DPs and other stakeholders, in accordance with the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS).

4. The LARP also provides Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) conditions that have been synchronized with project procurement and construction plan. This includes (i) award of civil works contract upon approval of final LARP with replacement costs as compensation to the DPs, census of DPs entitlement matrix with clearly defined impacts, entitlements and compensation and allowances at replacement costs and final unit rates of land and assets acquired and (ii) mobilization of contractor is conditional upon the implementation of ADB approved LARP (full delivery of compensation/ rehabilitation provisions) and confirmation by external monitoring agency (EMA).

5. The land acquisition process for E-35 (Package-II) has been completed and payment of compensation is underway by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC deputed to NHA by Revenue Department) and other NHA officials based at project implementation unit (PIU) in Abbottabad. About 95% payments of land and assets (including structures, crops and trees) have been made to the DPs. Only the resettlement and rehabilitation related allowances including income restoration support are yet to be paid to the DPs. This will be done after ADB approves the LARP. NHA has put in place a temporary institutional arrangement with relevant staff deputed to PIU from the project management unit (PMU) based in Islamabad. Thus includes, in addition to field based LAC, assistant director land supervised by director land at PMU level, who internally monitors the payment process. The NHA will put in place full institutional and implementation arrangement after hiring of Land Acquisition and resettlement Management Consultants (LARMC), which will provide full time social safeguards staff and support in the implementation of the LARP.

6. Presently NHA is in the process of establishing following arrangements required for LARP implementation and monitoring:

- I. Recruitment of LARMC
- II. Strengthening of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- III. Recruitment of External monitor for external monitoring of LARP implementation.

## ES-2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

7. The details of project impacts and DPs are given in the table below: The cut-off-date for impacts will be determined once the survey is finalized which is expected in December 2013. About 7040 DPs (tentative number. Final number will come from revenue department when land ownership data is finalized, expected in December 2013) are losing land, 5 DPs are losing their business, and 78 DPs are physically displaced. No one needs to be relocated outside the project. For those losing residential (fully/partial) will get the cash compensation at replacement cost. They have opted to by land and construct houses with the compensation amount on their own without requiring project to do this for them.

Sr. No	IMPACT	Total (Unit)	No of DPs/AFs
1	<b>Land</b>		
	Identification of Affected Land	483 acres	7040
2	<b>Cropped Area</b>	385.5 acres	3,485
3	<b>Structure</b>		
	Houses	78	78
	Commercial	5	5
	Miscellaneous	18	18
4	<b>Trees</b>		
	Fruit Trees	657	34
	Non Fruit Trees	4214	251
	Firewood (Maund)	2755	
5	<b>Vulnerable DPs</b>		
	Land	-	91

### **ES- 3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

8. . The literacy rate of the DPs comes to 63%. Out of total 4456 literate persons, 20% possess primary level education, 11% middle level and 24% matriculate level education. The population having education above matriculation level works out as only 3%. The respondents possessing graduation and master level education were 04% and 01%, respectively. Major occupations of the respondents included farming, working as general laborers, running the small business shops & hotels, driving and government and private employment. There are total 91 DPs identified as vulnerable and their income level is below the poverty line, Rs.1942/per capita income on monthly basis.

9. According to 1998 district census report, population of the 15 villages along the project corridor stood as 38707 persons, however, in 2013 the population has increased to 53648 persons comprising 27016 males and 26632 females of both the districts, by applying an annual growth factor of 2.2 for Haripur & Attock Districts respectively. Number of housing units in 2013 stood at 8293 as against 5245 in 1998, thereby yielding an average household size of 6.6 persons

### **ES- 4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURES, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

10. In order to meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, the consultation was started from early stages of the project by various stakeholders comprising of local officials, affected households, women, youth, business sectors and Displaced Persons (DPs). Various approaches were utilized in participatory process which included key informant's meeting, structured survey of households and informal group meetings. Interaction with DPs and getting them involved will continue during the updating and implementation of the resettlement plan consistent with the project's participatory approach. These consultation meetings proved very useful in information sharing and consensus building. Main issues discussed during consultations were: description of various project components, its activities and impacts; land acquisition process and approval of land prices; entitlement matrix; provisions made for the affected persons (APs) in the LARF; criteria of evaluation of land, buildings and other infrastructure; compensation framework proposed for the APs; grievances redress procedures etc. The draft LARP (after approval from ADB) will be disclosed to the displaced people and key stakeholders.

### **ES- 5 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM**

11. A grievance redress mechanism has been designed to ensure that the complaints and grievances of displaced households are addressed and resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner. A three tier grievance redress structures (village level, Project Level, and NHA-HQ level) provided to effectively deal with the issues and concerns (of DPs/APs) related to social impact assessment, resettlement, asset valuation, compensation & rehabilitation. The grievance redress mechanism will ensure the access of AFs/DPs to register their complaint and further its resolution in the given mechanism that are consistent with local laws and SPS requirements.

### **ES- 6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

12. The land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation of project affected household will be governed by the National Laws, and of the ADB's SPS and policy on Involuntary Resettlement (1995). There exists gap between National Laws and ADB's SPS regarding the compensation and rehabilitation of DPs, however, to reconcile the inconsistencies, the NHA has prepared the LARF for the Project. Hence, the Project compensation and resettlement policy are guided by the

following principles: (i) land acquisition should be minimised as much as possible, (ii) ensure that affected people receive compensation at full replacement values and with relocation assistance so that they will be at least as well off or at least in better condition as they would have been before the project took place.

## ES- 7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

13. A fundamental objective of the Project resettlement policy is to replace and compensate lost assets based on the principle of replacement cost. Compensation and various forms of assistance will be provided and income restoration programs, as needed, will be put in place prior to the displacement of displaced households from their houses, land, and other assets, in a way that will ensure that their standards of living are at least restored to their pre-project levels, and that those in the category of vulnerable groups (such as poor households and landless etc) are assisted to help improve their socio-economic status. In addition to compensation at replacement cost, displaced households will receive additional entitlement, incentives and assistance for the loss of their land and land based assets. Entitlement Matrix developed for the DPs is given below in the Table.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Land, including cultivable land and uncultivable wasteland	All land losses irrespective of impact severity	Owner (Legal/legalizable), whose land is required for the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC<sup>1</sup>) including fair market value plus all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payments applicable</li> <li>• If BoR<sup>2</sup> compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li> </ul>
Residential/commercial land		Owner (legal/legalizable)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC ) including fair market value plus all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payments applicable</li> <li>• If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li> </ul>
<b>Structures</b>			
Housing, residential, commercial		Owner of the Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structures and other fixed assets,</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

<sup>2</sup> Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount



Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs/APs	Compensation Entitlements
and miscellaneous structures			<p>free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction cost and also transportation cost. Fees and taxes (if applicable) will be waived.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent allowance equal to 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL.</li> <li>• Rs. 40,000/- for getting electricity connection at new premises.</li> </ul>
<b>Crops</b>			
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator of crop	Crop compensation in cash at the current market rate for one year's agricultural income (both rabi and kharif harvests).
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li> </ul>
Trees	All affected trees	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fruit trees: compensation to reflect income replacement as assessed by Agriculture department based on market value of annual produce, projected for number of years the tree can potentially produce fruit.</li> <li>• Timber trees: trees grown and/or used for timber. The compensation is to reflect the market value of tree's wood content, based on the unit rates as provided by the Forest Department. Compensation to be paid as announced in the land awards.</li> </ul>
<b>Allowances</b>			
Transitional Allowance	Businesses	All DPs of brick kilns, poultry farms and shop owners	Cash compensation during the interruption period, as per income of the DP supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL ( $1942.66 \times 6 = 76929$ ) as transitional allowance, whichever is higher.
Rent Allowance	All DPs losing residential structures and incomes.	Residential structure owners and incomes	Rent allowance equal to 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL.
Employment		All DPs so impacted	For permanent loss, cash compensation for lost wages equal to 6 months of inflation adjusted OPL

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs/APs	Compensation Entitlements
			with preferential treatment in project related work opportunities. For temporary loss of income 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL.
Relocation/ Transportation Assistance		DPs to be relocated- Owners of residential and commercial/ business structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•One time paid in lump sum, an amount of Rs. 15,000/- in case of household and Rs. 10,000/- for shop structures and Rs. 25,000 in case of brick kiln and poultry farm structures as transport allowance to shift the materials of affected structures.</li> </ul>
Vulnerable DP livelihood support		All DPs/ APs below the OPL.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Additional Cash allowance equivalent to 03 months of inflation adjusted OPL.</li> <li>•Where appropriate, priority in project related employment, ensured through bidding document.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All DPs	Dealt with as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the updated LARF and ADB Policy.

#### ES- 8 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION

14. The DPs have been compensated through effective relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration strategies that have been derived in consultation with the AFs and vulnerable. They have been paid different type of payments and allowances besides then providing the employment on the project related works on priority basis. 78 households are physically displaced due to project and these will get compensation at replacement basis and all are agreed to construct their houses by their own through the compensation amount and not requiring any relocation from the project. However, the displaced households losing 10% or more of their productive assets and income sources will participate in an income restoration program that is developed as a collective effort of the displaced people, the executing agency, the displaced person's committee and the consultant during the preparation of land acquisition and resettlement plan following the approval of the project.

#### ES- 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

15. Resettlement cost is Rs. 740,373,257(**Rs. 740.373 million**) as indicated in the beneath mentioned Table. However, the cost will be finalized following the updating of the resettlement plan based on the replacement cost of the assets and rehabilitation assistances. Resettlement budget works out to be included land acquisition cost Rs. 444.938million (Mandatory), crop compensation Rs. 26.057 million, trees compensation Rs. 8.964million, structures cost Rs 117.659million, Allowances Rs. 14.257million, monitoring and evaluation cost Rs. 30.593 million, administrative charges Rs. 6.118million and contingencies cost Rs. 91.781million.

#### ES -10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

16. NHA being an executing agency is overall responsible for the satisfactorily implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. However, NHA will manage all safeguard related matters through its special wing, the Environment Afforestation Land and

Social (EALS) in coordination with Project Management unit and the local Government. At PIU level the LAR will be managed through Social Safeguard Management Consultant (SSMC) working with the close coordination of Land Acquisition Collector. The recruitment of Social Safeguards Management Consultant Firm (SSMC) is under process and is expected to be mobilized in February 2014. The SSMC will also strengthen the capacity of NHA at EALS in reviewing, preparing and implementing the safeguard documents according to LARF approved by Government and ADB. For this reason, the SSMC will provide the necessary training and capacity building interventions to executing agency. An independent monitoring agency will also be placed on board for the monitoring of LARP implementation on regular basis. However, the internal monitoring of LARP implementation is in progress by NHA EALS who is monitoring the compensation process. The primary institutions, who will be involved in this implementation process, are the following:

- ◆ National Highway Authority, Pakistan
- ◆ Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Wing in NHA-HQ.
- ◆ Project Management Unit (PMU)
- ◆ Social Safeguard Management Consultants (SSMC)
- ◆ External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

17. Besides, there will be Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and DPs elected committees (DPCs) under the institutional arrangements for LARP implementation.

## **ES -11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

18. The LARP implementation for the proposed subproject is divided into two major categories based on the stage of the project and LARP prepared. The details of activities involved in two major implementation categories include updating of draft LARP into implementation-ready LARP, and LARP Implementation and Monitoring phases.

## **19. ES-12 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

20. LARP activities under the Project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. The Executing Agency will be responsible for internal monitoring of resettlement activities ensuring that the draft resettlement plan is updated and implemented according to approved project policy, i.e., LARF. The result of internal monitoring will be included in the monthly progress reports the executing agency will submit to the ADB. The executing agency will engage the services of an External Monitor Agency (EMA) for external monitoring of the LARP. External monitoring reports will be prepared quarterly and semi-annually basis during the implementation of the project. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to ensure the safeguard compliance will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed with affected persons.

21. Among other LAR indicators to be internally and externally monitored as in section 12, all the DPs supported with 3 months income for loss of livelihoods will be closely monitored to ensure restoration of pre-resettlement/relocation standard of living.

**SECTION 1**  
**1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

22. The Government of Pakistan (GOP) gives major emphasis to improving the existing roads and building new motorways and expressways to improve and expand the country's road network. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided funding for the implementation of National Trade Corridor Highway Investment Program (NTCHIP). Construction of Hassanabdal to Havelian Expressway (E-35) under NTCHIP is an important step towards this direction.

23. The NTCHIP Program is financed by ADB through a Multi-tranche Financing Facility (MFF-0016) which was approved in 2007. The MFF consists of several tranches, each covering several subprojects. The on-going tranche 1 of the MFF originally had 2 subprojects; Peshawar-Torkham Expressway and Faisalabad-Khanewal Motorway. However in 2008, NHA replaced the Peshawar Torkham Project with Hassanabdal-Havelian Expressway as tranche 2 subproject. Thus, scope of tranche I was reduced from 2 to 1 project, which is section I (58 km long motorway from Faisalabad to Gojra) of Faisalabad to Khanewal Motorway (M4). The M4 (section 1) is already under construction as tranche 1 of the program MFF.

**1.1. Hassanabdal Havelian Expressway Project (E-35), Tranche 2 of NTCHIP**

24. Hassanabdal-Havelian Expressway (E-35) project is positioned for ADB's financing as tranche 2 of the MFF. The E-35 Project is divided into 2 phases. Phase-I consists of road section of 58.6 km from Hassanabdal to Havelian and is under ADB's financing. Phase-II, planned for future, consists of the section from Havelian to Mansehra. The Phase 1 section consists of the following packages:

Package	Sub-sections	Location	Chainage
I	1	Punjab	000+000 - 007+000
	2	Khyber Pakhtunkhaw (KPK)	000+007 - 020+300
II	-	KPK	020+300 - 039+500
III	-	KPK	039+500 - 058+600

25. The E35 expressway is located in KPK (with a small section of the road falling in Punjab) and provides an important link in the national trade corridor from Hassanabdal to Havelian, which is expected to improve the transportation activities very significantly in the area. Located in Tehsil Hassanabdal of the District Attock, the length of E-35 package I is 20.3 km. It starts from Burhan at the chainage of 00+000 km and ends at the chainage 20+300 km. The Package-I includes the construction of new 7.3 meter wide two lane dual carriageway (20.3km) with New Jersey barrier as median, two interchanges, two flyovers, five underpasses, one bridge over railway crossing, and service area at one location. The carriageway will include paved shoulders at inner and outer sides. The Expressway will be fenced from both sides and six (6) feet service road will be provided on both sides. The Right of Way (RoW) of the Expressway is 80 m.

26. This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared by the National Highway Authority (NHA, the project executing agency) based on 100 % census of displaced persons (DPs) linked to all different types of impacts including land, various types of structures, trees, crops with compensation and allowances. The DPs census has been prepared based on the socio-economic survey and impacts assessment covering the project area and on-going consultations through meetings, interviews, focus group discussions with the DPs and other stakeholders, in accordance with the requirements of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS).

27. The LARP also provides Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) conditions that have been synchronized with project procurement and construction plan. This includes (i) award of civil works contract upon approval of final LARP with replacement costs as compensation to the DPs, census of DPs entitlement matrix with clearly defined impacts, entitlements and compensation and allowances at replacement costs and final unit rates of land and assets acquired and (ii) mobilization of contractor is conditional upon the implementation of ADB approved LARP (full delivery of compensation/ rehabilitation provisions) and confirmation by external monitoring agency (EMA).

28. The land acquisition process for E-35 (Package-II) has been completed and payment of compensation is underway by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC deputed to NHA by Revenue Department) and other NHA officials based at project implementation unit (PIU) in Abbottabad. About 95% payments of land and assets (including structures, crops and trees) have been made to the DPs. Only the resettlement and rehabilitation related allowances including income restoration support are yet to be paid to the DPs. This will be done after ADB approves the LARP. NHA has put in place a temporary institutional arrangement with relevant staff deputed to PIU from the project management unit (PMU) based in Islamabad. Thus includes, in addition to field based LAC, assistant director land supervised by director land at PMU level, who internally monitors the payment process. The NHA will put in place full institutional and implementation arrangement after hiring of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Management Consultants (LARMC), which will provide full time social safeguards staff and support in the implementation of the LARP.

29. The Expressway will be fenced from both sides. The Right of Way (ROW) of the Expressway is 80 m. **Figure 1.2** shows the location of Package-I. National Highway Authority (NHA) is the Executing Agency (EA) of the Project.

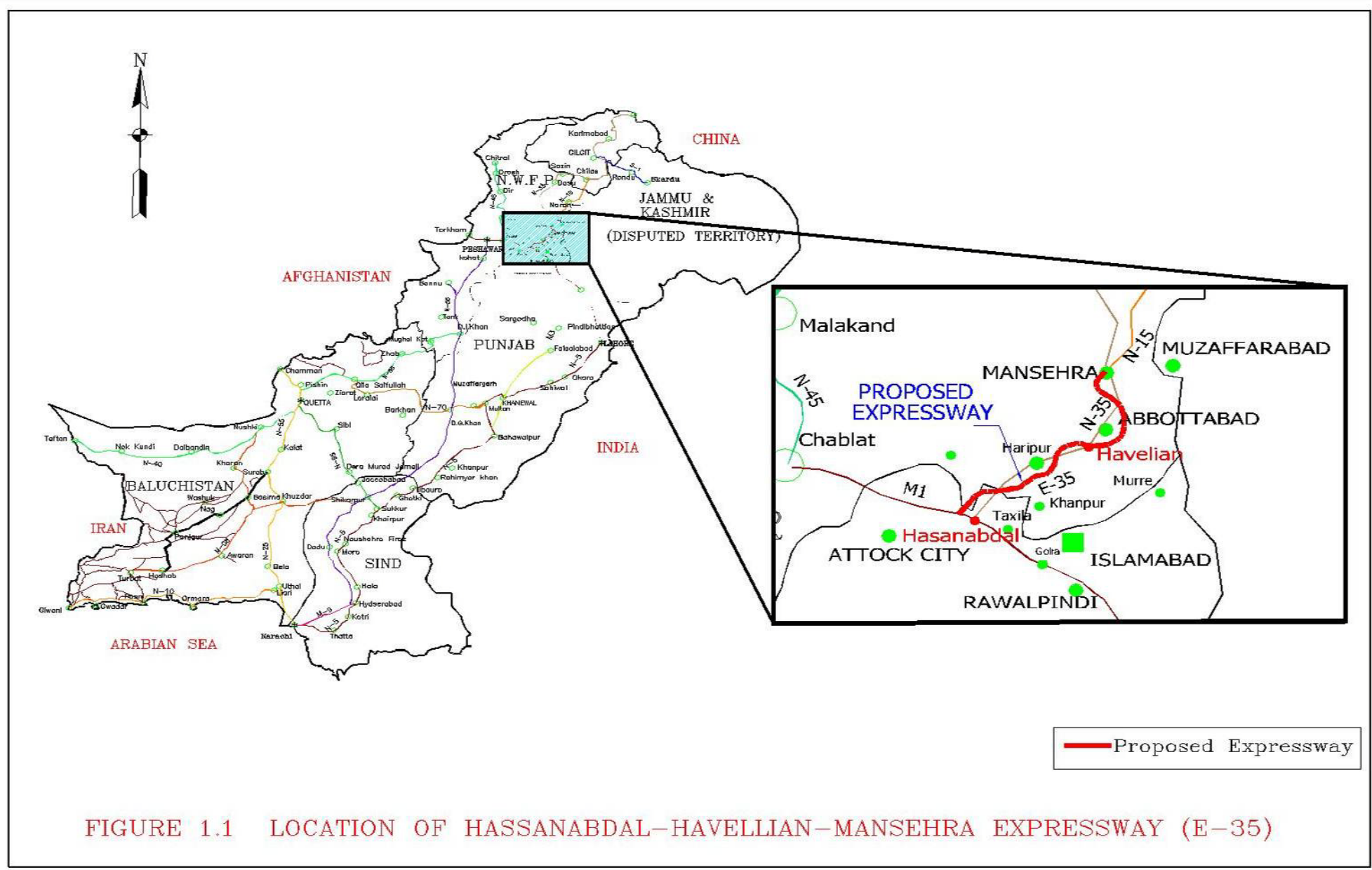


FIGURE 1.1 LOCATION OF HASSANABDALL-HAVELLIAN-MANSEHRA EXPRESSWAY (E-35)



