

# Resettlement Plan

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November 2016

## PAK: MFF Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program Tranche 4 — 220 KV Grid Station at Lalian and Associated Transmission Line

Prepared by the National Transmission and Despatch Company for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft posted in August 2014 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/power-transmission-enhancement-investment-program-tranche-4-lalian-district-rp>.

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DDR	Due Diligence Report
DISCOs	Distribution Companies
EXT	Extension
FESCO	Faisalabad Electric Supply Company
GIS	Gas Insulated Substation
HPP	Hydropower Sub-project
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
kV	Kilo Volt
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MFF	Multi-tranche financing facility
MVA	Mega Volts Ampere (Capacity)
NTDC	National Transmission and Despatch Company (Pakistan)
PC-1	Planning Commission-1
PTEIP	Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program
S&I	Survey and Investigation
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

**Acre of land** – acre is a unit of measurement for land and 2.471 acres are equal to one hectare of land.

**Affected Family** -All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components. It may consist of a nuclear family or an extended family group.

**Affected Person**-Any person affected by Project-related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.

**Compensation** - Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.

**Cut-off-date:** The date on which census/ inventory assessment is made. All people affected on the date of census are considered as eligible for the payment of compensation.

**Encroachers/ squatters:** People who have trespassed onto private/community land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.

**Entitlement** - Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.

**Income Restoration:** Re-establishment of income sources and livelihoods of APs.

**Involuntary Resettlement** – Economic and physical dislocation resulting from a development project.

**Land Acquisition** - The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for a consideration.

**Village/ Mouza:**A demarcated territory, for which a separate revenue record (Cadastral map) is maintained by the Revenue Department.

**Rehabilitation:** Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.

**Relocation** - Rebuilding housing, assets, including productive land, and public infrastructure in another location.

**Replacement Cost:** The value determined to be fair compensation for various types of agricultural and residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities based on current market rates; the cost of rebuilding houses and structures at current market prices of building materials and labor, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material.

**Vulnerable Groups:** Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The policy defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and associated transmission line of 6 km, financed by ADB under tranche-4 of MFF I, PTEIP I. This project is located in tehsil Lalian, District Chiniot, Punjab, Pakistan. The main objective of the sub-project is to enhance the transmission capacity of NTDC<sup>1</sup> system to meet the growing power demand of distribution companies (DISCOs), particularly Faisalabad Electric Supply Company (FESCO).
2. The Government of Pakistan is implementing the “Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP) under the financial assistance of ADB through a multi tranche financing facility (MFF) to meet the requirements of NTDC for financing of the sub-projects planned for implementation under short, medium and long term. The Program seeks to (i) rehabilitate, augment, and expand parts of the system to meet current generation capacities; (ii) expand and augment the system to cope with future power generation stations; and (iii) ensure continued operation and maintenance in accordance with best international practices. Thus, the major aim of PTEIP is enhancement in the capacity of the transmission system by rehabilitation, extension, augmentation & expansion of existing 500 kV & 220 kV network of NTDC, to meet the growing power demand in the country.
3. Tranche 4 of MFF has 07 sub-projects, the purpose of which is to reinforce, augment and expand the existing transmission network to cope with existing generation capacity and current demand profiles by removal of constraints and system risks.
4. The addition of new 220 kV Lalian grid station in NTDC system is a part of NTDC’s overall power development program and is proposed to strengthen the capacity of transmission system. The scope of work includes, a new 220/132 kV grid station Lalian with 3 x 250 MVA 220/132 kV transformer, ii) Two 220 kV D/C transmission lines on single Rail conductor for looping In/ Out of existing Gatti - Ludawala new 220 kV D/C transmission line at the proposed 220 kV grid station Lalian new (6 km). In accordance with the NTDC, there will be installation of 16 towers, i.e. each tower will be erected at a distance of about 357 m.
5. Considering the type and magnitude of impacts, this sub-project falls under category “B” for resettlement. The proposed sub-project involves the construction of new grid station, installation of towers and feeding transmission line.
6. The sub-project is on ‘Turn-key’ basis, i.e. construction by a contractor/ developer and turn-over to NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes design, supply, and installation. In this context, the proposed design provided by NTDC will be finalized by the contractor at the stage of implementation. The project will involve acquisition of private land and NTDC has submitted revised section 5-A of Land Acquisition Act 1894

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<sup>1</sup>National Transmission & Despatch Company (NTDC) Limited was established in December, 1998 to take over all the property, rights and assets obligations and liabilities of 220 kV and 500 kV Grid Stations and Transmission Lines/ Network owned by WAPDA. NTDC operates and maintains twelve 500 KV and twenty nine 220 KV Grid Stations, 5077 km of 500 kV transmission line and 7,359 km of 220 kV transmission line in Pakistan.