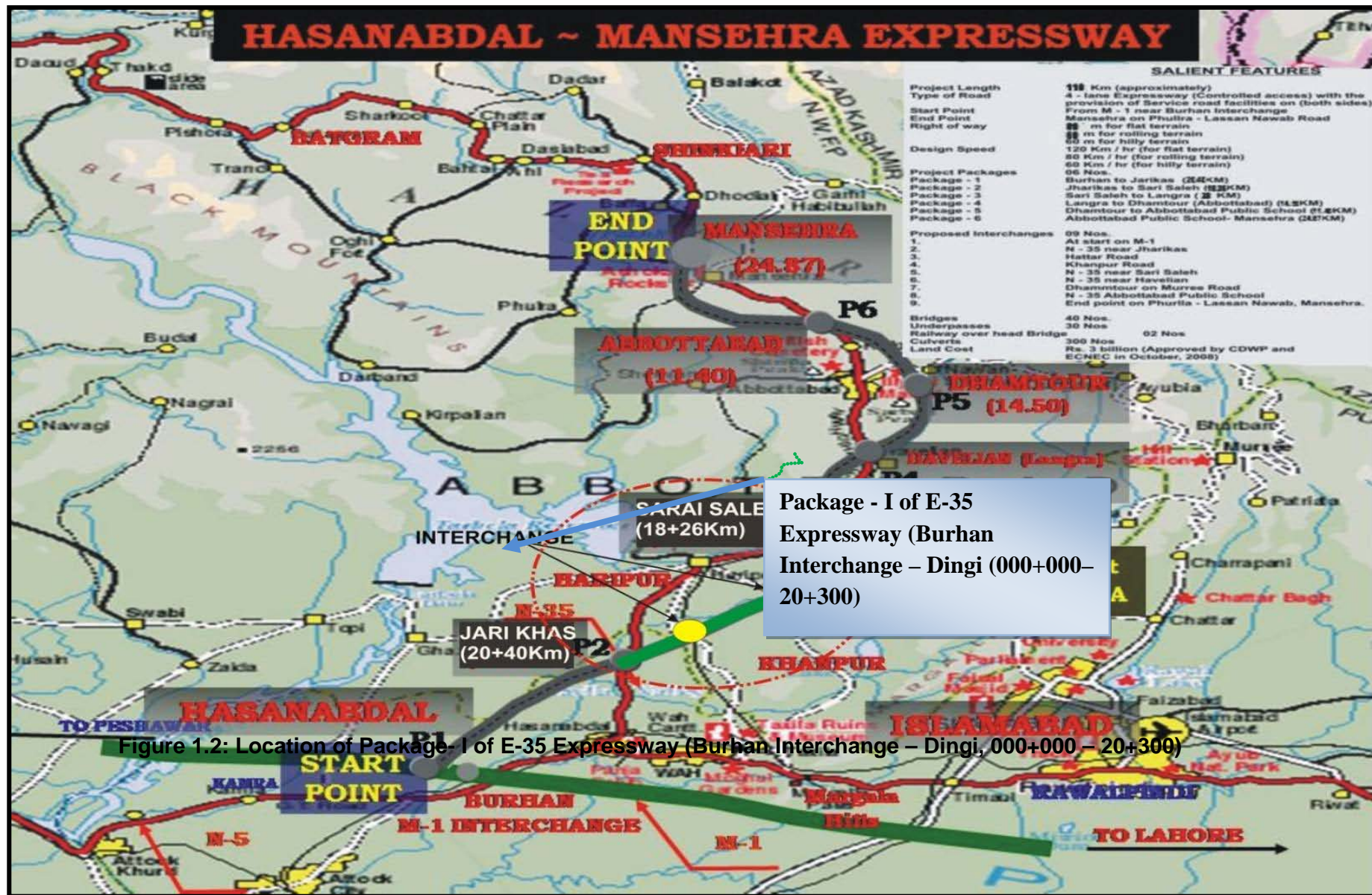


Figure 1.2: Location of Package- I of E-35 Expressway (Burhan Interchange – Dingi, 000+000 – 20+300)

## **1.2. PROJECT COMPONENTS INVOLVING LAR ISSUES**

30. The entire length is at new alignment. It crosses through 15 rural settlements (mouzas) including Koliya, Padara, Jabar, Kala Katha, Khoi Dara, Dar Chitti, Barawal, Mohri, Aamgah, Ballar Jogi, Bedian, Jhar, Motian, and Dingi. Privately owned land from these settlements has been acquired under Land Acquisition Act, 1894. It has also affected structures, trees, crops and other assets within the Right of Way (ROW). The project is being financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Accordingly, this LARP has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines of ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, June 2009 (SPS 2009), updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) and national statutory requirements.

## **1.3. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES**

### **1.3.1. Option-1: No Project**

31. Without the project, the existing road from Hassanabdal to Havelian (part of N-35) will continue to be the main mean of transportation in the area. The width of this road is 6.1m and is insufficient to cater for the traffic load. Traffic jams at busy locations such as Sarai Saleh, Haripur and Havelian are common, resulting in waste of time and money. These traffic congestions are expected to increase with time, and road conditions are expected to deteriorate without the presence of any extended maintenance program. No Project Option will result in further worsening the present socio-economic environment of the area and increased disturbance to residents of area and the road users. This option cannot be adopted.

### **1.3.2. Option-2: Dualization of Existing Carriageway**

32. The other option is the dualization of the existing N-35 (KKH) road from two lane carriageway to four lane carriageway. But no RoW is available with the NHA for dualization. Due to increase in the size of settlements and urbanization along the road over time, no space is available for widening purposes. This option will require land acquisition and disturbance of residential, commercial and socioeconomic existing infrastructure resulting in large quantum of resettlement in congested populated areas. During Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) conducted by NESPAK in July 2007, the social impacts for dualization of the existing carriageway were estimated. The results of this survey are shown in **Table 1.1**. The results indicated that dualization of existing road will result in social upset in the area. Hence, this option was dropped.

### **1.3.3. Option-3: Construction of a New Carriageway: The Selected Option**

33. This option involves construction of an Expressway from Hassanabdal to Havelian on a new alignment. Apart meeting the local needs, the Expressway will form part of the National Trade Corridor (NTC) infrastructure planned to connect the Gawadar Port with the Gilgit, Baltistan leading towards China, as a part of motorways/expressways network. The proposed expressway will be constructed on a new alignment, which will traverse partially through agricultural land, barren land, hills/rocks etc. However, this option requires



acquisition of private agriculture land and structures and will require relocation and rehabilitation of people losing land and land based assets to the project, as mentioned in para. 9 and table 1.1 below.

34. According to design of the Package-I, the expressway will require 561.42 acres agriculture/barren/residential land, 84 residential structure, 05 commercial structures and 4871 trees will be affected. In addition, firewood weighing 2,755 maunds (One maund=40 kgs) will also be removed. The impacts are small as compared with the dualization of the existing road (N-35) option, which will involve relocation of large number of infrastructure resulting in social disruption and delayed project implementation. A comparative analysis of LAR impacts under both the alternatives, as provided in **Table 1.1** strongly recommends the construction of expressway on new alignment on social and economic considerations.

**Table 1.1: Comparative Analysis of LAR Impacts**

Sr. No.	Description	Dualization of Existing Road (N-35)	Construction of New (E-35) Expressway
1	Land	250 Acres	483 acres
2	Structures		
	Residential	172	78
	Commercial	90	05
	Different structure	66	18
	Irrigated Infrastructure/ Assets	00	31
3	Trees	8050	4871

35. The above data shows that dualization of the existing carriageway (N-35) will require about 250 acres of prime agriculture/commercial land, relocation of 172 residential , 90 commercial, 66 community/ religious and cutting of about 8050 trees. The major implications of the dualization option are that it involved acquisition of costly urban land, 4-5 times higher cost of relocation of infrastructure than the land acquisition cost, heavy tree cutting and existing ROW could not be fenced like expressway because people are using this road since years and they can go in the court against this issue. Based on the analysis of different alternatives, it is apparent that, with the construction of the expressway, the impact will be minimized in terms of impacts on population, infrastructure, access to resources and sources of livelihoods. Keeping in view the analysis of the options, the construction of Expressway on a new alignment stands a viable option.

#### 1.4. NEED FOR LARP

36. The social assessment undertaken revealed that there are families, establishment and productive land that will be affected by the Expressway Project. The policy require that for development project involving land acquisition and resettlement related issues, a resettlement plan is to be prepared at the feasibility stage (or Project preparation stage) which is to be updated at the detailed design stage prior to implementation.

37. This draft land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) iterates the physical and socio-economic impacts resulting from the proposed land acquisition and presents mitigation measures to restore, if not improve, the material conditions and standards of livings of those

affected as well as provide a means for their meaningful consultation and participation in the process.

38. The draft resettlement plan draws on the following bases of policies and legislation as well as source of information:

- (i) Government's policies on land acquisition and compensation;
- (ii) ADB's SPS and other related policies;
- (iii) Socioeconomic Survey (SES) of affected families
- (iv) Inventory of Losses (IOL), July 2012
- (v) Results of consultation and focus group discussions

## **1.5. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR) CONDITIONS**

39. The contract award for civil works is conditional upon the preparation of implementation ready LARP,<sup>3</sup> acceptable to ADB in accordance with the LARF and SPS 2009 requirements; reflecting final impacts, DPs lists and final compensation rates of land, structures, trees and crops approved by the relevant departments. However, the mobilization of contractor will be conditional upon the implementation of ADB approved LARP (full delivery of compensation by type of impacts with resettlement and rehabilitation allowances) and confirmation by external monitoring agency (EMA), to be hired/mobilized before loan approval, which is in view of the on-going compensation disbursement before approval of LARP, as mentioned in para. 15 below.

40. As far as E-35 (Package-I) is concerned, the payment of compensation is at an advanced stage in the villages falling in KPK, as about 94% payment has already been made for the affected land of KPK province. The proper institutional arrangement in the form of a Social Safeguard Management Consultant-firm is likely to be fully in place and functioning by February 2014. Table 1.2 below, provides village-wise details about the awarded amount and the amount paid thus far. The compensation rates are based as replacement cost for the year 2011-12, as the Collier verified the rate as per international standard in the year 2013. However, the no. Of DPs who have received payment for the loss of land is still in progress and would be presented in the final LARP. The same approach to determine the compensation rates, i.e., payment at replacement cost to be assessed by an independent land valuation study will be applied to those DPs who are yet to receive the compensation.

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<sup>3</sup> The LARP prepared on the basis of final design reflecting i) final impact inventory with complete census of DPs, ii) BOR approved final land prices/land rates, iii) unit rates for assets other than land (land based or non-land based assets) approved by relevant government offices, iv) approved rates for all other resettlement costs and entitled allowance by EA, v) adequate institutional arrangements for implementation and monitoring (internal and external) of the LARP vi) DPs lists reflecting type, category and severance of impact with all entitled compensations against recorded losses.

**Table 1.2 Village-wise Summary of Awarded Amount and Amount Paid**

Sr.No.	MOUZA	AWARDED AMOUNT(PKR)	AMOUNT DISBURSED (PKR)	% ACHIEVED	Date of Award	Status of Mutation
<b>KPK</b>						
1	JABBAR	16,105,180.00	11,330,053.00	70.4	10/28/2011	Mutated
2	PADARAH	29,006,699.00	24,904,266.00	85.9	10/28/2011	Mutated
3	KALA KATHA	6,678,870.00	4,088,540.00	61.2	10/28/2011	Mutated
4	KHOI DARRA	20,107,853.00	18,506,565.00	92.0	10/28/2011	Mutated
5	DAR CHITTI	7,457,791.00	5,994,081.00	80.4	10/28/2011	Not Mutated
6	MOTIAN	183,588,061.00	183,862,994.00	100.1	6/29/2012	Mutated
7	DINGI	35,721,640.00	34,042,443.00	95.3	6/29/2012	Mutated
8	JHAR	28,850,802.00	26,419,470.00	91.6	6/29/2012	Mutated
9	AAMGAH	18,067,388.00	14,979,981.00	82.9	6/26/2012	Not Mutated
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>345,584,284.00</b>	<b>324,128,393.00</b>	<b>93.8</b>		

The awards have not been announced in the six villages of Punjab. Therefore list of DPs (land and asset owners) will be finalized upon availability of final list of DPs from the district revue department; local Patwari managed by land acquisition collector.

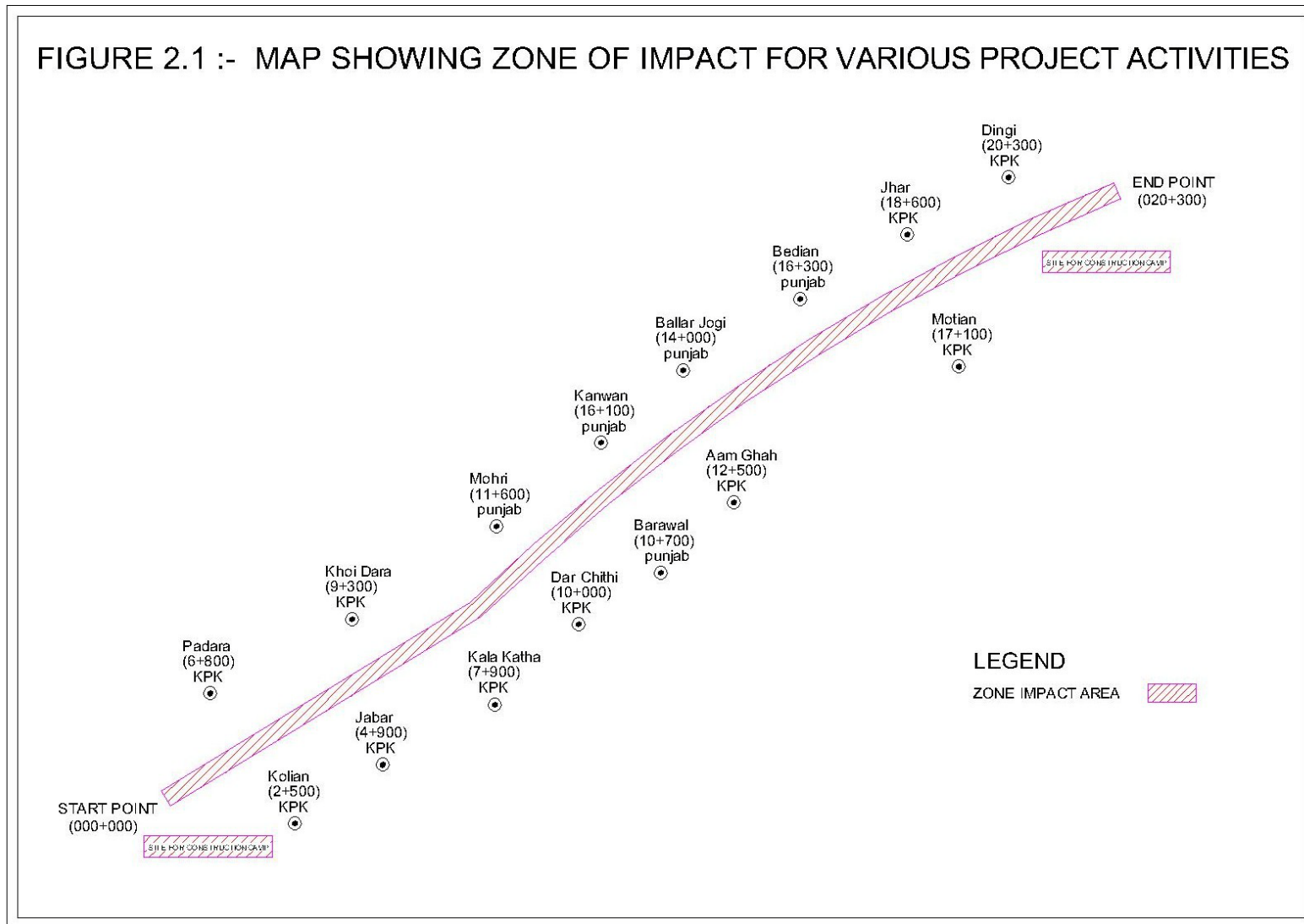
**SECTION-2**  
**2. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

41. The Hassanabdal-Havelian Expressway under the Package-I is solely new alignment, will be constructed through the acquisition of private land and transfer of government land from one department to other. The major components include main carriageway, 2 Interchanges, 12 bridges, 9 underpasses and 3 flyovers. **Figure 2.1** shows the zones of impact of the project components/ activities.

**2.1. PROJECT IMPACTS**

42. A focus census was carried out along with the inventory of losses to identify the magnitude of resettlement impacts. Details on the inventory of losses obtained information on names of displaced persons and all assets that are within the scope of the proposed easement which include productive and residential land, housing structures, business establishments, and miscellaneous items. Project has impact on 7071 household, out of them, 7040 (tentative figure) are affected by land, 78 are losing their residential structures, 5 households are losing their business. The project also has the impact on 234 households, out of these, 185 households are losing their trees, 18 are losing miscellaneous structures and 31 households are losing their (31) water sources. However, these 234 households are also included in the land affectees due to multiple impact of the project. The households which are physically displaced are 78 but these households will not require any relocation, as these have already opted cash compensation on the basis of replacement cost. They have opted to by land and construct houses with the compensation amount on their own without requiring project to do this for them. The details of project impacts are as follows:

FIGURE 2.1 :- MAP SHOWING ZONE OF IMPACT FOR VARIOUS PROJECT ACTIVITIES



## 2.2. Impact on Land

43. The project will require 483 acres of land on permanent basis in 15 Mouzas of District Attock and Haripur. **Figure 2.2** highlights the areas involving land acquisition. The acquisition process for private land has already been completed by the NHA in the villages falling in KPK Province. Awards have been announced by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) for the 9 (out of 15) villages of KPK and payment of compensation to the DPs/ as per acquaintance roll is under progress.

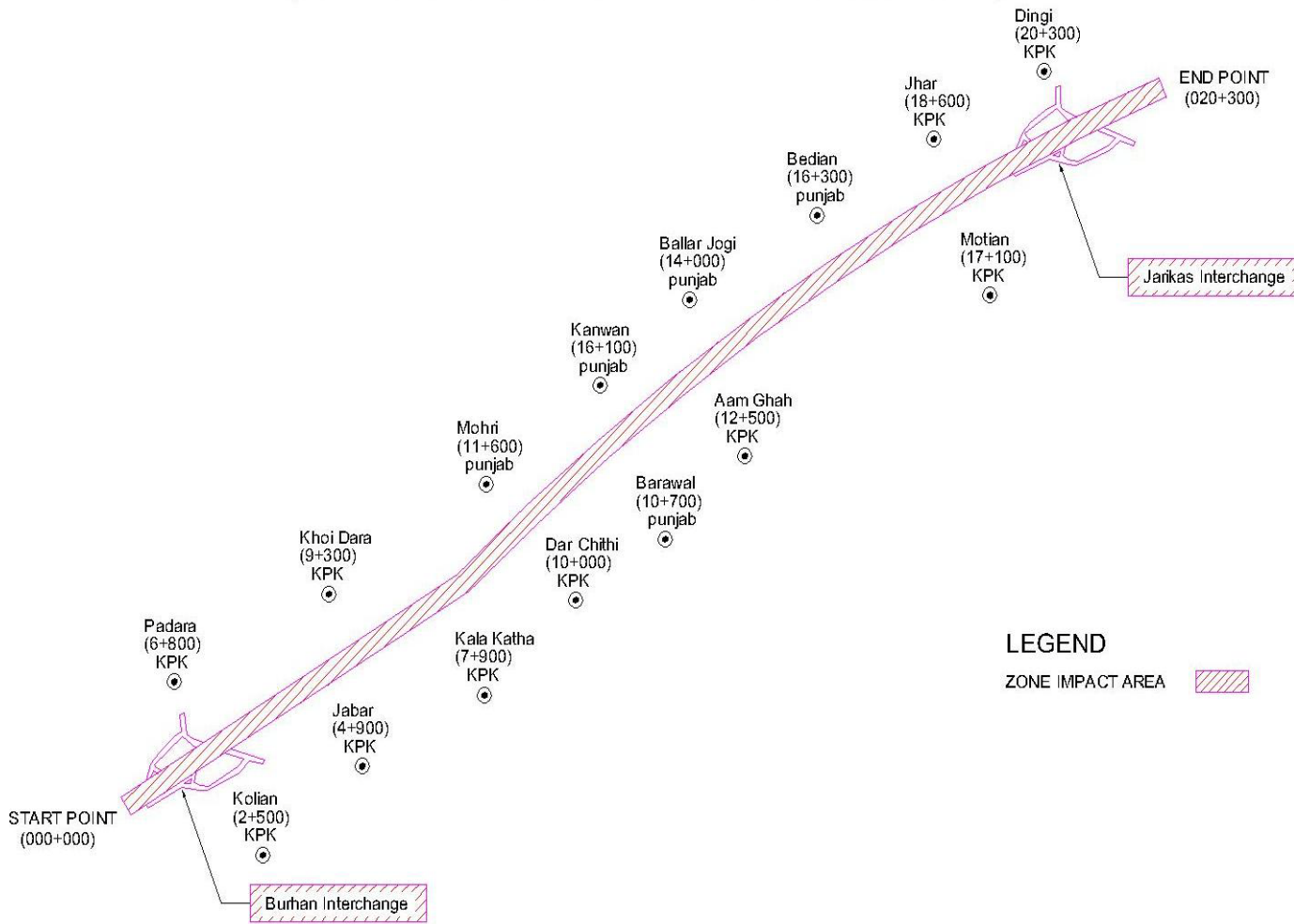
44. The data used for the assessment of the permanent acquisition of land is tentative, since the lands ownership of the DPs is not confirmed/ validated from the revenue department because it is under compilation, even the award has not been made in the six villages of Punjab province. However, the compensation payment is in progress only in the nine (9) villages of KPK. The land ownership record of six villages, presently under compilation is expected to be available in November-December 2013. Once this information is available, severity of impact (whether >10% or <10%) on different types of land will be provided in the LARP. **Annex-I to XV**. The Mouza-wise summary of the affected land along with tentative ownership is given in **Table 2.1 below**:

**Table 2.1: Mouza-wise Detail of Affected Land Owners**

Sr. No	Name Of Mouza	Total Land Holding ( acre)	Affected Land (acre)	No. of Land Affected Persons (APs)
<b>A–Punjab</b>				
1	Koliya		121	476
2	Barawal		18	137
3	Mohri		7	166
4	Kanwan		32	578
5	Ballar Jogi		9	379
6	Bedian		33	338
<b>Total (A)</b>			<b>220</b>	<b>2074</b>
<b>B–KPK</b>				
7	Padara	-	31	387
8	Jabbar	-	48	321
9	Kala Katha	-	24	230
10	Khoi Dara	-	25	615
11	Dar Chiti	-	15	1241
12	Aam Gah	-	26	721
13	Motian	-	58	1246
14	Jhar	-	18	106
15	Dingi	-	18	99
<b>Total (B)</b>		-	<b>263</b>	<b>4966</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>			<b>483</b>	<b>7040</b>

\*Based on the acquaintance roll. Out of total 7,040 land owners, the assessment of land impacts of 758 land owners is under progress, which is expected to complete up to November 2013 and will be incorporated in the Final LARP accordingly.

**FIGURE 2.2 :- MAP SHOWING AQUISION FOR VARIOUS PROJECT COMPONENTS  
(MAIN CARRIAGEWAY AND INTERCHANGES)**



45. The above table shows that there are total 7,040 land APs, who have lost their land. No sharecroppers/ tenants were identified during the census of DPs. Similarly, no farm labourers/ workers were identified on the affected agricultural land. However, the details of DPs are given in Table 2.7 below.

### 2.2.1. Temporary Lease of Land for Project Works

46. About 20 acres of land will be borrowed for setting up of project camp offices, residential quarters, workshop, etc. According to Design Engineer, two camps will be established by the contractor, near village Koliya and Dingi. For each camp 10 acres of land will be borrowed. The contractor through negotiation with the land owners in the form of lease agreement under the intimation and approval of the Project Director will get the land on lease, which will be restored and returned to the land owners in its original condition. The conditions to this extent will be made in the bidding document.

### 2.3. Impact on Cropped Area

47. The land revenue record and consultant data shows that the project has the impact on 286 acres) of cropped area. Mouza wise Summary of the affected cropped area is given in Table 2.2 below and crop impacts linked to the owners of the agriculture land for compensation of cropped area are detailed as **Annex-XVI**.

**Table 2.2: Mouza-wise Summary of the Affected Cropped Area**

Sr. No.	Name of Mouza	Affected Cropped Area (acre)	No. of DPs
<b>A-Punjab</b>			
1	Koliya	34	360
2	Barawal	1	02
3	Mohri	2	129
4	Kanwan	30	370
5	Ballar Jogi	3	249
6	Bedian	28	81
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>98</b>	<b>1191</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>			
1	Padara	28	28
2	Jabbar	38	100
3	Kala Katha	5	28
4	Khoi Dara	10	146
5	Dar Chiti	4	370
6	Aam Gah	22	531
7	Motian	50	947
8	Jhar	16	52
9	Dingi	15	92
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>188</b>	<b>2,294</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>286</b>	<b>3,485*</b>

\*The crop data will be revised in the light of revenue record, as the assessment of impacts of 758 DPs is under progress; consequently, LARP will be updated accordingly.



## 2.4. Impact on Trees

48. The project has impact on the fruit and non-fruit trees which will ultimately be removed from the ROW. According to field assessment, total numbers of trees are 4871, out of these 657 are fruit trees and 4214 are non-fruit trees. In addition, firewood weighing 2755 maunds (one maund=40 kgs) will also be removed. The trees have been included in the Awards announced by the Collector for the respective Mouzas. The Mouza-wise information of trees in respect of number and ownership are summarized in **Table 2.3** and details as **Annexure -XVIII**.

**Table 2.3: Trees to be removed from the ROW**

Sr No.	Fruit Trees			Non-Fruit Trees		
	Village Name	No. of DPs	Total	No. of DPs	Total	Firewood (Maunds)
<b>A–Punjab</b>						
1	Kohlian	2	4	32	970	10
2	Bharwal	1	193	5	37	0
3	Mohri	2	4	18	203	0
4	Kanwan	13	260	25	443	0
5	Bhallar Jogi	4	20	30	698	0
6	Bhedian	2	124	9	527	10
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>2878</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>B–KPK</b>						
7	Padara	4	15	24	171	565.5
8	Jabbar	-	-	22	293	658
9	Kala Khata	-	-	19	332	699
10	Khoi Dara	-	-	6	242	307
11	Dar Chatti	-	-	9	50	88.5
12	Aam Gah	1	65	13	44	18.75
13	Motian	5	72	33	163	228
14	Jhar	-	-	4	32	140
15	Dingi	-	-	2	9	30
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>2735</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>4214</b>	<b>2755</b>

Source: Land ownership record of the DPs from Revenue Department

## 2.5. Impact on Structures

49. The census identified that the project has impact on 78 residential, 5 commercial, 31 water resource infrastructures and 18 miscellaneous structures. These affected structures are categorized<sup>4</sup> as Pacca, Semi-Pacca and Kacha structures. The affected residential area

<sup>4</sup> For assessment purpose, the affected structures have been divided into following three categories depending upon the nature of construction and type of material used.

Pacca Structure: T.R girder roof, cement mortar, cement plastering and concrete flooring

Semi-pacca Structure: T.R girder roof, mud mortar, cement plastering and brick flooring

Kacha Structure: Wooden girder, wooden battens, mud mortar, mud plastering and mud flooring

comprised on 1.90 acres while the commercial area comprised on 0.17 acre. Mouza-wise detailed identification of affected structures by type, area and number of households is provided in the below tables and annexed as-XVIII. These structures are scattered and located along the entire stretch therefore no mass relocation is required. The project will need to make appropriate arrangements and provide sufficient funds to relocate these structures. The support provided under this resettlement plan will need to include the funds for the re-establishment of these structures and income generating activities as needed.

### 2.5.1. Impact on Residential Structures

50. The residential structures of the 78 households (78 land parcels are affected) that will be affected have a total covered area **85,978.1** sq.ft and out of that the affected area is **82,550.1** sq. ft. Mouza-wise comparison of the total and affected areas show that all these structures are affected to the extent of 69–100%, as reflected in **Table 2.4**. There were five (5) households whose remaining structures will be of no use for them and DPs are willing to provide this remaining piece of land, consequently, these DPs will get the full payment in case of loss of their partial structures.

**Table 2.4: Mouza Wise Summary of the Affected Residential Structures**

Sr. No.	Name of Mouza	Houses			
		Total Number of Affected Structures	Total Covered Area (Sft)	Total Affected Area (Sft)	%age of Impact
<b>A-Punjab</b>					
1	Kohlian	2	90.5	90.5	100
2	Barawal	3	606	606	100
3	Mohri	7	9830.8	9830.8	100
4	Kanwan	13	15310.5	15310.5	100
5	Bhallar Jogi	2	2400	2400	100
6	Bhedian	2	1792.0	1792.0	100
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>30029.8</b>	<b>30029.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>					
7	Padarra	14	8556.1	8556.1	100
8	Jabbar	2	1350	1350	100
9	Kala Katha	0	113	113	100
10	Khoi Darra	9	14260.1	14260.1	100
11	Dhar Chatti	6	5230	5230	100
12	Aam Gah	1	2271	1583.3	69.718186
13	Motian	13	19026.4	17182.27	90.30752
14	Jhar	4	5078.7	4182.5	82.353752
15	Dingi	0	63	63	100
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>49</b>	<b>55948.3</b>	<b>52520.27</b>	<b>93.872861</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>78</b>	<b>85978.1</b>	<b>82550.1</b>	<b>96.012903</b>

### **2.5.2. Impact on Commercial Structures**

51. The project will impact 5 commercial structures with total covered area of 12525.7 sq.ft and out of that 7,535.5 sq.ft will be affected. Of these 5, 4 structures are partially affected, as the remaining area of these structures will be used by the DPs, as the project does not have any impact on the remaining structures. The summary of the affected total covered areas of the commercial structures is given below in **Table 2.5**.

<b>Table 2.5: Mouza Wise Summary of Affected Commercial Structures</b>										
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Name of Mouza</b>	<b>Total Number of Affected Structures</b>	<b>Shops</b>				<b>Poultry Farm</b>			
			<b>Total Number of Affected Structures</b>	<b>Total Covered Area (Sft)</b>	<b>Total Affected Area (Sft)</b>	<b>%age of Impact</b>	<b>Total Number of Affected Structures</b>	<b>Total Covered Area (Sft)</b>	<b>Total Affected Area (Sft)</b>	<b>%age of Impact</b>
<b>A-Punjab</b>										
1	Kohlian	1					1	4375.0	4375.0	100.0
2	Bharawal	-								
3	Mohri	-								
4	Kanwan	-								
5	Bhallar Jogi	-								
6	Bhedian	-								
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>1</b>					<b>1</b>	<b>4375.0</b>	<b>4375.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>										
7	Padarra	-								
8	Jabbar	-								
9	Kala Katha	-								
10	Khoi Darra	-								
11	Dhar Chatti	-								
12	Aam Gah	-								
13	Motian	4	4.0	8150.7	3160.5	38.8				
14	Jhar	-								
15	Dingi	-								
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8150.7</b>	<b>3160.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>				
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>8150.7</b>	<b>3160.5</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4375.0</b>	<b>4375.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 2.5.3. Impact on Community Structures

52. Two community structures including 1 school and 1 mosque with total covered area of 2709.5 sq.ft will be affected. Out of that 2340.5 sq.ft will be affected (Table 2.6).

**Table 2.6: Mouza Wise Summary of Affected Community Structures**

Sr. No.	Name of Mouza	Total Number of Affected Structures	Community Structures			
			Total Number of Affected Structures	Total Covered Area (Sft)	Total Affected Area (Sft)	%age of Impact
<b>A-Punjab</b>						
1	Kohlial	-				
2	Bharawal	-				
3	Mohri	-				
4	Kanwan	-				
5	Bhallar Jogi	-				
6	Bhedian	-				
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>0</b>				
<b>B-KPK</b>						
7	Padarra	-				
8	Jabbar	1	1	1373.63	1373.63	100
9	Kala Katha	-				
10	Khoi Darra	-				
11	Dhar Chatti	-				
12	Aam Gah	-				
13	Motian	-				
14	Jhar	1	1	1335.88	966.875	72.3777
15	Dingi	-				
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2709.5</b>	<b>2340.5</b>	<b>86.3813</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>						
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2709.5</b>	<b>2340.5</b>	<b>86.3813</b>

#### 2.5.4. LOSS OF WATER RESOURCE INFRASTRUCTURES

53. The project will have impact on 31 water resource structures (boreholes of water pumps, wells). The boreholes & wells are located within the affected houses for meeting the domestic water needs of the household. The list of affected water resource structures is provided in **Table 2.7**.

**Table 2.7: List of Affected Water Resource Structures**

Sr. No.	Name of Land Owner	Father's Name	Village	Type of Asset	Number
<b>Punjab</b>					
1	Sabar Ali	Mehmood	Mohri	Well	1
2	Mukhtar Ali	Sher Baz	Kanwan	Well	1
3	Nawaz	Sheraz Khan	Kanwan	Well	1
4	Riasat Ali	Samundar Khan	Kanwan	Well	1
5	Gulfraz Khan	Muhammad Nawaz	Kanwan	Bore	1
6	Dilawar Khan	M Irfan Khan	Kanwan	Well	1
7	Qamar Zaman	Sher Zaman	Kanwan	Bore	1
8	Rehmat Ali	Zamurd Khan	Kanwan	Bore	1
9	M. Aqbal /Babaras Ali	Muzafar Khan	Kanwan	Bore	1
10	Johar Sultan	Muhammad Khalid Khan	Bharwal	Bore	1
11	Muhammad Mumtaz Khan	Sardar Khan	Bhallar Jogi	Bore	1
<b>KPK</b>					
12	Ghulam Sarwar	Meer Zaman (Late)	Dar Chatti	Bore	1
13	Juma Khan	Anwar Khan	Dingi	Bore	1
14	Akram	Karim Dad	Aamgah (Ghazi)	Well	1
15	Government Primary High School Shangali		Jabbar	Bore	1
16	Mukhtiar Ali	Sher Ali	Jabbar	Bore	1
17	Gul Rehman	Marab Gul	Jhar	Well	1
18	Community		Jhar	Bore/Well	1
19	Haji Shreen	Muhammad Aman	Jhar	Concrete Rings/Well	1
20	Sardar Maqbool Elahi Khan	Sardar mehboob	Jhar	Well/Concrete Rings	1

Sr. No.	Name of Land Owner	Father's Name	Village	Type of Asset	Number
		Khan			
21	Anwar Sher	Sarwar Khan	Kala Katha	Bore	1
	Dilshad, Muhammad Ilyas & Muhammad Sajid	Abdul Jabbar	Khoi Dara	Well	1
22	Gulab	Abul Ghaffar	Khoi Dara	Concrete Rings/Bore	1
23	Dilshad	Abdul Jabbar	Khoi Dara	Bore	1
24	Kala Khan	Sharif-ud-din	Motian	Bore	1
25	Haji Taj		Motian	Bore	1
26	Gul Wali	Juma Gul	Motian	Bore	1
27	Bakhtiar	Juma Gul	Motian	Bore	1
28	M.Riaz/Zaravat/Muzhar/Azhar /Sadiqat/Nazaqat	Nawaz/ M.Fazal	Motian	Bore	1
29	Mushtari Begum	Shah Jahan	Motian	Bore	1
30	Muhammad Ayub	Sardar	Padarah	Bore/Well	1
31	Muhammad Younis	Muhammad Qasim	Padarah	Bore	1

### 2.5.5. Impact on Miscellaneous Structures

54. The project has impact on 18 miscellaneous structures (belong to 18 households and these are same as included in the residential affectees) that include 12 mud cave, 4 gabion walls and 2 cattle yard. These affected structures are categorized by construction as stone masonry and concrete ring/block with the affected area of 3,373 sq.ft (out of total area 4,848 sq. ft.). These miscellaneous structures fall in two villages (Motian and Padarah) of KPK province.

### 2.6. Impact on Indigenous People

55. Indigenous peoples are peoples defined in international or national legislation as having a set of specific rights based on their historical ties to a particular territory, and their cultural or historical distinctiveness from other populations that are often politically dominant. Subsequently, field investigation shows that none of the indigenous people is existed in the project area. Hence, there is no need to prepare any Indigenous People Development Plan (IPDP).

### 2.7. Impact on Vulnerable People

56. The impact analysis of the DPs indicates that 91 out of total 129, Mouza Mohri (Punjab) (Table 2.8) households/ land owners of the project area were identified as vulnerable in terms of loss of their land productive land (**Annex-XIX**), low income activities. These are the DPs who are losing more than 10% of their productive land and their income is below poverty line. However, this

information will be confirmed with the poverty status and income analysis of remaining displaced households (which is under progress and will be presented in the final draft expected in November 2013).

## **2.8. Summary of the Impact**

57. Within the scope of the project, tentatively about 7071 households are affected by the land acquisition and resettlement that includes affectees by land, trees and structures. However, 6678 DPs are solely affected by the land, 21 DPs by structure and 14 are affected by trees only while remaining (358 DPs out of 7071) are having multiple project affect (in the form of land + structure, land + trees and land + structures +trees). However, the list of DPs will be revised once the land record is completed in the entire villages, and the updated information will be incorporated in the final LARP. The number of land owner will be confirmed few weeks after the management review. These displaced persons are living here for centuries and have a strong affiliation with the area. Mouza wise list of DPs with details of impacts are provided in **Annexure-I to XV** and the results are summarized in **Table 2.9**

## **2.9. Requirements of Relocation**

58. The project does not require any relocation, as 78 households will be displaced due to the loss of their residential structures. As agreed during consultations, these DPs will be compensated as per replacement cost, and will construct their house by their own and will not require any relocation from the project.



**Table 2.9: Summary of Project Multiple Impacts**

Sr. No.	Mouza	No. of DPs Per Impact							Total
		Land	Structure	Tree	Structure + Land	Land+Trees	Structure +Trees	Land+ Structure +Trees	
<b>A-Punjab</b>						-	-	-	
1	Koliya	440	-	-	2	33	-	1	<b>476</b>
2	Barawal	127	-	-	4	6	-	-	<b>137</b>
3	Mohri	143	5	-	3	20	-	-	<b>171</b>
4	Kanwan	520	1	-	20	38	-	-	<b>579</b>
5	Ballar Jogi	342	-	-	3	34	-	-	<b>379</b>
6	Bedian	325	-	-	2	11	-	-	<b>338</b>
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>1897</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2080</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>									
1	Padara	352	4	3	10	23	-	2	<b>394</b>
2	Jabber	294	-	-	3	22	-	2	<b>321</b>
3	Kala Katha	212	1	1	0	18	-	-	<b>232</b>
4	Khoi Dara	598	-	-	11	6	-	-	<b>615</b>
5	Dar Chiti	1228	3	2	6	7	-	-	<b>1246</b>
6	Aam Gah	707	-	2	2	12	-	-	<b>723</b>
7	Motian	1201	7	6	8	29	2	2	<b>1255</b>
8	Jhar	93	-	-	9	4	-	-	<b>106</b>
9	Dingi	96	-	-	1	2	-	-	<b>99</b>
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>4781</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4991</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>6678</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7071*</b>

\*DPs figure is tentative, as the land revenue record is still in progress. It is expected to reduce to 2500 once the record is completed

## **2.10. CUT-OFF DATE**

The cut-off date for determining eligibility of displaced persons for compensation is limited by a cut-off date, determined and disclosed at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced persons (DPs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey. Any person moving into the land located within the alignment of the subproject after this cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. The initial cut-off date was set by NHA EALS in July 2012 which will be updated with finalization of inventory of losses and DPs census in based on the data to be provided by revenue department in November – December 2013..

59. It was agreed that the Persons who occupy the area thereafter would not be eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance. Such persons, if any, will be given one month advance notice to vacate the occupied premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated and the owner will not pay any penalty. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted. However, field investigation shows that none of such person is existed in the project area.

**SECTION 3**  
**3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

**3.1 Summary of Socioeconomic Survey**

60. The socio-economic survey was conducted from September – November 2013. A sample survey of 30% households was undertaken comprising 10% sampled from entire project area (package I only) and 20% sample of significantly/severely affected families. The methodology adopted for the survey included focus group discussions (FGDs) with selected households, individual interviews with key informants and transection walk in the area, which helped the survey team physically observe the socio-economic conditions in the project area. A detailed desk review of project documents and relevant secondary information was also undertaken. A pre-structured questionnaire was used to obtain the socio-economic information, the initial findings of which are presented in the table below:

<b>S#</b>	<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Number/H Hs</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Households surveyed		300	-
2	Literacy level		188	63
3	Main occupations	Working as Laborers	121	40
		Mix of on and off farm activities	77	26
		Small business operators	57	19
		Private employment	35	12
		Govt. employment	10	3
4	Average monthly Income derived from above occupations		Rs.17,625/	-
4	Average monthly expenses		Rs.15261/	
5	Social Amenities	HHs with electricity	300	100
		HHs with access to health	134	44
		HHs with water supply	112	37
		HHs with education up to 8 years of schooling.	100	33
		HHs connected with natural gas	32	11
6	Types of	Women headed households	Nil	Nil

S#	Indicators		Number/Hs	Percentage
	DPs	Tenant/Sharecroppers/ Squatters	Nil	Nil
		Vulnerable DPs	91	-
		DPs under Severance	-	69
7	Gender Dimensions:			
	Awareness about the project		100	100
	Restriction on access and mobility as a result of project construction		100	100
	Issues related to compensation rate		58	58
	Women in favor of project		100	100
	Women against the project		Nil	Nil

61. Table shows that about 63% of surveyed households are literate. Major occupations included on and off-farm activities (about 26%) other off-farm professions including working as laborers (40%) small business operators (19%) and private and government (15%). Average monthly income of the respondents was recorded as Rs.17,625/ with average monthly expenditures around Rs. 15,261/- As far social amenities and services, about 100% respondents have electricity, access to health facilities 44%, and water supply 37% but only 11% HHs connected with natural gas.

62. Women in the project area actively participate in household decision making except women working outside the village. All surveyed women supported the project and perceived that the project will provide a link to the nearby markets and serve agrarian land in the area which will experience an increase in agricultural production. Nevertheless, the raised few concerns, which according to them will create difficulty for their socioeconomic activities. Their concerns included the following: livelihood activities, household privacy and mobility of women will be disturbed during the construction activities. They feared that compensation rates will be less than the prevailed market rate.

### 3.1 Measures Recommended

63. Since the mobility and access of the women will be disrupted, it is suggested that project design should include alternate routes for free movement. Regarding the livelihood, there should be a provision of employment to locals in the project activities and initiation of skill enhancement activities to create self employment opportunities. As far as the compensation is concerned, it should be at par with the current market value

64. 3.1 Detailed description of survey This section presents the baseline information on the socioeconomic status of affected households of the project area, including giving the overview at macro level, for monitoring the implementation of LARP and impact of the project The Information obtained from the available published sources, field surveys in the project area, consultations with the stakeholders; and information obtained through visits to

the government departments and other agencies. The socio-economic survey is being carried out in the field, once it is completed, information would be incorporated in the final LARP in the light of socio-economic section, reflected in the outline of Resettlement Plan in ADB's SPS, 2009.

### **3.1. INFORMATION/ DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGY**

65. The LARP has been prepared by collecting the data / information from the real field settings. Data / information were collected from primary and secondary sources. Secondary information was gathered from all available documents i.e. (District Population Census Reports 1998 of district Attock and Haripur , land folders, from the design consultants and ADB Guidelines on Involuntary Resettlement vide SPS 2009. Meetings were held with the officials of revenue department, agricultural and irrigation department; feedback of all these meetings has also been kept in view for this study. For primary data collection, different types of field surveys and focused group discussions were conducted. The respondents belonged to all walks of life and included resident affectees, passengers, community leaders, key influential persons, women, and farmers.

### **3.2. IDENTIFICATION OF DPS**

66. Any person, whose land, asset / infrastructure, source of income or access to resources/ workplace is likely to be affected by the project's operations, is a Displaced Person (DP). These include mainly the residents, land owners, business operators and owners of assets/structures located within ROW. The total number of such affected families along the project corridor comes to 7071.

### **3.3. CENSUS OF DPS/ AND THEIR ASSETS**

67. A complete census of the DPs, on 100 % basis, is being carried out by using a pre-structured questionnaire shown as **Annex-XX**. The census aimed at to register and document the number and status of DPs likely to be physically displaced or affected otherwise as a result of the project and, therefore, entitled to compensation. The cut-off date for the census of the DPs will be determined in November ...2013, once the survey is completed in the field for entitlements under the project to determine the eligibility for compensation. Any person moving into the ROW after this date was not considered as entitled to any compensation. The following features of the DPs/ APs were addressed in the census and findings are mostly reflected in the land acquisition and resettlement section (2).

- i. Demographic Profile
- ii. Nature of business / occupation
- iii. Type and value of affected land
- iv. Type and value of affected crops
- v. Type of affected trees and their value
- vi. Type and value of affected structures / assets owned
- vii. Replacement costs of affected structures / assets
- viii. Ownership documentation, if any
- ix. Income from affected source and other sources
- x. Vulnerable groups (identified below the poverty line)
- xi. Identification of loss of income sources

### **3.4. SOCIO–ECONOMIC BASELINE SURVEY**

68. As per SPS requirements, a sample survey is being carried out to develop a socio–economic baseline of the general population along the proposed ROW of the Expressway. A sample of 300 respondents including 100 women is selected by applying random technique. For this purpose, the total number of DPs/ is taken as the universe of the sample. A pre–structured questionnaire was used for data collection. The survey is focused on the following features of the sample population.

- i. Demographic characteristics
- ii. Education and literacy
- iii. Nature of business / occupation
- iv. Income and expenditure pattern
- v. Housing characteristics and amenities
- vi. Women role in socio–economic life
- vii. Conflict Resolution Mechanism

### **3.5. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA**

69. The project is located in Haripur & Attock districts of KPK and Punjab provinces. The total area of the districts are 1725 & 6,856.7 km<sup>2</sup> respectively. The Haripur district consists of 02 Tehsils, namely tehsil Haripur and Tehsil Ghazi and in Attock there are six tehsils (sub–divisions) namely, Attock, Pindi Gheb, Fateh Jhang, Jhand, & Hassanabdal. The Haripur district lies at an altitude of around 610 meters (2,000 ft) above sea level. The entire alignment of Package-1 falls in Ghazi and Hassan Abdal Tehsils.

#### **3.5.1. Administrative Setup**

70. The administrative setup is just like in any other settled districts in the country. The administrative set up consists of District Coordination Officer (DCO), Executive Development Officer (Revenue) and District Officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the revenue offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (sub–division) has a revenue setup consisting of Tehsildar and Naib Tehsildar, who have a number of Qanugos under each. Each Qanugo looks after the work of several Patwaries of his Patwar Circle. The Patwaries stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their ‘Mouzas’. There are 44 Union Councils in Haripur district. Haripur tehsil (Sub division) consists of 36 Union Councils and Ghazi tehsil (Sub–division) consists of 08 Union Councils and in Attock district Magistrate look after their issues, services of Additional deputy commissioner are also available in Attock.

#### **3.5.2. Ethnic clans and languages**

71. The people of Attock & Haripur districts in the project corridor, as well, relate to Jadoon, Gujjar, Malik, Tanoli, Dhund Abbasi, Syed (Sadaat), Awan (tribe), Tareen, Qureshi, Piracha, Mir and Mughals clans. The people of both districts i-e Attock & Haripur are known to be brave, hospitable and generous. According to the findings of the sample survey, the Hindko is the predominant language of the Haripur district, whereas in Attock the mother tongue is Punjabi, Pashto & Urdu, and is spoken by more than 70% of the people. Other

languages spoken include Urdu, Gojri, Potohari, Pashto and Pahaari. English is also widely used among the educated segment of the local population.

### **3.5.3. Religion**

72. The predominant religion in both districts is Islam, with 99.2% of the people. A negligible proportion of the population belongs to other religions, including Christianity, Hinduism, Qadiani / Ahmadi. Majority of the population like the Islamic Traditions and follow the path of Allah and have high Moral values in the society.

### **3.5.4. Family Life**

73. Mostly people live with parents and brothers. Families live in a shared house and share all productive resources such as land, crops, trees and cattle. The internal domestic management and arrangements are in the hands of the oldest woman of the family. She can be a mother, grandmother or wife of an elder brother. The external matters are dealt by the head of the household, a man father, grandfather or elder brother. The nuclear family trend is emerging in the area.

### **3.5.5. Social Organization**

74. The social organization revolves around autonomous Khel (i.e. lineage which is now called caste) wherein all people are blood related and a link from ten to twelve generations makes one Khel. Organizationally up to this extent, the people physically or financially help each other much more and they stay united against any type of threats. Usually the elders constitute Jirga (council of elders) which decides the issues and keep the tribe unite. The members of Jirga are not nominated by government but the community recognizes a person as its Malik who dedicates himself for community services and gets recognized by the fellow community members and the government agencies. The main roles and responsibilities of a Malik are to resolve the conflicts and disputes within the community and representation of the community in a Jirga or at other social platforms.

### **3.5.6. Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws**

75. The project area is a "settled area" where provincial and federal statutory laws apply. Under this law, the cases are registered at police stations, if laws of the country are violated. Once a case is registered the legal course takes place through normal courts starting from civil court, District and Session court, a bench of Peshawar High Court in Abbottabad to Peshawar Registry of Supreme Court. Traditional Jirga system is also effective in the area especially in the matters of disputes among the tribes. In such a case, Khans of tribes constitute a Jirga to resolve the issues. If a dispute arises within the tribes or among the sub tribes, the elders of sub tribe get together under the leadership of a senior Malik and resolve the issues.

### 3.5.7. Industry in Haripur and Attock

76. Haripur District is comparatively more industrialized than other districts of the KPK province. There are many big industrial units here like Telephone Industries of Pakistan, NRTC (National Radio Telecommunication Corporation), Hazara fertilizers, Razzaq Blanket Industry, Ali Hussain Poultry, Khwaja Children Home, Pak-China fertilizers, Terbela Cotton Mills etc. Furthermore, the Hattar Industrial Estate situated Kot Najibullah was established in 1985–1986 at total area of 1,032 acres (4.18 km<sup>2</sup>) of land. There are around 117 operational unit that are mainly composed of food and beverage, textile, crockery, paper printing, chemical, cement, publishing, chemical, rubber and leather products. In addition, the district provides good quality fruit and vegetables not only to Peshawar but also to Islamabad and the Punjab. There is more likelihood of social and economical development due to the E-35 Expressway project, as exclaimed by the respondents during consultations. Large number of industrial units manufacturing cements, textile, engineering goods and glass and mostly located along G.T road exist in Attock. Besides, Kamra Aeronautical complex and Sunjwal ordinance factories are also located in district and have provided employment opportunities to the local residents besides providing defense equipment, services and emanation to Pakistan Army and Air Force.

### 3.5.8. Literacy Rate

77. The overall literacy rate in the Haripur district is 31.3% and in Attock is 56.55%. The female literacy rate in Haripur & Attock District is only 17.35 & 41.1 compared to male literacy of 44.35 & 71.75 respectively. The literacy ratios for Haripur & Attock district by sex and by rural / urban regions are given in the **Table 3.1**

**Table 3.1: Literacy Ratios for Haripur & Attock by Rural / Urban and Sex**

Area	District Haripur			District Attock		
	Both	Male	Female	Overall	Female	Male
Rural	22.9	37.30	8.50	43.70	25.9	62.70
Urban	39.7	51.40	26.20	69.40	56.3	80.08
<b>Average</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>44.35</b>	<b>17.35</b>	<b>56.55</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>71.75</b>

Source: DCR, 1998, Haripur & Attock Districts.

### 3.5.9. Transportation and Accessibility

78. Attock & Haripur districts are easily accessible by road from Peshawar and Islamabad. The main road link to the district is the Karakoram Highway (N-35) which passes from the Haripur city. Pak-China trade is carried out through this highway. In addition to this, a number of pacca and katcha tracks off take from this road and led to a number of villages and settlements. Major mode of transportation in the Project area includes Minibuses, Cars, Vans, Jeeps, Tractor Trolleys, Passenger Buses and Trucks. Out of all these transportation modes, mainly jeeps, cars and vans are used to travel to the settlements along proposed expressway section. In Attock the main city and towns are connected with metallic road, since the district is mountainous.



### 3.6. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

#### 3.6.1. Description of the Project Corridor

79. The project corridor is rural in nature. Fifty percent of the total labour force of district Attock is engaged with agriculture sector. Inadequate water for agriculture purpose and chronic land erosion in district Attock are the major obstacles in agriculture sector. There are only 26 mini dams with the irrigation capacity of 1,675 acres and 10 small dams with irrigation capacity of 16,268 acres in district Attock.

80. Attock is not blessed as such with natural water resources as nature has gifted the district Haripur with huge water resources in shape of rivers, streams, lakes, springs and underground water. These water resources are sufficient for meeting the requirements of irrigation and drinking. Besides, a number of canals have also been constructed for irrigation purpose such as Ichhar Canal, Daour Canal, Punjkatha Canal and Khan Pur Dam. The ground water is of good quality and some farmers have installed tube wells to irrigate their lands. Generally, subsistence agriculture is practiced in the area. Wheat and maize are the major crops. According to DCR 1998, out of total 17,701 acres from all the 15 mouzas, about 35.07% is un-cultivated, 44.9% cultivated, 2.53 % irrigated cultivated, 10.5% barani cultivated, 2.3% culturable waste and 4.7% is under forest. The land use pattern of the villages/ mouzas along the project corridor is provided in **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2: Land Use Pattern in Villages along the Project Corridor**

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Area in Acres	Cultivated Area (Acres)	Un-Cultivated Area (Acres)	Irrigated Cultivated Area	Barani Cultivated Area	Culturable Waste Land	Forest
<b>A-Punjab</b>								
1	Koliya	1,593	715	559	40	167	37	75
2	Bharwal	394	177	138	10	41	9	19
3	Mohri	1,149	516	403	29	121	26	54
4	Kanwan	1031	463	362	26	108	24	48
5	Bhallar Jogi	856	384	300	22	90	20	40
6	Bedian	1120	503	393	28	118	26	53
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>6,143</b>	<b>2,758</b>	<b>2,154</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>289</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>								
7	Padara	1,240	518	722	0	0	0	0
8	Jabbar	1,722	720	1002	0	0	0	0
9	Kala Katha	877	367	510	0	0	0	0
10	Khoi Dara	1,361	569	792	0	0	0	0
11	Dar Chiti	3,176	1328	1848	0	0	0	0
12	Aam Gah	972	406	566	0	0	0	0
13	Motian	1263	528	735	0	0	0	0
14	Jhar	691	289	402	0	0	0	0
15	Dingi	256	107	149	0	0	0	0
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>11,558</b>	<b>4,831</b>	<b>6,727</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>17,701</b>	<b>7,589</b>	<b>8,881</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>289</b>

### 3.6.2. Per Acre Income from Major Crops

81. The reported cropping pattern along the project corridor falling in district Attock is comprised of wheat and vegetables (Garlic, Potato, Turnip, Pease, Onion etc.). Per net income from wheat as provided by the DO (Agriculture) Attock and validated through socioeconomic survey comes to Rs. 15,600/- for Barani area and Rs. 31,200/- for Irrigated area. Similarly, wheat and maize are considered major crops in district Haripur. Per net income from these crops as provided by the DO (Agriculture) Haripur and validated through socioeconomic survey comes to Rs. 24,000/= and Rs. 17600/=, respectively.

### 3.6.3. Settlement Pattern Along the Road

82. The settlement pattern of the Project Area is rural. The main settlements / villages along the project corridor are connected with other villages and settlements situated at varying distances from project corridor, are connected by metallic roads and village tracks.

### 3.6.4. Population

83. According to 1998 district census report, population of the 15 villages along the project corridor stood as 38707 persons, however, in 2013 the population has increased to 53648 persons comprising 27016 males and 26632 females of both the districts, by applying an annual growth factor of 2.2 for Haripur & Attock Districts respectively. The purpose of the projected population is to have overview about the overall project population as compare to the affected population. The population of the villages in the project corridor for the year 2013 is provided in **Table 3.3**. The following formula is used for projection of population of villages included in package I for the year 2013. The population of both the districts Attock and Haripur is 1274935 and 692228 respectively.

#### Formula used for projection of population:

$$P_n = P_o (1 + R / 100)^n$$

P<sub>n</sub> = Population in required Year

P<sub>o</sub> = Population in base Year

R = Annual Growth Rate

N = Number of Year

**Table 3.3: Population of Project Corridor–2013**

Districts	Village Name	Population 1998	Population 2013			Average Household Size	Household Unit
		Total	Total	Male	Female		
Attock	Koliya	6497	9005	4661	4344	7.5	1201
	Bharwal	658	912	459	453	6.2	147
	Mohri	3502	4854	2406	2448	7.2	674
	Kanwan	1900	2633	1336	1297	6.6	399
	Bhallar Jogi	7075	9806	4816	4990	6	1634
	Bedian	5033	6976	3465	3511	5.7	1224
Haripur	Padara	475	658	353	305	6.7	98
	Jabbar	336	466	252	213	6.5	72

Districts	Village Name	Population 1998	Population 2013			Average Household Size	Household Unit
		Total	Total	Male	Female		
	Kala Katha	348	482	245	237	6.2	78
	Kohoi Dara	844	1170	621	549	7.3	160
	Dar Chiti	1092	1514	771	743	6.7	226
	Aam Gah	7503	10399	5292	5107	6.3	1651
	Motian	1746	2420	1181	1239	6.8	356
	Jhar	825	1143	584	560	6.2	184
	Dingi	873	1210	574	636	6.4	189
<b>Total</b>		<b>38707</b>	<b>53648</b>	<b>27016</b>	<b>26632</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8293</b>

(Source: DCR 1998, Haripur and Attock, The figures updated as of 2013)

### 3.6.5. Housing Characteristics

84. The number of total housing units in 2013 stood as 8293 (Table 3.3), with pacca, semi-pacca and kacha units as 4976, 2239 and 1,078, respectively. Of these, 60% were pacca<sup>5</sup> units, 27% semi-pacca and remaining 13% were kacha units. Kacha type of housing units is generally found in rural settlements. However, in semi urban settlements, a mix of kacha and pacca houses is found. A high level of social integration is found among the people (DCR 1998, Haripur & Attock).

### 3.6.6. Education Facilities

85. The project area lacks educational facilities. The institutions for primary and middle level education seem functioning satisfactorily but these need to be increased in numbers particularly for girl students. The high school level education facilities are available only for boys, however, insufficient at the same time. The male students avail these meager educational facilities but the female students remain deprived in this respect. They have no option of getting education beyond Class VIII. This is making negative repercussion on the economy of the area. The information collected from the DO (Education), Haripur and Attock in respect of educational facilities in the settlements / villages along the project corridor is depicted in **Table 3.4**.

**Table 3.4: Educational Institutions in the Villages along the Project Corridor**

Type of Institution	Number	
	Male	Female
Primary	14	09
Middle	05	02
High	04	01
Inter College	02	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>

Source: DCR 1998, Haripur & Attock

<sup>5</sup> The structures types are explained as under;

Pacca Structure: T.R girder roof, cement mortar, cement plastering and concrete flooring

Semi-pacca Structure: T.R girder roof, mud mortar, cement plastering and brick flooring

Kacha Structure: Wooden girder, wooden battens, mud mortar, mud plastering and mud flooring

### 3.6.7. Health Facilities

86. As far as the settlements along the ROW of expressway are concerned, these lack health facilities. In Attock a chain of hospitals and dispensaries have been provided in urban and rural areas. Combined Military Hospital at Attock & PAF hospital at Attock and Kamra Provide medical facilities to armed forces. In Haripur, at present there are only two civil hospitals, one in Khalabat Township while the other is functioning in village Rehana besides a district headquarters hospital. The other health facilities (institutions) in the project corridor includes 5 Rural Health Centre (RHC) and 39 Basic Health Units (BHUs). The project corridor is lacking in health facilities. The situation is even worst in case of women living in the rural areas. Absence of any maternity home or female doctor or nurse in these villages results into complications for female patients. Similarly, the patients have to go to other big cities like Haripur, Islamabad, Peshawar, Abbottabad, etc. in case of emergencies. But on the other hand, transport facilities for shifting patients to cities in case of emergency are also lacking. The construction of expressway will surely help in solving the health related problems particularly the women related.

### 3.7. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE POPULATION ALONG THE PROJECT CORRIDOR

87. The socioeconomic profile of the people of project corridor as emerged from the sample surveys is discussed as follows.

#### 3.7.1. Population and Family Size

88. The total population of the study works out as 53648 persons. The proportion of male and female works out as 50.4% and 49.6%, respectively. The average household size calculates to be 6.6 with a male to female ratio of 1.08:1. The ratio figures are comparable to the updated 1998 Census figure.

#### 3.7.2. Education Level

89. In term of education, the survey results indicate that there is generally a high percentage of the household members in the Project area who have obtained education. The literacy rate of the DPs comes to 63%. Out of total 4455 literate persons, 20% possess primary level education, 11% middle level and 24% matriculate level education. The population having education above matriculation level works out as only 3%. The respondents possessing graduation and master level education were 04% and 01%, respectively. Information in respect of literacy levels of the sample population is furnished in **Table 3.5.**

**Table 3.5: Education Level of Study Respondents**

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Primary	1413	20
Middle	778	11
Matric	1698	24
FA / F.Sc.	212	3
BA / B.Sc.	283	4

<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
MA / M.Sc.	71	1
<b>Total Educated</b>	<b>4455</b>	<b>63</b>
Illiterate	2616	37
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7071</b>	<b>100</b>

### **3.7.3. Major Occupations of Respondents**

90. Major occupations of the respondents included farming, working as general laborers, running the small business shops & hotels, driving and government and private employment. During survey, efforts were made to interact with people representing all walks of life. However, the information related to household occupation, employment, income, poverty and vulnerable aspects of the DPs, with the category being below poverty level and number of households, to assess the degree of impact of the project and further to indicate the households below poverty line based on per capita income. These information will be incorporated once the socio-economic survey is completed from the field and LARP will be updated accordingly.

### **3.8. GENDER ISSUES AND ANALYSIS**

91. Secondary information was also reviewed to assess gender situation at the district level. Consultations were held with female members of the affected families were conducted to assess the socio-economic status of women and document the gender differences.

#### **3.8.1. Project Impacts on Women's Mobility and Access**

92. During consultations, it was noticed that women occasionally travel outside their villages mostly for visiting doctors, shopping and social events. Very few girls travel for education or accessing vocational facilities located in the urban centers. But women shared their concern that during and after road construction their travel time will increase and their privacy will also be disturbed. Moreover, after resettlement and road construction their social networking will also be disrupted and may affect their mobility.

#### **3.8.2. Women's Participation in the Decision making at the Household Level**

93. During consultations, it was found that majority of the decisions are taken by both men and women at the household level. However, decision for women to work outside home is 100% taken by men. This also indicates restricted mobility of women outside village. Women shared that women's participation in decision making is more encouraged and common in educated families and younger generation. Educated couples believe in sharing and taking joint decisions.

#### **3.8.3. Economic Situation of Women and Project Impacts**

94. According to the consultations, women are mostly engaged in on-farm activities such as working in the fields, managing and rearing livestock. They only work at their own land hence are not economically active or are unpaid workers. They also do embroidery and stitching but only for their personal use or gifts for relatives. There are no vocational facilities for both girls and boys at the village level where they can improve their skills or get technical education.

## **SECTION 4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

### **4.1 GENERAL**

95. The stakeholder's communication policy is based on the principles of transparency, timelines, participation, and meaningful engagement and inclusive. Means of communication and consultation are to promote participation of those who may otherwise tend to be marginalized such as women, elderly, and the poor. Stakeholder's communication will encompass institutional stakeholders, communities within the project area, and person directly affected by the project.

96. Participation of stakeholders is essential to reach the objectives of the resettlement policy. It is necessary to write to the communes and inform them of likely impacts from the scheme on environmental and resettlement issues, and request their response. The ADB SPS likewise requires meaningful consultation of stakeholders to involve them in the resettlement process.

97. In order to meet the criteria of meaningful consultation process, the consultation was started from early stages of the project. The consultation sessions with affectees for LARP preparation were carried out during the month of May, October 2009 and July 2012. These consultation meetings proved very useful in information sharing and group consultation and consensus building. Concerns raised during the preliminary village meetings were incorporated in the LARP.

98. The consultation process continued at different time periods to share the latest development interventions in the project and take responses from the DPs. These consultations were held with a view to share information with the affectees about the latest project development. At this stage, specific objectives of the public consultation were as follows:

- To share fully the information with the affected people about the Package-I of E-35 project, its components and activities, various latest interventions in the project development;
- To share the views of the DPs about the on-going land acquisition and compensation process by the Project office.
- To disseminate the impacts of the project in terms of land acquisition, relocation of infrastructure, people displaced and measures proposed to minimize the resettlement related impacts, entitlements, eligibility and grievance redress mechanisms;
- To obtain the co-operation and participation of the affectees in the resettlement planning and implementation process;
- To ensure transparency in all the project activities through sharing the information; and
- Increase public confidence about the proponent, reviewers and decision makers.

## **4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT STAKHOLDERS**

99. Institutional stakeholders include (i) government agencies responsible for the design, management and implementation of the project and (ii) state institution, civil society (community based organization and mass organizations), and private sector institutions whose mandates share an interest with the outcomes and/or impact of the project. Communities within the project area as well as individuals directly affected by the project have a natural vested interest in the effectiveness of project design and implementation as well as mitigation of negative impacts and maximization of project benefits and are primary stakeholders. In the context of this LARP, the primary stakeholders are the displaced persons and any host communities to which those physically displaced may relocate to.

## **4.3 CONSULTATION WITH THE STAKEHOLDERS**

100. In compliance to the participation framework, consultations were made with the stakeholders and general public by the LARP study team. Consultative meetings, scoping sessions and focused group discussions were held to learn about the views and concerns of the public on the proposed development works. The concerns raised by the stakeholders were considered in developing the entitlement matrix and resettlement plan, in order to enhance the project acceptability for the general public on social considerations. The village wise consultation summary (Table 4.1) is annexed in the LARP.

## **4.4 FORUMS CONSULTED**

101. The following forums were used to carry out the public consultations process.

- Consultative meetings held with the general stakeholders
- Scoping sessions held with local communities
- Focused group discussions held with main road users such as drivers, daily travelers, etc.

## **4.5 APPROACH ADOPTED FOR THE CONSULTATION**

102. The public consultation and information disclosure sessions continued up to July 2012 in all fifteen (15) mouzas both in Punjab and KPK Provinces for Package-I of E-35 Expressway. During the meetings efforts were made to consult the maximum affectees by land & other infrastructure and record their concerns.

103. To hold the meetings, affectees were informed one day before the meeting and to assemble on the Dera of local Numberdar (village head man)/representative of each mouza. In addition, announcements were also made in the loud speakers of mosque of each mouza for meetings to discuss the resettlement related issues. The meetings were held in an open encouraging atmosphere where affectees expressed their concerns and views freely.

## **4.6 INFORMATION DISSEMINATED**

104. Following issues were discussed & disclosed to the affectees during the consultation meetings:

- Introduction of the project;

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

#### **4.7 CONCERNS RAISED BY THE PARTICIPANTS AND THEIR ADRESSEL**

105. Due to continuous public awareness campaign and chain of meetings held during the preparation of the LARP since May 2009 the general public appeared to be convinced about the construction and associated benefits of the Expressway. As a whole, public of the mouzas falling within Package-III of the Expressway have a very positive view about the Project and support it. They are happy that after the construction of this 4-lane Expressway, they will enjoy a safer life due to presence of fences and a physical median in the centre of road. This will help in reducing the accidents. However, they also raised their concerns during the sessions. They also asked questions to get information about various components of the Project. **The summary (Table 4.2)** of the concerns of DPs and their Addresses is Annexed in the LARP:

#### **4.8 GENDER INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONSULTATION PROCESS**

106. According to SPS June 2009, meaningful consultation process is gender inclusive and responsive and tailored to the needs of disadvantageous and vulnerable groups. To interact freely and explore the gender related issues, female workers were included in the team composition. Formal meetings with the females from the affected communities were held to explore their needs, problems and priorities related to the project execution. In addition to the formal meetings, individual interviews were also held with the affected women to effectively involve them in the planning process.

107. Three formal meetings at Mouza Koliya, Mori and Dingi were held with the women, in which they participated actively and showed their support for the Expressway project. There was no specific issue reported related to the women during the meetings.

##### **4.8.1 Awareness, Fears and Concerns about the Project**

108. It was quite amazing to record that 100% of the women were aware about the project and majority of them were informed about the size of affected land and compensation received by their male partners.



**a) Other Fears and Concerns of Women**

- The relocation of affected structures will have a negative impact on their living standards, if proper compensation and relocation/ shifting assistance are not provided.
- Some women were willing to work as labourers during the construction activities to add their family income.
- Passage/ crossing at different locations along the road should not be stopped during civil works of expressway.
- They were concerned with the low rates and feared that with this compensation amount they will not be able to purchase land and build houses in a developed area with basic amenities of life.
- They shared that their lives and routine will be highly disturbed as a result of resettlement and dislocation and this project has increased uncertainty and stress in their lives. They do not know where and how they will be shifted to a new place.
- They shared that there is no platform or forum at the village level through which they can voice their problems and grievances regarding their losses.

**4.8.2 Pressing Needs of the Surveyed Villages Suggested by Women**

109. Women of the affected families were also inquired by Gender Consultant about the needs of the project area preferred by them. The foremost preferred needs are upgrading of schools, hospital/ dispensary, sui gas, vocational training, preference to locals in road construction work and water supply schemes. Due to restricted mobility of women and children, they suggested women friendly grievance mechanisms at the village level to address their concerns specifically elderly, single and those with no male support. Guidance and support to women in preparation of required documents for compensation.

**4.9 DISCLOSURE OF LARP**

110. To keep more transparency in the LARP implementation process and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, the information will be disseminated through disclosure of LARP document. The booklet summarizing the provisions of LARP will be given to DPs whose land, other assets and incomes are affected by the road project. The objective of the booklet will be to inform the DPs regarding essential compensation and rehabilitation mechanism for the project (E-35) and number of basic issues relative to the modalities of implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program.

111. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the DPs during consultations meetings. The following steps will be undertaken for the disclosure of LARP as per provisions of the LARF.

112. The draft LARP will be disclosed to DPs once get approved by ADB. An information booklet having summary of DPs and compensation will be prepared specifically for this purpose. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and will be distributed to all Displaced Persons (DPs) and Affected Person Committees (APCs). It will enable the DPs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and relocation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of DPs as given in the 'entitlement matrix', and grievance redress mechanism. The draft of the public information booklet will be presented in the final LARP.

113. After approval by the ADB, the LARP will be translated into Urdu by the NHA and disclosed to the DPs, APCs and other stakeholders by Project Office through SSMC. It will be disclosed to women through a meeting either by COs or female staff. The both version of LARP (English and Urdu) will be made available at the offices of Project Director, Contractor, TMA, Revenue Department and Project Office as an official public document. Following ADB's concurrence the draft resettlement plan will also be uploaded on ADB's and NHA's websites.

114. A schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation cheques for each AP will be prepared in Urdu and distributed to all APs.

## **SECTION 5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

### **5.1 GENERAL**

115. This section presents information and arrangement for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements as well as the implementation of the resettlement activities

116. Displaced households (including women headed household) are entitled to lodge complaints regarding any aspect of the land acquisition and resettlement requirements such as , entitlements, rates and payment and procedures for resettlement and income restoration programs. Displaced households' complaints can be made verbally or in written form. In case of verbal complaints, the committee on grievance will be responsible to make a written record during the first meeting with the displaced households.

117. For timely resolution of the issues if any and investigate the complaints and make decisions thereto. A gender sensitive Grievance Redress Committee at the project level is notified vide office order No 1(1)/EALS/NHA/2010/HQ/7-10dated 05 March 2011 and is placed at Project Director's Office at Abbottabad. (Office order attached as **Annex XXI**). Although the GRC will be the focal unit for grievance redress at the project level, however to facilitate the DPs to resolve their issues at village level or raise concerns to NHA HQ level in case of disagreement with GRC decision a two tier grievance redress mechanism is proposed as part of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. The representation of the gender is ensured at all levels of GRM by inducting female members in the GRCs (Project Level), DPCs (village level), and EALS (NHA HQ level). The grievance redress mechanism will ensure AFs/DPs access to a grievance redress/ resolution mechanism that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned that are consistent with SPS requirements and local laws.

118. Before invoking formal grievance redress system at the project level, the concerns of the aggrieved DPs will be examined at the village level through involvement of the Affected Persons Committees APCs, formed at village level. The social mobilizers will, act as focal person in their respective territorial limits to get the grievances recorded, investigated and discussed during DPCs meetings; facilitate the APCs to propose the remedial actions at their level in accordance with provisions of the resettlement plan and resettlement framework and; coordinate with the project implementers and the APCs to ensure that the APCs recommendations are implemented and the grievances are addressed accordingly.

### **5.2 First Level of GRM**

119. If the grievance is not resolved at local level it shall be raised to formal grievance redress mechanism which is first level of GRM. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project Grievance Redress Committee through the Social Mobilizers. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in the complaints register, without delay, and initiate the process of investigation through its technical and resettlement field teams. The complaint register is being maintained by the Assistant Director Land in project office. The field teams (Land Staff) will investigate into the complaint meet the aggrieved person, APC representatives and the local community and submit its fact finding report and recommendations to the GRC within 7 days of recording of complaint with GRC. After receipt of the fact finding report the GRC will hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on ground facts but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the

LARP/entitlement matrix. However, if aggrieved person is not satisfied he/she will be allowed to elevate the complaint to next level of GRM for resolution of his grievances.

### **5.3 Second Level of GRM**

120. In case of dissatisfaction of the DP, he/she will be referred by GRC to second level of GRM i.e. at EALS in NHA HQ, within 07 days after communication of decision by the GRC. The EALS will acknowledge the complainant about his complaint, scrutinize the record of the GRC, investigate the remedies available and request the complainant to produce any record in favour of his claim. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record on complaint visit the field and collect additional information if required. Once the investigations are completed the EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member Aided Project and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant accordingly within 15 days of receipt of the complaint. If the complainant is still dissatisfied with the decision, he can go to the court of law, if he/she wishes so. At, head quarter level, GRC will be headed by GM headquarter, Resettlement Expert, Environmentalist, Director Land and Assistant Director Land.

### **5.4 Constitution and Function of the GRC**

121. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, E-35 at PIU level. The GRC will have representative from the District Revenue Office, Project Management Unit, aggrieved DP/DPs and/or representatives of DP/DPs, and other interested groups if any. The GRC will meet at least once in a month. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the court of law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. At least one member from each APC will be a woman to take part in APC meetings and GRC meetings. Presently, a grievance redress mechanism has been established in the project established vide Notification No LAC.E-35/NHA/Atd/12/1358 Dated 25 April 2012. A Grievance Redress Committee headed by the Project Director PD is functioning. Other key officials involved in the process are Director (LM&IS), AD (land) and LAC, as members of the GRC. The grievances are received and responded to by the members of the GRC. There are Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs) that have been set up

### **5.5 Information Dissemination and Community Outreach**

122. In synchronization with ongoing consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop a back and forth information dissemination system to inform the DPs about their rights under the statute LAA, 1894, ADB's Social Safeguard Policy Statement 2009, agreed LARF and approved LARP for the project. The DPs will be informed about the GRM, its functioning, complaint process to GRC and EALS at HQ, phone numbers and postal addresses of the focal members of the GRM. The GRC will send acknowledgement to complainant DP, inform him about its site visit plan to ensure DP's presence during site visit, and provide update on the progress made to resolve his complaint/grievance. Besides this formal communication the Safeguard Management Consultants, land acquisition staff and the social Mobilizers in the field will maintain a close liaison with the DPs and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and update the DPs about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the EALS whatsoever the case may be.

### **5.6 Title Disputes and Court References Against Award**

123. The title disputes under land acquisition act and references against award are beyond the preview of the GRC hence all such disputes will be dealt as per provisions of the

law. However, the GRM will provide first hand information to the DPs about their rights and obligations under the statutes and facilitate them to follow the course of law to get their issues/cases resolved or lodge reference against awarded compensation if the DPs desire so.

**Table 5.1: Grievance Resolution Process**

<b>Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process</b>
Each village will be assigned a social mobilizer to maintain regular contact with the DPs and to be the first line of contact on issues related to LAR.
Any complaints in the village will be recorded by the social mobilizer, investigated by the social mobilizer with the help of the APCs, and if possible resolved in the village, with the assistance of the PMU.
Any complaint that cannot be resolved satisfactorily at informal level will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee, chaired by the Project Director. Any solution or decision must comply with the LARF.
If the Grievance Redress Committee is unable to resolve the issue, it will be present before EALS for its review and decision.
Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the DP, DP 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).

## SECTION 6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 6.1 GENERAL

124. This section describes national and local laws and regulations that apply to the project and identify gaps between local laws and ADB's policy requirements; and discuss how any gaps will be addressed; describe methodology for determining valuations and compensation rates at replacement cost for assets, incomes, and livelihoods; and describes the land acquisition process and prepare a schedule for meeting key procedural requirements.

### 6.2. REMEDIAL MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP

125. Project specific resettlement issues have been addressed to assist non-titleholder persons and bridge the gap between existing practice and the main guidelines of the ADB SPS 2009 with regards to cut of date, eligibility criteria, compensation to non-titled persons, compensation at replacement cost, relocation assistance and assistance for income restoration. . To reconcile the inconsistencies between Pakistan LAA (1894) and the ADB Policy (SPS 2009), the NHA has prepared the LARF for the Project, ensuring that compensation is provided at replacement cost for all direct and indirect losses so that no one is worse off as a result of the project. The AFs have been provided with necessary allowances that may be relocated; suffer businesses losses, or may be vulnerable, as per LARF and ADB SPS (2009) provisions.

### 6.3. ADB's Safeguard Policy Update 2009

126. The SPS 2009 policy objectives and principles governing land acquisition and resettlement is discussed as: To avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; The following principles are applied to reach this objective:

- i. **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks;
- ii. **Determine the scope of resettlement planning** through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks;
- 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. **Develop procedures** in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.

- v. **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.
- vi. **Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes**, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring

## **6.4. LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS**

### **6.4.1 Initiation Of Land Acquisition Process**

127. The process of land acquisition for the E-35 covering all the sections was initiated with the finalization of present alignment of road by the NHA, preparation of design by Design Consultant in August, 2009 and its physical marking on the land.

### **6.4.2. Issuance of Section-4**

128. The Section-4 in respect of 9 mouzas falling in KPK was announced during the month of February 2010 and in the 6 mouzas falling in Punjab was announced during the months of June & July 2010.

### **6.4.3. Issuance of Section-5**

129. It is a formal confirmation of Section-4 by the collector. This section is issued within one year after notification of Section 4. Section-5 in respect of all the mouzas in KPK was issued by the collector on 12-07 2010 and in Punjab was issued during the months of April & September 2012.

### **6.4.4. Issuance of Section 5a and Deposit of Land Costs**

130. Section-5a is issued after one month of announcement of Section-4. It invites complaints from the owners particularly about the correctness of the land details of the individuals. The owners are invited through issuance of formal notice (Specimen attached as **Annex XXIII**. Before issuance of this notice, the demand for the cost of land is made to NHA by the LAC on the basis of "yaksala owsat" price (last one year's average price as per LAA requirements). For this purpose, the LAC requests the DO(R) for the provision of last year's average price on the basis of mutations register. On its receipt from DO (R), the LAC requests the PD to deposit the estimated amount of land in the treasury on the basis of this average price so that the Section- 5a may be issued.

### **6.4.5. Issuance of Corrigendum To Section-4**

131. The khasra numbers as announced U/S-4 are verified according to the land plan and the concerns of the land owners U/S 5A. If excess land is included in the section-4 notification, the LAC issues corrigendum to section-4, where required. Similarly, the concerns of the land owners are addressed by the LAC. These are generally about land prices and land measurements. If any objection relating to land measurements is found valid, corrigendum to section-4 to this effect is made. The objections are addressed in the presence of the complainant and to his satisfaction.

#### 6.4.6 Announcement of Section-6

132. Section-6 is announced by the Collector after one month of the announcement of Section-5a. It contains the details of khasra numbers and land to be acquired. Its copies are distributed to the concerned authorities. Copies are sent to the Tehsildar of relevant tehsil who sends it to the Patwari of the village for its wider publicity among the affected people through public announcements. The dates of issuance of Section-6 indicate that Section-6 has been announced after 1–2 years after the announcement of Section-4 in respect of different mouzas.

#### 6.4.7. Issuance of Notices U/S 9 And 10

133. After 15 days of issuance of notice U/S-6, proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 were started. Notices were issued by the LAC containing details of land as notified U/S-6. The interested persons were required to appear before the Collector at a specified date and location to record their concerns, if any. Each DP was provided chance to explain his views and concerns. The collector explained them about the details of the land to be acquired and the unit price of various land types. They were briefed that in case they are not satisfied with the prices, they can go to the court of law for the rectification of price anomalies and other complaints regarding the Awards. The DPs were facilitated by providing them the documents related to calculation of average year (owsat yaksala) for different categories of land. This procedure will be monitored through internal monitoring reports by NHA.

#### 6.5. SEQUENCE OF ACTIVITIES FOR LAND ACQUISITION, LARP PREPARTION AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION

134. 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 6.5 is to be ensured by the NHA.

135. The requisite process of land acquisition, LARP preparation and its implementation is summarized in **Table 6.1**.

**Table 6.1: Schedule for Land Acquisition and LARP Preparation Activities**

Step	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance in Case of E-35
1	Preparation of Final Design	Design Consultants	Done.
2	RoW marking and collection of land details	LAC, NHA/ Design Consultants	Done
3	Due Diligence of LA process and payments.	ADB	Not Done
4	Notification of Section-4 and completion of Land acquisition process with the announcement of Land Awards	NHA,DOR,/ LAC	Partially Done. The land has been acquired.
5	SIA, Census, LAR impact inventory with extent of loss to each DP prepared, compensation entitlements finalized	NHA and Consultants	Under progress
6	Preparation of draft LARP and submission to ADB for review and clearance	NHA	Done
7	Institutional	NHA	Compensation disbursement under



Step	Activity	Responsibility	Compliance in Case of E-35
	arrangements put in place for LARP implementation		progress but without institutional set up. The procurement teams of ADB and NHA are working in close liaison to hire the SSMC firm. EOI and ToRs have been finalized in this regard. The process may consume 3-4 months, in the meanwhile, the NHA has deputed its staff to fully engage in the implementation of SPS 2009 as an interim arrangement. Moreover, various committees/ formations are in place to monitor the LAR process and address grievances of the affectees of land acquisition as per the ADB's policy and national laws e.g. GRC, APLC, LARU and DRC.
8	Review by ADB and clearance	ADB	Not Done
9	Preparation of Identification cards of DPs	PD/ NHA, SMC	Not Done
10	Distribution of executive summary of LARP, ID cards and notices to receive compensation to the APs	PD/ NHA	Not Done
11	Payment of compensation according to the procedure provided in the LARP	LAC/ PD, NHA	Payments underway un-monitored.
12	Taking over of possession of RoW free from all encumbrances	LAC/ PD, NHA	Not yet started. The possession of land will be taken after paying of all the allowances as per SPS 2009

## 6.6. ON-GOING PROCESS FOR DISBURSEMENT OF COMPENSATION

136. The disbursement of compensation to the DPs is in progress for Package-I of E-35. The amount is disbursed to the DPs/APs by the LAC. No other Project functionary participates in the payment process. LAC is disbursing the payments, PD, Director (L&S) and AD (L&S) monitoring all land acquisition and disbursement process.

137. A team comprising LAC, Quanogo and 02 Patwaris is carrying 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 NICs and land ownership documents to receive their compensation.

138. On the specified date, the LAC with his staff holds a meeting. The Patwari identifies the DP as per his NIC and fard-e-malkiat issued by revenue office and takes his signatures on the acquaintance roll and affixes his thumb impression, which is mandatory.

139. After this activity, the voucher is prepared by Quanogo. The voucher includes the details about affected land with land types and the compensation costs, as per acquaintance roll. DP signs the voucher. The thumb impression of the DP and his NIC number on the voucher is mandatory. Two witnesses also sign the voucher with their NIC number. Then

LAC signs the voucher. The DP is asked to receive the voucher after two days because it is to be sent to NHA head office for the confirmation of payment voucher by the Director (Land), EALS.

140. The voucher is handed over to the DP on the specified time and date. A copy is kept in the record.

141. The DP brings this voucher to the District Account Office. This office after confirming the identity of the voucher bearer with two witnesses, issues a cross cheque to the DP of his amount payable from National Bank of Pakistan, Haripur & Attock.

142. The DP deposits this cheque in his account in a bank and the amount is transferred to his account.

143. The vouchers for trees and assets are issued separately by the LAC.

#### **6.6.1 Receipt Of Compensation Under Protest (Section-18)**

144. The LAA provides that if a person, in spite of proceedings under sections 5a, 9 and 10 is not satisfied with the Award in any way, he is allowed to go the court of law for the rectification of his grievances. For this purpose, he is required to receive the Award amount under protest. He records his protest on the acquaintance roll at the time preparation of payment voucher. The LAC facilitates the DPs by providing them the documents related to their owner ship deeds, compensation amounts and calculation of average year (owsat yaksala) for different categories of land. Presently, none of the complaint is received by the PIU/LAC, though the GRC is at place.

## **CHAPTER 7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

### **7.1 GENERAL**

145. This section defines displaced persons' entitlements and eligibility, and describes all resettlement assistance measures in terms of an entitlement matrix; identify and document the households who will be eligible for transitional livelihood support if compensation payments for land are delayed for six months; specifies all assistance to vulnerable groups, including women, and other special groups; and outlines opportunities for displaced persons to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.

### **7.2 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY**

146. Eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements are persons who were on the project land 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 land acquisition. Such eligible DPs include the following:

- i. Owners of land and/or structures, including those recognized as legally titled or legalizable on the basis of claims recognizable under national law;
- ii. Lessees (leaseholders) of state or private land, whether long-term or short-term;
- iii. Sharecrop tenants with or without formal legal registration according to national law;
- iv. Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers;
- v. Business owners, whether registered under national law or informal;
- vi. Employees of private or public businesses or enterprises, whether registered under national law or informal;
- vii. Cultivators of crops and/or trees, irrespective of legal status of property relation to land;

147. Vulnerable persons, including households headed by women, elderly and/or disabled persons, the households (in local context) with per capita incomes at or below the official poverty line Replacement value is the basic principle guiding the allocation of entitlements, i.e. the subprojects under NTCHIP will replace in kind or cash what is lost in terms of land, structures, livelihood, community facilities and services, with special provisions for the improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable displaced persons, sharing of project benefit and unanticipated impacts.

148. The entitlements and the entitlement matrix for each subproject LARP will be specific to the types of impacts, losses and eligible persons occurring in a subproject, while the provisions made in this updated LARF include a wider range of the possible cases which may arise under the MFF NTCHIP subprojects. Each individual DP will be eligible for a combination of entitlements specific to his/her particular losses and property relations to the lost assets

#### **A. Agricultural land**

149. The agriculture land (partially or fully affected) will be compensated at full replacement costs including fair market value including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes and other applicable payments (as in SPS, SR 2, para 10). Qualified and experienced land valuation expert will determine the replacement cost. If the

compensation determined by the Board of Revenue (BOR) is found to be less than full replacement cost, NHA will pay the price differential to the DPs.

150. **Non-titled users of agricultural land** without traditional rights/squatters losing informal use of agricultural land: will be provided with an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation.

151. **Leaseholders or tenants on government land:** will be entitled to either renewal of the lease in other plots or cash compensation equivalent to the market value of net yield of the affected land for the remaining lease years (additional to standard crop compensation), up to a maximum of three (03) years.

152. **Sharecroppers** will share the crop compensation with the landowner based on the sharecropping contract. Compensation in cash will be equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost harvest according to crop compensation (if impact is temporary); plus one (01) additional crop compensation (if the land is lost permanently).

153. **Agricultural labourers**, with contracts to be interrupted, will be provided with compensation equal to their salary/daily wage or minimum wage/official poverty line (OPL) whichever higher.

#### **B. Residential, commercial, public and community land:**

154. For the partial loss of a plot/percent of the total plot (taking into account functional viability of remaining plot), owners, defined as titleholders or legalizable users, receive cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Legalizable users will be provided with a title for the remaining land. Lessees or rental tenants will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost plot and the duration of the remaining lease period. Non-titled land users squatting or encroaching on affected land will not receive compensation for the partial loss of land, but will be provided with access to land through a rent to own arrangement as under the entitlements for agricultural land.

155. For the full loss of a plot/percent of the total owned plot taking into account functional viability of remaining plot), owners may choose between either (i) land for land compensation through the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement plot of comparable value, quantity and quality as the lost plot at a relocation site for the displaced community or another location agreeable to the DP or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost. In either case all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, will be borne by the EA. Lessees or rental tenants will receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee for the duration of the remaining lease period for the entire lost plot. Non-titled land users squatting or encroaching on affected land will not receive compensation for the loss of land, but will be provided with access to land through a rent to own arrangement as above.

#### **C. Temporary occupation of land**

D. Temporary occupation of land is required in the short term for construction and other uses during civil works, owners, lessees and tenants will receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. All DPs so affected will

have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their land will be restored to its original state.

#### **E. Structures**

156. For the partial loss structure/percent of the total of a residential, agricultural, commercial, public and community structure or its alteration (taking into account of functional/economic viability of remaining or un-affected part of the structure), the owners, including non-titled land users, will receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labour, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure. They have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Lessees and rental tenants receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost part of the structure and the duration of the remaining lease period.

157. For the full loss of a residential, agricultural, commercial, public and community structure/percent of the total structure (taking into account functional/economic viability of remaining structure) the owners, including non-titled land users, may choose between either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or another location agreeable to the DP or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. If the market value of a replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, the owner will be paid cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions will be made. In either case the owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures.

158. If minor structures, such as fences, sheds or latrines, need to be moved, their owners or the lessees and tenants, depending on the arrangements between owners and tenants, may either (i) receive cash compensation for self-relocation of the structure at the current market rate for the cost of labour, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age or (ii) the structure may be relocated by the Project.

159. For the stalls and kiosks of street vendors, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labour, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

#### **F. Crops**

160. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop at the current market rate proportionate to the size of the lost plot, based on the crop type and the highest average yield from among the past 3 years from the date of assessment. The parties to a share cropping arrangement will distribute this compensation between the landowner and the tenant according to the legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed share.

## **G. Trees**

161. Cultivators of affected trees will receive cash compensation for perennial tree crops at the current market rate of the crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow such a tree back to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone. In addition, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid. For timber trees cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume, in addition to the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace the trees. The rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forestry.

## **H. Transport allowance**

162. As shifting/relocation and/or transport allowance, all DPs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences, business premises or agricultural land, are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items mentioned) will be provided to the DPs

163. Compensation eligibility with the cut-off date will be established in November 2013.

### **7.2.1 Owners of Land**

164. The owners (7040 households) of agricultural land (including cultivable and un-cultivable) have been paid according to the rates in the land awards (2009-10 yearly average rates), as per provisions of LAA, free of taxes, registration and transfer costs; as per following rates. The AFs have been paid an additional 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS), free of taxes, registration and transfer costs. The rates for different categories of land are provided in Table 6.3 in Section-6 of the LARP.

### **7.2.2 Owners of Shops/ Poultry Farm**

165. The owners of the business structures with significant impacts are entitled for the following compensation.

- Full compensation for the total covered area of the affected shop/ structure according to its construction type at replacement cost basis.
- Paid in lump sum, Business Transitional Allowance during the transition period equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL ( $1942.66 \times 6.6 \times 6 = 76929$ ) for business enterprises.
- One time Transportation/ Shifting Allowance @ Rs. Rs. 15,000 for the shops/Poultry Farm on lump sum basis. These rates are based on the discussions during consultations with the mini trucks/ tractor trolley operators in the area. .
- Additional allowance 3 month of inflation adjusted OPL in case of vulnerable  $1942.66 \times 6.6 \times 3 = 38465$ ) to provide them additional economic relief.

### **7.2.3 Owners Of Houses/ Residential Structures**

166. The owners of the houses with significant impacts are entitled for the following compensation.

- In case the structure cannot be built on the remaining space of the affected house, full compensation for the total covered area of the house at replacement cost basis.
- One time paid house rent for 06 months @ Rs. 6,000/- (6000\*6= Rs. 36,000/-) for acquiring a residence during the construction period as transitional allowance.
- Livelihood Allowance equal to 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL (1942.66 X 6.6 X 3 = 38,465).
- One time paid Transportation Charges/ Shifting Allowance @ Rs. 15,000/- on lump sum basis.
- Additional allowance 3 month of inflation adjusted OPL in case of vulnerable (1942.66 X 6.6 X 3 = 38465).
- Rs. 40,000/- for utility expenses at new premises

#### 7.2.4 Relocation Assistance for Rehabilitation

167. The NHA has no space available of equal economic importance / value along the project corridor to accommodate the owners of the affected structures. The DPs were consulted during consultations about their relocation strategies. They were of the view that they have no land in the nearby vicinity and they will find land within their financial support provided by the NHA for their lost structures. This process will take a considerable time in finding a suitable piece of land for relocation of their structure. During this period they will need livelihood support.

168. For unskilled and semi-skilled tasks during construction, the vulnerable groups will be given priority for project-related employment opportunities. To this end, civil works contract will have a clause making it binding for the contractor to hire locals and DPs as appropriate. The compliance to this effect will be regularly reported in the Internal Monitoring Reports.

#### 7.2.5 Crop Losses to Affected Agricultural Land Within the Row

#### 7.2.6 Entitlement Matrix

169. Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared as provided in **Table-7.1**.

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Land, including cultivable land and uncultivable wasteland	All land losses irrespective of impact severity	Owner (Legal/legalizable) ( <b>7040 No.</b> ), whose land is required for the project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at (current market value/ full replacement cost plus 15% CAS, free of taxes, of registration and transfer costs;</li> <li>• Additional payment equal to the inflation rate, if the payment is delayed for 06 months after the announcement of Awards under LAA.</li> </ul>
Residential/commercial land		Owner (legal/legalizable) 83 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at replacement cost plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes, registration and transfer costs;</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs/APs	Compensation Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional payment equal to the inflation rate, if the payment is delayed for 06 months after the announcement of Awards under LAA.</li> </ul>
Residential, commercial and miscellaneous structures		Owner of the Structure <b>(83 No.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structures and other fixed assets, free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction cost and also transportation cost. Fees and taxes (if applicable) will be waived.</li> <li>Livelihood allowance equal to 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL.</li> <li>Rs. 40,000/- for expenses on utility at new premises.</li> </ul>
Transitional and business Allowance	Businesses	All DPs of brick kilns, poultry farms and shop owners <b>(5 No.)</b>	Cash compensation during the interruption period, as per income of the DP, supported by tax payments records or in the absence of such documents, equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL ( $1942.66 \times 6 = 76929$ ) as transitional and business allowance (3 months for each allowance).
Livelihood Allowance	All DPs losing residential structures and incomes.	Residential structure owners and incomes <b>(78 No.)</b>	Livelihood allowance equal to 3 months of inflation adjusted OPL.
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator of crop <b>(3485 No.)</b>	Crop compensation in cash at the current market rate for one year's agricultural income (both rabi and kharif harvests).
Trees	All affected trees	Owners <b>(285 No.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruit trees: compensation to reflect income replacement as assessed by Agriculture department based on market value of annual produce, projected for number of years the tree can potentially produce fruit. Compensation to be paid as announced in the land awards.</li> <li>Timber trees: trees grown and/or used for timber. The compensation is to reflect the market value of tree's wood content, based on the unit rates as provided by the Forest Department. Compensation to be paid as announced in the land awards.</li> </ul>



Type of Loss	Application	Definition of DPs/APs	Compensation Entitlements
Relocation/ Transportation Assistance		DPs to be relocated- Owners of residential and commercial/ business structures <b>(83 No.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•One time paid in lump sum, an amount of Rs. 15,000/- in case of household and Rs. 10,000/- for shop structures and Rs. 25,000 in case of brick kiln and poultry farm structures as transport allowance to shift the materials of affected structures.</li> </ul>
Vulnerability Allowance		All DPs/ APs with low income, below OPL <b>(91 No.)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Additional Cash allowance equivalent to 03 months of inflation adjusted OPL.</li> <li>•Priority in project related employment, ensured through bidding document.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated Impacts	All DPs	Dealt with as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Policy.

## **CHAPTER 8 RELOCATION, REHABILITATION AND INCOME RESTORATION**

### **8.1 GENERAL**

170. The objectives of income restoration program is to restore the long term income generating capacity of affected households, to improve livelihoods of vulnerable households and to mitigate short term income losses that may be experienced through subsistence support measures. Households experiencing severe impacts on their productive assets or livelihoods will be entitled to participate in the income restoration program. The forms and levels of income restoration assistance vary and will be commensurate with the duration, level and severity of impacts on livelihoods and productive assets as well as vulnerability of the affected persons.

171. The planning of the income restoration program for the severely affected displaced households will be done as a joint undertaking of the executing agency, relevant district offices and the displaced households which will commence during the updating of LARP, following approval of detailed engineering design. The income restoration program will adopt an approach that will address the immediate needs and sustain the long-term rehabilitation of all severely affected displaced households.

### **8.2 RELOCATION OF APS/DPs**

172. NHA has no space available of equal economic importance/ value along the project corridor to accommodate the owners of the affected structures. As a result 78 owners of affected houses and 5 small business owners, have to relocate their residences/ businesses/shops to another location in the same vicinity. The relocation strategy was discussed in detail with the owner of the affected houses and other structures during consultation process. The owners of the houses showed their willingness to relocate themselves to a new place at their own. Similarly, the owners of the commercial structures preferred cash compensation for the losses of their business premises (land) and structures. They will rebuild their structure at their own as per their convenience by purchasing land in the same vicinity available to them to re-establish their business. In view of this limitation, the following relocation strategy has been adopted.

- Apart from the, compensation at replacement cost, rental assistance (as transitional support) for 06 months @ Rs. 6,000/- per month has been provided to facilitate them for hiring the residences during construction period of their houses.
- Similarly, the owners of the commercial structures will be paid business/transitional allowance equal to 06 months of inflation adjusted OPL.

#### **8.2.1 Owners of Private Land**

173. There are 7040 owners losing part of their land within the RoW. Apart from the compensation at replacement cost, they are entitled for 15% premium for compulsory land acquisition. In addition, getting impact severity allowance (one time cash allowance equal to Rs.38465/-) calculated based upon the per capita income.

#### **8.2.2 Owners of Trees**

174. A total number of 4871 fruit and non-fruit trees owned by 285 persons will be compensated. The valuation of fruit trees has been made on the basis of unit rates provided by the DO (Agriculture), Haripur & Attock and the non-fruit trees have been assessed according to rates provided by Forest Department, Haripur & Attock Districts by taking into

consideration the type, age and size of the trees. In addition, getting vulnerability allowance (one time cash allowance equal to Rs.38465/-) in case their income is falling below the poverty line. Rs.1942.66 per person per month.

### **8.2.3 Owners of Standing Crops**

175. According to the findings of the census survey, about (286 acres) of standing crop of different types will be affected. The damage caused to standing crops as a result of construction activities has been assessed by the LAC and NHA land staff and included in the land awards for payment to the cultivator of the affected land. The unit value of such compensation has been assessed by the DO (Agri.), Haripur and Agriculture Extension Attock District, by taking into consideration the type of crops grown on the affected land during the last two seasons, their production and value at current prices. In addition, getting vulnerability allowance (one time cash allowance equal to Rs.38465/-) in case their income is falling below the poverty line. Rs.1942.66 per person per month.

### **8.2.4 Livelihood Support Intervention Measures**

176. The categories of affected livelihood are identified with appropriate income restoration measures based on the SPS (2009). Other specific measures as needed will be developed in detail during the preparation of the updated resettlement plan in consultation with the displaced persons, local authorities, mass organizations, resettlement committee and PMU. Specialists in the field of resettlement, livelihood development and gender will also provide support to the PMU to establish details of appropriate income restoration measures in consultation with those affected and project stakeholder to incorporate in the updated resettlement plan.

177. For long term strategy, the focus would be on the following activities:

- Conduct of vocational skills training to fully avail of the job opportunities that will be generated by the project as well as to link market demand for possible job referral and placement and requirements from nearby industrial factories.
- Enhancing food security program to ensure food sources and income through provision of seeds and farm inputs for displaced households to cultivate in their remaining agricultural land.
- Linking livelihood support for vulnerable displaced households with income below poverty line with existing Benazir income support program implement by federal government for poverty reduction and livelihood enhancement.

178. However, for short term, there is provision of livelihood allowance for all AFs whose livelihoods are affected will be supported for their income losses @ Rs. 12821/- per month for the period of three months. In case of households, 84 household owners are entitled for livelihood allowance. The detail of these allowances is provided in **Annexure-XXIV**.

### **8.2.5 Transitional Stabilization Assistance**

179. Economically displaced persons will also be provided with transitional assistance to offset potential losses in income while they make the transition to alternative livelihoods. Displaced households losing their business will be provided with a stabilization allowance in the form of cash allowance for 6 months based on the inflation adjusted OPL @ 12,821/= per month, in addition to the compensation for the affected structure, as per provisions of Entitlement Matrix. This will provide them sufficient time for business adjustment at new location. The detail of these allowances is provided in **Annexure-XXIV**.

### **8.2.6 Special Measures to Support Vulnerable Groups:**

180. All vulnerable displaced households of working age will be entitled to participate in any training course. Priority assistance will be provided in terms of loan assistance, and other form of support to augment their income.

181. Vulnerable DPs will be given priority for project-related employment opportunities as drivers, clearing and digging work, and if possible, as clerks or basic administration support staff. To this end, the NHA has included clause in the contracts of the civil works contractors that they will give preference to vulnerable and other project DPs in recruiting personnel, skilled and unskilled labour for project related works. The compliance to this effect will be presented regularly in the internal monitoring reports.

182. Referral assistance to job placement of skilled displaced households shall be undertaken in coordination with district government or an NGO who are doing social development program in the area.

183. In addition, onetime cash payment that equal to (Rs.38465) in case their income fall below poverty line.

## **SECTION 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN**

### **9.1 GENERAL**

184. This section provides the indicative compensation cost for land acquisition, building structures and rehabilitation of the affectees. Efforts were made to work out realistic cost estimates/values that lead to fair compensation based on current market rate to the DPs. For this purpose, concerned Government Departments i.e. Building, Forest, Revenue and Agriculture were consulted; subsequently, market surveys were carried out in order to reach to the market based unit rates to be paid to the DPs for affected land and assets.

### **9.2 METHODOLOGY FOR DETERMINING VALUATION AND COMPENSATION RATES AT REPLACEMENT BASIS**

185. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost. The rate of compensation for acquiring housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement cost and based on the following requirements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction cost; (iii) interest accrued; (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other application payments, if any.

186. The executing agency will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and other related information. The executing agency will also collect baseline data on housing, housing types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account. However, the rates used are based on the replacement cost, as Collier study in 2013 verified these rates as per international standard. The procedures used for valuation of land and land based assets are as follows:

#### **9.2.1 Unit Rates of Land**

187. The land for the expressway is acquired as per Land Acquisition Act, 1894. The Section-4 for all the 9 mouzas (KPK) falling in the alignment of the expressway was announced in February 2010. As per provisions of the LAA, the unit value of land is based on the last year's average of sale/ purchase in the affected villages/mouzas of Package-I, as per revenue records. The unit rates for land of different types the year 2009-2010 were assessed and endorsed by the District Officer (Revenue), Haripur. The same were adopted by the LAC in the land awards. These market rates are based on the average year proceeding the year of Section-4. While estimating the average year, the LAC considers the sale purchase transactions for all type of land in each mouza. The LAC cannot go beyond this procedure, which is according to the LAA-1894. The average year is calculated from the current transaction of sale-purchase of properties which reflects the current market rate for different categories' of land.

188. The Section-4 for the 6 mouzas falling in Punjab portion was announced during the months of June & July 2010. The rates adopted for estimation of cost in these mouzas are based on the DPACs held in the year 2012 & 2013. These DPAC proposed rates are under process with BOR Punjab. However, if there is any variation in the approved rates, the LARP will be updated accordingly. The unit rates of land as applied in the land awards for KPK and proposed by DPAC in Punjab for the affected mouzas for different type of land are provided in Table 6.3.

**Table 9.1: Mouza-wise Unit Rates According to Land Type Used by LAC in Land Awards (Rs./ Kanal)**

Sr.No.	Mouza	Lapara	Ghair Mimkin Tube Well	Lass	Bagh	Null Chahi	Chahi	Chari Bari	Chari	Kund	Mera	Rakkar	Ghair Mazrooa Kanal	Gher Mumkin Rasta	Gher Mumkin Makan	Gher Mumkin Kundar	Gher Mumkin Kassi	Lhata Chah	Baari	B. Qadeem
<b>Punjab</b>																				
1	Mohri										80000	80000		50000	200000					
2	Kanwan		200000	125000	180000	180000	180000				100000				50000	50000	50000			
3	Ballar Jogi					127000	160000				150000	90000		50000	200000	30000		127000		26000
4	Bedian						120000				90000				200000		50000			
5	Barawal	110000									90000	70000		50000			50000			
6	Kolian			100000							100000	100000		50000		70000				80000
<b>Khyber Pakhtunkhawa</b>																				
7	Padara									123600	82400	41200	20600						247220	
8	Khoi Dara									54920	36612.6								109840	
9	Jhar						137363						22892.4							
10	Dingi						201396						16783							
11	Motian					305748	305748						25479							
12	Aam Ghah										57075.4								171226	
13	Dhar Chithi										22744.8		5686.2							
14	Kala Katha							61786	61786.4	38093.2	25395.4		172249							
15	Jabar									86124.4	43062.2	21531	10765.4						172249	

## 9.2.2 Unit Rates Of Houses/ Buildings/Structures

189. Houses/ buildings falling within the RoW, as per final design of expressway, have been assessed by the Project Office engineering staff through Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). During the survey, different types of building structures were identified and these are classified into three categories Kacha, Pucca and Semi Pucca<sup>6</sup> keeping in view the type of materials used in the construction of these structures. The Sub Divisional Officer (SDO), Roads, Haripur, Communication and Works (C&W) Department, Govt. of KPK was approached by the Project Director, E-35 to provide unit rates for these construction types for the assessment of compensation. The SDO vide his letter dated 20-08-2011(copy attached as Annexure-XXVI), provided the rates as depicted in (Table 9.2). The rates have been used by the LAC in the Awards for structures in the mouzas falling in KPK Province. The owners of structure are allowed to take the salvaged material of their structures and no depreciation has been charged.

190. The assessment of the structures within ROW of 6 villages falling in Punjab Province was carried out in the year 2013 by Deputy District Officer, Building Sub-division Hassanabdal; District Attock (Annex-XXVI) on the request of LAC, NHA. The unit rates adopted for cost estimation of the structures are reflected below in the Table 6.4.

**Table 9.2: Unit Rates of Structures**

Sr. No.	Type of Structure	Unit	Rate (Rs.)
1	Pacca Construction	Ft. <sup>2</sup>	950.00
2	Semi Pacca Construction	Ft. <sup>2</sup>	700.00
3	Kacha Construction	Ft. <sup>2</sup>	500.00
4	Brick Masonry Wall	M <sup>3</sup>	4584.44
5	Stone Masonry Wall	M <sup>3</sup>	3558.67
6	Concrete Blocks Masonry Wall	M <sup>3</sup>	2532.90

Source: C & W Department, Haripur.

## 9.2.3 Unit Rates of Crops

191. The cropping pattern along the project corridor is comprised of wheat, maize and peas. Per acre net incomes from these crops as provided by the DO (Agriculture), Haripur have been used by the LAC in the land awards for the compensation of affected crops in KPK.

192. In the mouzas falling in the Punjab, crops compensation has been estimated by the Agriculture Extension Department District, Attock.

## 9.2.4 Unit Rates of Trees

193. The affected fruit and non-fruit trees following the ROW have been assessed in the land awards by the LAC as per rates (of 2010 level) provided by the DO (Agriculture), Haripur for the mouzas falling in KPK. The fruit trees have been compensated based on annual net product market value per tree for a period of 5 years. This period is required to grow a new plant of same species to the age of production. Privately owned non fruit trees are compensated at a

<sup>6</sup> For assessment purpose, all the structures were divided into following three categories depending upon the nature of construction and type of material used in the project area.

Pacca Structure: T.R girder roof, cement mortar, cement plastering and concrete flooring

Semi-pacca Structure: T.R girder roof, mud mortar, cement plastering and brick flooring

Kacha Structure: Wooden girder, wooden battens, mud mortar, mud plastering and mud flooring

cost equivalent to market price of timber and fuel wood available from each tree. The entire removed tree will remain the property of the owner for them to salvage.

194. The assessment of forest & fruit trees in the mouzas falling in the Punjab Province, it was carried out by Forest Department, Divisional Forest Officer, Attock Forest Division (Annex-XXVI) and fruit trees were assessed by the Agriculture Extension Office District Attock.

### **9.3. COMPONENTS OF THE RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION COST**

195. Total resettlement and rehabilitation cost is **Rs. 740,373,257 (740.373 million)**. The budget for the LARP is financed by the Government. The Resettlement Committee is responsible for the disbursement of the compensation, allowances and assistance funds. Total land and land based assets/structures falling in the active ROW have been identified and listed down. House structures or buildings partly (less than 20% of the total structure) being affected would be compensated accordingly as per entitlement matrix keeping in view the severance aspects-i.e. functional viability of affected structures. In case the affected part of the building structure is substantial (more than 20% of the total structure) and becomes of no use to the owner, would have to be compensated fully. In addition to this resettlement and rehabilitation costs for the DPs, the costs of private assets have also been estimated. The compensation cost for various types of land and land based assets will be updated during implementation if needed.

### **9.4 COMPENSATION COSTS (CC)**

196. The compensation cost (CC) includes the cost of land, building structures/houses, commercial structures, forests and fruit trees, crops, transitional period assistance and shifting charges for the DPs falling in the ROW.

197. Quantification of all these items has been made based on the data collected through physical measurements conducted in the field. These building structures and houses have been categorized based on construction material used. Various categories of these commercial units are quantified along with their calculated cost. Quantities and costs have been developed in consultation with the relevant department.

198. Resettlement Budget will be revised and updated as part of the process of updating the resettlement plan. Revision of the Resettlement budget will include updating replacement cost values, revised costs based on finalized income restoration program and inclusion of any resettlement cost not anticipated in the preparation of the draft LARP.

#### **9.4.1 Cost of Land**

199. The total cost of land acquired for the construction of Package-I of Expressway estimated **Rs.444,938,861 (Rs.444.938 Million)**, which includes 15% compulsory land acquisition charges and 2 % District Council Tax. Village wise summary of land price for the villages falling both in Punjab & KPK Provinces is given in Table 9.1. Its detailed cost is attached as **Annex-XVI**. All funds of Land acquisition have been transferred to the respective treasuries (Revenue Department) and disbursement is under progress.





**Table 9.3: Mouza-wise Summary of Cost of the Affected Land**

Sr. No	Name Of Mouza	No. of Households	Affected Land (acre)	Compensation Cost (Rs)
<b>A–Punjab</b>				
1	Koliya	476	121	80,756,870.42
2	Barawal	137	18	6,100,490.78
3	Mohri	166	7	12,433,334.51
4	Kanwan	578	32	34,704,660.59
5	Ballar Jogi	379	9	36,140,003.43
6	Bedian	338	33	5,826,961.34
<b>Total-A</b>		<b>2074</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>175,962,321.06</b>
<b>B–KPK</b>				
7	Padara	387	31	15227821.57
8	Jabbar	321	48	8837938.60
9	Kala Katha	230	24	3956603.95
10	Khoi Dara	615	25	4701058.41
11	Dar Chiti	1241	15	1021241.35
12	Aam Gah	721	26	12790599.68
13	Motian	1246	58	137699994.30
14	Jhar	106	18	19107156.97
15	Dingi	99	18	12317.13672.00
<b>Total-B</b>		<b>4966</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>231,625,43</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>		<b>7040</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>379,317,053.09</b>
15% Compulsory Land Acquisition Charges				<b>56,897,55</b>
2% District Council Tax				<b>8,724,29</b>
<b>Grand Total (Rs.)</b>				<b>444,938,90</b>

200. Land falling in the Right of Way (ROW, 80m strip) is generally agricultural, arid in nature and used for different purposes by the locals. Its unit price varies from location to location and according to its fertility.

#### **9.4.2 Budget for Crop Compensation**

201. The affected land owners have been provided crop compensation for the affected land on the basis of its gross income based on one year harvest (summer and winter crops). For cost purpose, wheat, maize and green peas are considered as base-crops and the rates based on the average yields of these base crops are adopted. The current rates and average yields of these crops are obtained from Agricultural Officer District Haripur for KPK Province and Agriculture Extension Department for Punjab Province. The crop compensation is given below in **Table 9.4 (Annex-XVI)**.

**Table 9.4: Mouza-wise Cost of Affected Crop**

Sr. No	Name Of Mouza	No. of Households	Affected Land (acre)	Compensation Cost (Rs)
<b>A–Punjab</b>				
1	Koliya	360	34	800,04
2	Barawal	02	1	397,59
3	Mohri	129	2	67,47
4	Kanwan	370	30	1,112,78
5	Ballar Jogi	249	3	183,292
6	Bedian	81	28	1,851,822
<b>Total-A</b>		<b>1191</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>4,413,018</b>
<b>B–KPK</b>				
7	Padara	28	28	2,064,960.00
8	Jabbar	100	38	2,394,240.00
9	Kala Katha	28	5	2,063,040.00
10	Khoi Dara	146	10	1,957,440.00
11	Dar Chiti	370	4	395,520.00
12	Aam Gah	531	22	1,116,300.00
13	Motian	947	50	8,620,800.00
14	Jhar	52	16	2,647,680.00
15	Dingi	92	15	384,946.00
<b>Total-B</b>		<b>2294</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>21,644,926.00</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>		<b>3485</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>26,057,944</b>

202. The amount worked out for cash compensation of affected crops is **Rs.26,057,944 (26.057 Million)**.

### 9.4.3 Cost for the Affected Structures

203. While proposing construction of Package I of the E-35 Expressway, total one hundred and thirty four (134) structures including ninety six (78) houses, four (04) shops, one (1) poultry farm, two (2) community structures and 18 miscellaneous structures will be removed from the ROW (80m). Depending on type of construction, the compensation cost is worked out **Rs. 117,659,207 (Rs. 117,659 Million)**. DPs of these structures would also be allowed to take their salvage material. Moreover, no depreciation cost was considered while estimating structure prices. The detailed cost estimation of the commercial structures is attached as **Annex-XXIV**.

**Table 9.5: Summary of Cost for Various Type of Affected Infrastructure within ROW (80m)**

Sr. No.	Type of Infrastructure	Total Cost (Rs.)		Total
		KPK	Punjab	
1	Houses (78)	<b>91,027,160.00</b>	26,237,890.52	<b>117,659,207</b>

Sr. No.	Type of Infrastructure	Total Cost (Rs.)		Total
		KPK	Punjab	
2	Poultry farms (1)		346,410.75	
3	Shops (4)		-	
4	Community Structure (2)		-	
5	Other Assets (Bore, Well, Water Tank (31)		47,759.40	
6	Misc Structures (18)		-	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>91,027,160.00</b>	<b>26,632,047</b>	<b>117,659,207</b>

#### 9.4.4 Cost of the Affected Trees

204. Total 4804 trees (including fruit & non-fruit trees) and 2755 maunds firewood would be cut. The valuation of compensation for both types of trees is based on their market values. For wood and fruit trees unit prices are obtained from Forest and Agriculture Departments, Haripur and Abbottabad Districts who assess the prices every year based on market rates. The rates adopted for various categories of trees are attached as **Annex-XXV**. The cost of the fruit & non-fruit trees along with unit rates adopted are calculated at the village level considering the types and volume measurements in case of forest trees and present & productive age in case of fruit trees. Summary of the cost of both types of trees is given below in **Table 9.4(a) & 9.4(b)**.

**Table 9.6): Summary of Cost of Non Fruit Trees**

Sr. No	Village	No of trees	Compensation of Non Fruit Trees (Rs.)	Compensation of Firewood (Rs.)	Total Compensation
<b>A-Punjab</b>					
1	Kohlian	970		724,140	
3	Bharwal	37		80,168	
2	Mohri	203		287,461	
4	Kanwan	443		466,207	
5	Bhallar Jogi	698		395,846	
6	Bhedian	527		461,078	
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>2878</b>		<b>2,414,900</b>	<b>2,414,900</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>					
7	Paradah	171		386,727.00	
8	Jabbar	293		437,316.00	
9	Kala Khata	332		787,646.00	
10	Khui Dara	242		827,051.00	<b>5,159,990.00</b>

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Village</b>	<b>No of trees</b>	<b>Compensation of Non Fruit Trees (Rs.)</b>	<b>Compensation of Firewood (Rs.)</b>	<b>Total Compensation</b>
11	Dhar Chatti	50		461,152.00	
12	Amgah	44		231,290.00	
13	Motian	163		578,014.00	
14	Char	32		64,554.00	
15	Dingee	9		1,386,240.00	
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>1336</b>		<b>5,159,990.00</b>	
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>4214</b>		<b>7,574,890.00</b>	<b>7,574,890.00</b>

**Table 9.6(b): Summary of Cost of Fruit Trees**

Sr. No	Village	No of trees	Compensation of Fruit Trees (Rs.)
<b>A-Punjab</b>			
1	Kohlian	4	12,041
2	Bharwal	193	12,660
3	Mohri	4	118,707
4	Kanwan	260	967,626
5	Bhallar Jogi	20	54,344
6	Bhedian	24	66,350
<b>Total (A)</b>		<b>505</b>	<b>1,231,728</b>
<b>B-KPK</b>			
7	Paradah	15	26,250.00
8	Jabbar	-	0.00
9	Kala Khata	-	0.00
10	Khui Dara	-	0.00
11	Dhar Chatti	-	0.00
12	Amgah	65	85,800.00
13	Motian	72	46,153.00
14	Char	-	0.00
15	Dingee	-	0.00
<b>Total (B)</b>		<b>152</b>	<b>158,203.00</b>
<b>Grand Total (A+B)</b>		<b>657</b>	<b>1,389,931</b>

205. The total budget for cash compensation of trees is **Rs. (8,964821)(Rs. 8.964 Million)**.

#### **9.4.5. Livelihood Allowance for the Affected Households**

206. There is provision of livelihood allowance for the household families for their support during the transition period. There are total 78 households structure affected. The livelihood allowance is given to the affected household owners for the transition period of 3 months. The total budget provision for the livelihood restoration allowance is **Rs. 3,000.114 (Rs.3.00 Million)**.

#### **9.4.6. Business/Transition Allowance**

207. The affected families (5 households) by commercial structures will be entitled for cash compensation of their businesses losses during the period of interruption. The owners of poultry farm & shops will be entitled for the business and livelihood allowance (3 months each) loss during transition period of 6 months. The total amount of cash compensation **Rs. 384,645 (0.38 Million)** is worked out under this head.

#### **9.4.7. House Rent Allowance**

208. There is a provision of house rent allowance for the affected houses for their support during the transition period (6 months). There are 78 houses will be entitled for house rent allowance. The total budget provision for the house rent allowance is **Rs. 2,808,000 (2.81 million)** @ Rs. 6000/ month for each.

#### 9.4.8. Transportation/Shifting Allowance

209. The 83 DPs by commercial enterprises (poultry farm and shops) will need support for shifting of household goods, commercial stocks and usable raw material by transportation to their new place. Therefore, provision has been made and estimated to be **Rs. 1,245,000 (1.245 Million)**.

#### 9.3.10 Utility Allowance

210. The DPs by household, commercial enterprises (like poultry farms and shops etc.) which are 83 in number will need electricity connection at their new place of shifting. Therefore, provision has been made for new electricity connection as allowance for all these DPs. The electricity charges will be **Rs. 3,320,000 (3.320 Million)**.

#### 9.3.11 Vulnerability Allowance

211. There are total 91 DPs were identified as vulnerable DPs, which include very poor and landless people. The vulnerable DPs will be paid as per Entitlement Matrix (EM), the total amount of vulnerability allowance is **Rs. 3,500,133 (3.50 million)**.

**Table 9.5: Budget for Vulnerable DPs**

Sr. No.	Vulnerable Households	Number	Proposed Months	Unit Allowance (Rs. 12,821/month)	Total Amount (Rs.)
1	Affected Farmers identified as poor	91	3	38463/-	3,500,133

#### 9.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

212. Monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation process will be required through proper setup of internal and external monitoring. For this purpose a sum of **Rs. 30,593,936 (30.593 million)** (@ of 5% of the total cost) are provided in the budget estimate.

#### 9.5 ADMINISTRATIVE COST

213. Administrative cost for the implementation of the LARP is also required and provision is made in the budget @ 1% of the total cost i.e. **Rs. 6,118,787 (6.118 million)**.

#### 9.6 CONTINGENCIES

214. Contingencies cost amounting to **Rs. 91,781,809(91.781 Million)** @ 15% of the total cost has been added in the budget to cover unforeseen items may require during implementation of LARP.

#### 9.7 TAXES

215. There is not any taxable item in the compensation package for the affectees; therefore, no tax either from Provincial or Federal Government is applicable.





## 9.8 SUMMARY OF BUDGET

216. The total requirement of funds for compensation payments, restoration and rehabilitation measures amounting to **Rs. 740,373,257 (740.373 million)** is given below in detail under **Table 9.6**. However, the cost will be revised once the land ownership record and impact assessment survey is finalized.

**Table 9.6: Summary of Cost**

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/Total Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
<b>A</b>	<b>Land Acquisition Mandatory Cost</b>					
1	Land Compensation	483	Acre	Various	379,317,053	379.317
	Add 15 % Compulsory Land Acquisition Charges				56,897,557	56.89
	Add 2% District Council Tax				8,724,292	8.724
					<b>444,938,861</b>	<b>444.938</b>
2	<b>Crop Compensation (One year 2 Crops)</b>	-	Acre	Various	<b>26,057,944</b>	<b>26.057</b>
3	<b>Structure &amp; Assets Compensation</b>					
	Houses	78	S.ft	Various	117,659,207	117.659
	Poultry Farms	1	S.ft	Various		
	Shops	4	S.ft	Various		
	Community Structure	51	S.ft	Various		
	Misc Assets (Mud, Cave, Cattle Yard)		S.ft	Various		
	Water Sources		S.ft	Various		
					<b>117,659,207</b>	<b>117.659</b>
4	<b>Trees Compensation</b>					
	Fruit Trees	657	No	Various	1,389,931	1.389
	Non Fruit Tress	4214	No	Various	7,574,890.00	7.574
	Firewood	2755	Maund	200		
					<b>8,964821</b>	<b>8.96</b>
	<b>Sub Total (A=1+2+3+4)</b>				<b>597,620,833</b>	<b>597.620</b>
<b>B</b>	<b>Allowances</b>					
5	<b>Livelihood Allowance</b>	78	Family	12821 for 3 months	<b>3,000,114</b>	<b>3.00</b>
6	<b>Transition Business Allowance</b>	5	Family	76929	<b>384,645</b>	<b>0.384</b>
7	<b>House Rent Allowance</b>	78	Family	36000	<b>2,808,000</b>	<b>2.808</b>
8	<b>Transportation/Shifting Allowance</b>					
	Household	78	Rs.	15000	1,170,000	1.17
	Commercial Structure	5	No.	15000	75,000	0.075
					<b>1,245,000</b>	<b>1.245</b>

Sr. No.	Description	Quantity/Total Number	Unit	Unit/Rate	Total Cost	Rs.
				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	(Million)
9	<b>Electricity Allowance</b>					
	Household	78	No.	40000	3,120,000	3.12
	Commercial Structure	5	No.	40000	200,000	0.200
					<b>3,320,000</b>	<b>3.320</b>
10	<b>Vulnerable People Allowance</b>					
	with low income (Income below OPL)	91	Family	38,463	<b>3,500,133</b>	<b>3.500</b>
	<b>Total (B=5+6+7+8+9+10)</b>				<b>14,257,892</b>	<b>14.257</b>
	<b>Sub - Total (A+B)</b>				<b>611,878,725</b>	<b>611.878</b>
C	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5% of the Total Cost				30,593,936	30.593
D	Administrative Cost @ 1% of the Total Cost				6,118,787	6.118
E	Contingencies @ 15% of the Total Cost				91,781,809	91.782
	<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>740,373,257</b>	<b>740.373</b>

## **SECTION 10 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

### **10.1 INSTITUTIONAL REQUIREMENT**

217. The compensation/resettlement/rehabilitation program described in this LARP involves distinct agencies. These include NHA as the EA, Provincial Board of Revenue, the concerned district governments and ADB, as detailed in the next sections.

- National Highway Authority, Pakistan
- Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Wing in NHA HQ.
- Project Management Unit (PMU)/ Project Implementation Unit (PIU)
- Social Safeguard Management Consultant (SSMC)

### **10.2 NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY (Executing Agency)**

218. NHA has overall responsibility for land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation including preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. NHA will exercise its functions through the Project Management Unit (PMU) with general project execution responsibility and through the Project Implementation Units (PIU) to be tasked with daily project activities at subproject level.

219. NHA has established a special wing, Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS) to manage all safeguards related aspects of NHA's projects. Within the PMU, LAR will be managed by EALS ADB LAR Cell to be established under the leadership of the General Manager GM (EALS). The GM EALS shall be the convener of the ADB LAR Cell which shall include i) Programme Manager ii) Resettlement Specialist iii) Gender Specialist, iv) Monitoring and Evaluation/Management Information System Specialist, and v) Deputy Director Land Management. The Program Manager & Deputy Director Land Management will be from the NHA staff to be considered as SSMC's counter-part staff to work under the leadership of GM EALS. The ADB LAR Cell will be directly monitored by GM EALS (NHA) through the Program Manager both at PMU & PIU levels.

220. At PIU level the LAR will be managed through Social Safeguard Management Consultant (SSMC) working under technical supervision of the ADB LAR Cell and in close coordination with the Land Acquisition Collector, PIU technical staff and the local revenue officers to ensure timely delivery of compensation to DPs and implementation of LARP provisions compliant to SPS (2009) requirements. However, keeping in view capacity constraints and issues in hiring staff conversant with ADB Safeguard compliance requirements and hands on experience in LARP preparation, implementation and monitoring, the technical expertise as Resettlement Specialists, Gender Specialist, Grievance Redress Specialists, M&E/MIS Specialists both at PMU and PIU levels shall be provided by a consulting firm to be recruited as Social Safeguard Management Consultants to support NHA (EALS) for managing the LAR issues of subprojects under this MFF.

### **10.3 SOCIAL SAFEGUARD MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT (SSMC)**

221. A domestic firm experienced in social and community development with proven capacity and experience in social safeguards will be recruited as a Social Safeguards Management Consultant (SSMC). The SSMC will be responsible for providing expert support to EALS' ADB LAR Cell at NHA-HQ level, and the PIUs. The teams will be responsible for capacity development, review, update, social safeguards implementation support and monitoring. Further, the teams will facilitate implementation, establishment and management of grievance redressal mechanisms, maintain an MIS, information dissemination, disclosure and consultations, and preparation of reports including, internal monitoring and progress reports on monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The field teams will work closely with the PDs and respective GM E-35 and report to the SSMC team leader. The SSMC team leader will report to the General Manager (EALS) ADB LAR cell through the program manager and to ADB.

222. The SSMC team at EALS and PIU teams at the project will be responsible for providing overall support to NHA (EALS) in review, preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARPs and other safeguard documents including preparation of progress and internal monitoring reports on ADB financed projects. Staff will be required to move within PIUs as guided by the GM EALS, the Program Manager and the SSMC Team Leader.

223. The EALS SSMC staff will be responsible for overall quality control, preparation of formats for monitoring, including questionnaires, coordination with the respective design and procurement teams and supervision consultants. The team will develop a functioning MIS and protocols for grievance management, capacity building of EALS and orientation of NHA staff through hands on training and co-work in consultation with senior management of EALS and other wings of NHA will be a key activity. While, review of NHA's internal coordination for integrating social safeguards in routine business operations and document recommendations for improvement will be a key task.

224. However, at PIU level the SSMC will provide the technical support in implementation of LARPs, including but not limited to updating of LARPs (if required), disclosure and information dissemination, public consultation and grievance redress management, support PIU to finalize compensation claims and delivery of compensation payment to DPs, database management and development of management information system, monitor LARP implementation progress and prepare internal monitoring reports including corrective action plans (if required) in consultation with SSMC Team leader.

#### **ADB LAR Cell (SSMC support in EALS, HQ Level)**

225. At PMU level in EALS an ADB LAR cell headed by GM EALS will be established comprising of the technical experts provided by the SSMC and NHA's counterpart staff. The SSMC shall provide i) Resettlement Specialist (SSMC Team Leader), ii) Gender Specialist and iii) M&E/MIS Specialist while NHA's counterpart staff shall include a Manager Programme and Deputy Director Land Management. The PMU (EALS based ADB LAR Cell within NHA-HQ) for projects under this MFF, shall have technical oversight over the SSMC teams deployed in each PIU and will have a coordinating function for all land acquisition and resettlement for all subprojects.

a. Some specific tasks of the ADB LAR Cell will include the following:

- i. Maintain oversight and quality control over all aspects of LARP preparation and implementation.
  - ii. Accompany the LARP preparation consultants during their field visits and consultations with DPs. This is to ensure consistency of approach and message to DPs, to avoid variation in information obtained and given, and to address issues immediately as they arise on site.
- b. Ensure that the LARP preparation consultants must include all the DPs along with the details of their property held e.g. land, structures, trees, crops, shops, etc. Preparation of LARPs shall be strictly by the LARP mutually prepared by NHA and ADB.
- i. Coordinate in land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the Project and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs on all matters affecting DPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARP, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894. This will include coordination with other NHA Departments, District offices (Revenue Department, Forest Department, Agriculture Department, LARP preparation consultants and DPs as they relate to the Project.
  - ii. Ensure that land acquisition activity after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment reflective to current market rates. In coordination with the provincial governments, the EALS ADB Cell shall participate in meetings for Land Price Assessment and ensure that adequate and just price compensation is determined to replace all lost assets at current market value.
  - iii. Ensure timely disclosure to all DPs project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAC under the LAA in accessible places and in format and language easily understood by DPs, and facilitate meaningful consultation with all DPs on the information disclosed by the LAC/Revenue Department.
  - iv. Publish details of the designated office from where all information regarding alignment, design, road maps, naqsha parcha (revenue maps) of land, information on price assessment and unit rates about assets lost can be acquired, with name of the focal person to contact.
  - v. Send letters containing relevant LAR information to the Consulars and Numberdar (village heads).
- c. Internally review the LARPs, coordinate with ADB in review and approval of LARPs and ensure timely disclosure of approved LARPs on NHA Website and translation of Summary LARPs in local language for disclosure to DPs.
- i. Review the LARPS submitted by the consultants to ensure that these are in compliance to the LARP before submission to ADB;
  - ii. Coordinate with ADB in review and approval process and respond to the comments/queries and provide clarifications in a responsive manner for early and timely approval of LARPs ; and
  - iii. Ensure the disclosure of approved LARP on NHA website and translation of summary LARPs in local language for its disclosure to DPs including women.

#### **J-4 SSMC at PIU Level**

226. Under the technical guidance of EALS ADB LAR Cell, the SSMC team deployed at PIU level will be responsible to manage day to day implementation of the LARP in close coordination with the GM project/Project Director and his technical staff. The SSMC shall mobilize i) Resettlement Specialist (team leader at PIU level), ii) Grievance Redress Specialist, iii) M&E/MIS Specialist and iv) Social Mobilizers. The counterpart support from NHA shall include Land Management Specialist and other support staff. The SMC technical experts will work in close coordination with the GM Project/Project Director and other technical staff including Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) deputed by the Revenue Department, District Revenue Authorities and others revenue staff e.g. Patwaris, Qanoongo etc. Besides this, the SSMC team especially Social Mobilizers will have a close liaison with the DPs to disseminate the updated information about LAR provisions, time and procedure for disbursement of compensation, consultations and grievance redress mechanism and support DPs in processing of the compensation claims and compensation delivery.

1. Some specific tasks of the PIU-based SSMC team will include the following:

- a. To Update the approved draft LARP (if required)
  - i. Prepare monthly, quarterly and annual reports on LAR implementation for furnishing to PMU at EALS ADB LAR Cell and ADB/PRM;
  - ii. Facilitate and Support EALS ADB LAR Cell at HQ to identify and assess type category and severance of impact to each DP on the basis of final design and value lost assets on full replacement cost.
  - iii. Update full census of DPs (gender disaggregated) linked with impact type, category, and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion.
  - iv. Organize and conduct and record meaningful consultations with DPs.
  - v. Support PIU and EALS in disclosure and information sharing with DPs on land acquisition process, eligibility and entitlements of DPs and serving notices for hearing and inquiry and mobilize the DPs to participate in the land acquisition process and Award
  - vi. Facilitate and support the LAC throughout land acquisition process by extending support in office and field in surveys, measurements, inquiries, complaints handling and response with documenting the land acquisition process in an efficient manner. This includes coordination with other NHA Departments, District offices (Revenue Department, Forestry Department, and Agriculture Department for asset evaluation as per agreed provision under draft/approved LARP and DPs for consultation.
  - vii. Staff of PIU LARU shall participate in meetings of District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC)
  - viii. When required, update the draft/approved LARP based on final design/any changes in the design, and coordinate with EALS ADB LAR Cell at HQ Level in review and ADB's approval.
- b. To implement Resettlement Plans

- i. Verify the DPs data (gender segregated), prepare, issue and distribute identity cards for each non-titleholder DPs category.
- ii. Translate summary approved LARP in local language with all necessary information for DPs (separately to men and women) and ensure it disclosure through formal and informal manner in close coordination of revenue, PIU and other in line departments; and document this process to avoid and reply to future complaints in this respect.
- iii. Place posters containing information regarding, asset valuation, unit rates, time and schedule of payments etc in the easily accessible places in the villages from where land has been acquired such as Patwari offices, Union Councils offices and other Government buildings
- iv. Announce the same information from village mosques. Place posters containing information regarding, asset valuation, unit rates, time and schedule of payments etc in the easily accessible places in the villages from where land has been acquired such as Patwari offices, Union Councils offices and other Government buildings
- v. Send letters containing relevant LAR information to the Consulars and Numberdar (village heads), in addition to disclosing LAR information to the DPs in regular consultation meetings in the field.
- vi. Submit copies of documentation of disclosure to GM (Project), PD PIU and EALS ADB dedicated Cell at HQ for onward sharing with ADB.
- vii. Ensure that all field visits and consultations with the DPs (separately for men and women) are properly documented, photographed and recorded on video; such record shall be placed in the PIU office.
- viii. Facilitate and support the LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process by extending its support in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers and cheques, This include coordination with DPs, NHA and district land revenue authorities involved in disbursement of compensation.
- ix. Mobilize and facilitate the DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation;
- x. Implement and monitor the Gender Action Plan (GAP) prepared for LARP.
- xi. Conduct meetings with the women DPs to share information on all aspects of land acquisition, compensation rates, grievance redress mechanisms, and access to focal points in case of any assistance or guidance required for the preparation of claim documents.
- xii. Ensure that vulnerable women affectees (elderly, single, disabled and without any male support) are provided with assistance and support in the preparation of claim documents and ensure that they have received compensation.
- xiii. Support GM project/PD PIU to establish women friendly multi tiered grievance redress mechanism at village level, district level, project level and support the PIU and DPs in recording, processing/investigation and disposal of complaints.
- xiv. Develop gender disaggregated database (management system to be used for internal and external monitoring of the LARP implementation and evaluation of degree of achievement of the objective set forth in LARP.
- xv. Provide assistance and access to database and coordinate with External/Independent monitor to facilitate him to monitor and evaluate the project,



- xvi. Establish at least one information center in each district falling within the Project area and assign staff responsible for receiving, registering and processing complaints. Establish a Complaints Register in each information center.
- xvii. Publish details of the designated office from where all information regarding alignment, design, road maps, naqsha parcha (revenue maps) of land to be acquired, price assessment and information regarding complaints status / redress can be obtained by the DPs (men and women), with name of the focal person to contact. Mobile phone numbers of all personnel of this unit must be mentioned for the convenience of DPs.

#### **J-5 External Monitoring Agency (EMA)**

227. NHA will also hire an agency/individual with team to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation (the EMA) for the duration of LAR activities for the projects. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the LARP implementation, evaluate the level of achievement of objectives, identify the gaps if any and proposes remedial measures to be taken. The EMA shall preferably be a firm hired either for all sub-projects under a tranche or for individual subprojects.

#### **J -6: District Governments**

228. District-based agencies have jurisdiction over land and non-land compensation. Land acquisition functions rest with Provincial Boards of Revenue represented at District level by the District Officer Revenue (DOR)/Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). Other staff members of the Revenue Department, most notably Quano and Patwari, carry out specific roles such as titles identification and verification of the ownership (Figure-10.1). Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line-agencies and their District level offices. Buildings compensation pertains to the buildings and works department crops and productive trees compensation pertains to the Department of Agriculture; and the compensation for wood trees losses pertains to the Department of Forestry.

## **J -7: Other Agencies and Institutions**

229. ADB will review the LARP and provide clearance after NHA fully addresses ADB's comments on the draft LARP in a satisfactory manner. ADB will also undertake project review/supervision missions to assess and make sure that LARP implementation and monitoring is in accordance with SPS 2009.

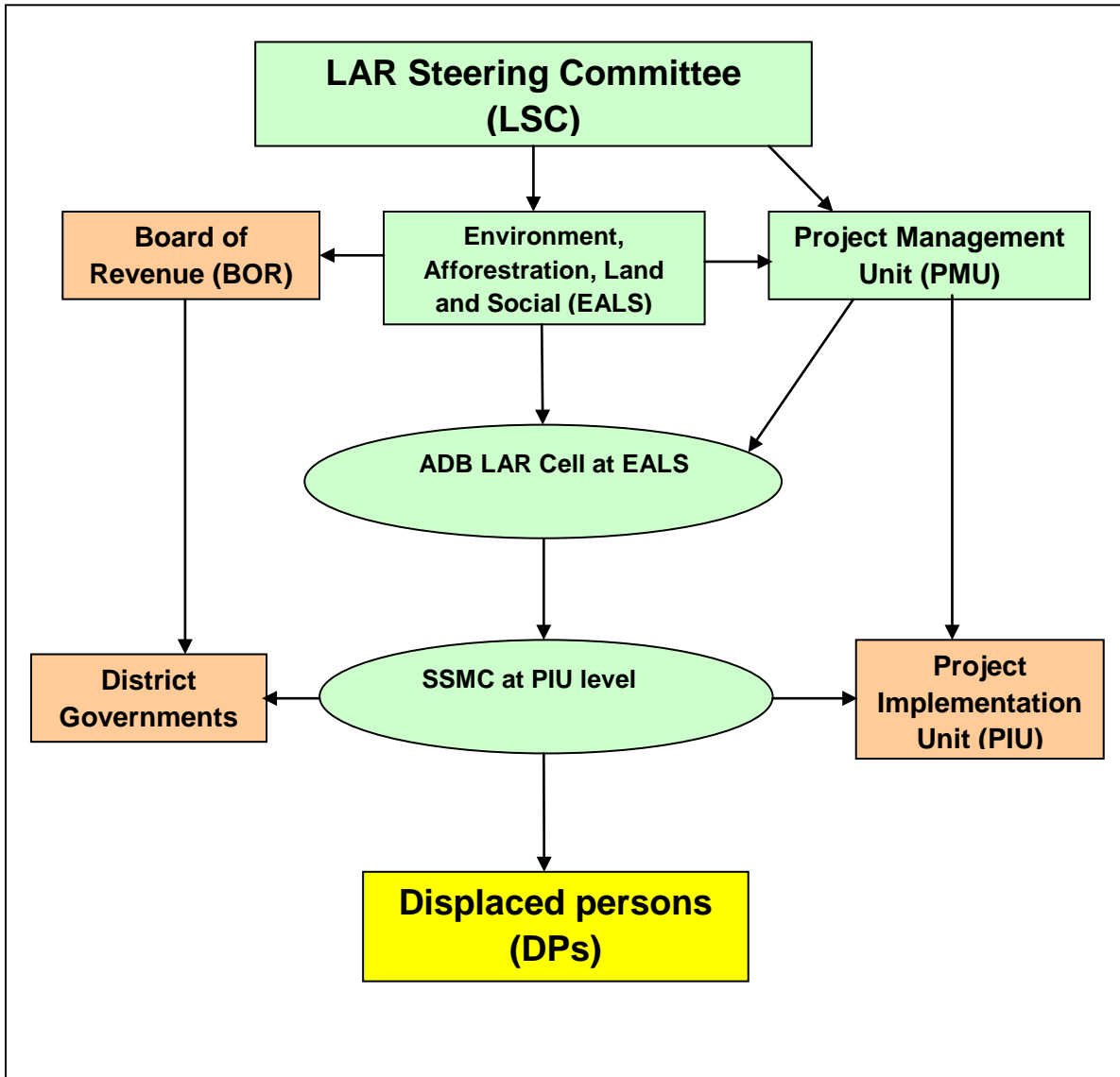
## **J -8: Coordination Initiatives**

230. The agencies and officers/officials identified above will work in close coordination to obtain effective, smooth and timely DP compensation and LARP implementation. For this purpose an LAC will be directly assigned to the PIU by the Board of Revenue. LAR Steering Committee (LSC) will also be established by NHA, with GM EALS being the chairman. The committee will be comprised of the following officials:

<b>LAR Steering Committee (LSC) for E-35</b>	
GM (EALS)	Chairman
Program Manager ADB LAR Cell	Member/Secretary
GM and PD (Project)	Member
GM (NEP)	Member
Dy. Dir (L&S) HQ	Member
SSMC Team Leader (EALS HQ)	Member
Project based	
District Officer (Revenue)	Member
Land Management Specialist	Member
Resettlement Specialist SSMC TL	Member
Resettlement Specialist ADB	Member
External Monitoring Agency	Member

231. The LSC will meet on quarterly basis; it will ensure through EALS ADB LAR Cell that all stakeholders involved in LAR are: (i) fully informed of this LARP and Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles and requirements as in SPS 2009 (ii) fully informed about the status of LARP preparation and implementation. The LSC, through EALS ADB LAR Cell, SSMC at PMU level and the PIU, will facilitate coordination with LACs, District Revenue Office and other District departments and Union Councils in the preparation and implementation of the LARPs and in the execution of DP consultation and their grievance redress.

Figure 10.1: LAR Action Chart



## **SECTION 11 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE**

### **11.1 Introduction**

232. Implementation of LARP consists of compensation to be paid to the DPs for affected land, structures and rehabilitation and resettlement activities. The time for implementation of LARP will be scheduled as per the overall project implementation. All activities related to the land acquisition and resettlement are planned to ensure that compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. Public consultation, internal monitoring and grievance redress will be undertaken intermittently throughout the project duration. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on the progress of the project activities. The civil works contract for the subproject will only be awarded/land handed over for construction work, after all compensation and relocation has been completed for subproject and rehabilitation measures are in place, as confirmed by EMA.

### **11.2 Schedule for LARP Implementation**

233. The LARP implementation schedule for the proposed subproject includes LARP preparation, disclosure, disbursement of compensation with its internal and external monitoring and reporting.

#### **11.2.1 LARP Preparation Phase**

234. The draft LARP is prepared on the basis of final design however it will be revised and updated (if required). For LARP implementation the procurement of requisite institutional arrangement like Safeguard Management Consultants and an External Monitoring Agency will also be initiated and the project based GRC will be established during the LARP implementation phase. However, the information campaign & community consultation process about affected assets, compensation delivery and grievance redress will be initiated from this stage and shall continue till the end of the project.

#### **11.2.2 LARP Implementation and Monitoring Phase**

235. After the LARP preparation phase the next stage is implementation of LARP which includes issues like disclosure of approved LARP, compensation of award by EA; payment of all eligible assistance; relocation of DPs; initiation of economic rehabilitation measures; redress of grievances and complaints if any; removal of structures/assets and taking over possession of acquired land; site preparation for delivering the site to contractors for construction and finally starting civil work. Besides, the internal monitoring and reporting requirement starts immediately with LARP implementation process and continues till end of the LARP implementation is completed in all respects. So, in this phase the SMC will monitor the LARP implementation progress on daily basis and compile and share monthly internal monitoring reports with NHA and ADB.

236. The external monitoring of the LARP implementation will be the responsibility of independent External Monitoring Agency (EMA) procured as such for the sub project. EMA will

start his monitoring from start of implementation and submit periodic reports on quarterly basis till complete implementation of LARP.

### Revised LARP Implementation Schedule

237. A revised LARP implementation schedule below (table 11.1) provides the sequence of implementation of time bound LAR activities: NHA confirms to implement with the LARP the DDR of tranche 2 with additional differential amounts (if any) in addition to the payments provided in the LARP prior to contractor's mobilization. Possession of land will occur AFTER all compensation, any top up, and entitlements is complete and confirmed/validated by EMA.

**Table 11.1 Revised LARP implementation Schedule**

<b>S #</b>	<b>Key LAR Activities</b>	<b>Time line</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	Preparation of draft LARP and submission to ADB.	Sep 2013	NHA	Done
2	Review and comments of ADB on LARP	Nov 2013	NHA	Done
3	Revision of LARP as per ADB comments.	Nov 2013	NHA	Done
4	Hiring of Social Safeguard Management Consultant (SSMC)	Feb 2014	NHA/ADB	Under progress
5	Establishment of GRC and DPCs	April 2012	NHA	Done
6	Approval of draft LARP by ADB	Nov 2013	ADB	In-progress
7	Public Consultation and Information Disclosure	December 2013	NHA	To be done immediately once the draft LARP is approved
8	Grievance Redress Mechanism	On-going	NHA	Established and on-going
9	Preparation of final LARP and submission to ADB	January, 2013	NHA	Immediately submitted once the land record is finalized
10	Approval of implementation ready LARP	February 2013	ADB	
11	Payment of compensation for land and land based assets	Before contractor mobilization July 2014	NHA	To be monitored internally and externally
12	Taking possession of acquired land	After full implementat	NHA	To be strictly monitored

<b>S #</b>	<b>Key LAR Activities</b>	<b>Time line</b>	<b>Responsi bility</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
		ion of LARP		and validated by EMA
13	Handing over the acquired land free of encumbrances to Contractor	As above	As above	As above
14	Internal monitoring of overall LARP implementation	Monthly/qua rterly starting Aug 2012	NHA	Being done
15	External monitoring and reporting	Quarterly/se mi-annually starting Jan 2014	NHA	EMA hiring under progress
16	Implementation of CAP	Prior to contractor mobilization	NHA	To be validated by EMA
17	Contractor Mobilization	July 2014	NHA	After full implementati on of LARP

## **MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **12.1 Need for Monitoring and Reporting**

238. 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 project performance and fulfillment of the project objectives. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this 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 PIU and the Safeguard Management 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 or qualified NGOs to verify monitoring information for projects with significant impacts and risks,
- Submit periodic monitoring reports (monthly, quarterly and annually) on safeguard measures as agreed with the ADB.

### **12.2 Internal Monitoring**

239. One of the main roles of SSMC/PIU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities in LARP. Monitoring will be a regular activity for SSMC at this level to ensure timely implementation of LARP activities. SSMC/PIU will collect information from the 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 RP 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 mid-way corrective steps.

240. IM indicators will relate to process outputs and results, The IM reports will be shared with ADB safeguards unit on monthly 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 APs;
- b. Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
- c. Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
- d. Relocation of APs;
- e. Payments for loss of income and income restoration activities implementation; and

- f. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process.
241. The gender disaggregated information will be collected by the SMC at PIU which will monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following instruments:
- a. Review of census information for all APs.
  - b. Consultation and informal interviews with APs.
  - c. Key informant interviews; and
  - d. Community public meetings.

### **12.3 Monitoring by External Expert**

242. The EA is required to engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Agency to verify the EA's monitoring information. The EMA recruitment is under process and will be hired for 18 months (Approx.). 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. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- a) Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by SSMC/PIU;
- b) Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons;
- c) Identification and selection of impact indicators;
- d) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
- e) Consultations with DPs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report;
- f) Assessment of resettlement implementation progress, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability; and
- g) Review of adherence to the gender mitigation measures during monitoring period.

243. The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in external monitoring and evaluation of the 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 housing and income levels;
- e. Rehabilitation of different vulnerable groups;
- f. Valuation of property and ability to replace lost assets;
- g. Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements;
- h. Level of satisfaction of DPs in the post resettlement period;
- i. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances;

244. 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.

#### **12.4 Database Management and Storage**

245. The EMA will maintain computerized resettlement database that will be updated quarterly. They will contain files on each displaced households and will be updated based on the information collected on successive rounds of data collection. All monitoring database will be fully accessible to implementing agencies and the ADB.

#### **12.5 Reporting**

246. The external expert will submit an external monitoring report to the executing agency and directly to ADB quarterly. The report should summarize the findings of EMA, including: (i) progress of resettlement plan updating and implementation; (ii) identification of problem issues and recommended solution so that implementing agencies are informed about the on-going situation and can resolve problems in a timely manner; (iii) identification of specific issues related to vulnerable displaced households, as relevant; and (iv) a report on progress of the follow-up of issues and problems identified in the previous report.

247. The monitoring reports will be discussed in a meeting between the EMA, the executing agency and PMU held after submission of the reports. Necessary remedial actions will be taken and documented.

#### **12.6 Disclosure**

248. All the monitoring reports will be translated and disclosed as per SPS and public communications policy of the ADB.