(LAA) to Commissioner Faisalabad on 8 August, 2016, which was published on 29 August, 2016. The cost for Grid Station land acquisition was deposited in Treasury on 04 August, 2015. Now the section 06 of LAA has to be issued and then NTDC will request to Commissioner Faisalabad through DCO Chiniot for final assessment of Land Rates and after that Award will be announced. However, the Award U/S 12 of LAA is expected to be announced by end of Nov. 2016.

7. This LARP for the construction new grid station and feeding transmission line has been prepared to identify, quantify and value the impacts in order to determine the compensation package and accordingly its implementation in accordance with SPS 2009, LARF and LAA 1894.

8. For the assessment of LAR impacts of the project, a Census of DPs and a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of their affected assets for the LARP preparation were undertaken. These surveys were completed on August 31, 2016 and the same has been established as cut-off date for determining eligibility for compensation. This cut-off date was publicly announced to the people of the project corridor during the consultation meetings with the DPs; for determining the value of affected land, crops and other assets. Compensation eligibility is limited by this cut-off date. People moving in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any kind of compensation or assistance as per provision made herein.

9. The rates of land for this grid station site were finalized by consultation with APs and the compensation amount is sufficient for them to buy alternate land and continue their livelihood activities (i.e. agriculture, livestock etc.). The compensation payment system is transparent and adequate as the payment is done through cross cheques to be made by board of revenue in the name of respective AP.

10. This sub-project involves acquisition of 311.30 kanals (38.92 acres) of private land for the construction of grid station. Out of this, 8.45 kanals are wasteland, 11.70 kanals are under residential structures & farm sheds and remaining 291.15 kanals are cultivated. This land is owned by 25 land owners, including one woman-headed household. In addition, the project will need removal of 4360 trees (4317 timber/wood and 43 fruit trees). The project will also impact permanently 16 residential structures. The other affected assets include 12 hand pumps, 11 donkey pumps, 04 tubewells bore-holes and 12 khurlies (a cemented structure for animal feeding). Besides permanent LAR impacts, the project will also cause temporary impacts due to the installation of 16 towers on 6 km connecting transmission line mainly on cropped area.

10. In accordance with the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB SPS (2009), land acquisition and resettlement activities of this sub-project will be carried out ensuring that compensation to be provided at replacement cost basis for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one could be worsen-off because of the sub-project.

11. This LARP in English is to be disclosed on the ADB website, while the one in local language (Urdu) will be disclosed in the EA website and in local administrative offices. During the field survey, draft information brochure was disclosed to the DPs. A summary 'Pamphlet' of the LARP in English is included in this LARP. A copy of its

version in local language will be sent to all DPs as disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.

12. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as follows:

### Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees</li> </ul>
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	24 farming land owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or;</li> <li>Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost plus 15% CAS, based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or</li> <li>Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.</li> </ul>
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or</li> <li>Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 15,000).</li> </ul>
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.</li> <li>In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access.</li> <li>All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.</li> </ul>
Trees	Trees affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.</li> <li>Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree.</li> </ul>

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary.</li> <li>Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month Punjab Minimum Wage Rate 2016).</li> </ul>
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of one time paid transport allowance of Rs. 20,000/= to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses equal to 6 months of OPL.</li> </ul>
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).</li> </ul>
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 15,000 at OPL Punjab Minimum Wage Rate 2016) on account of livelihood restoration support.</li> <li>Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy</li> </ul>

13. This LARP for 220 kV New Grid Station Lalian and its associated transmission line has been updated by Project Monitoring Consultant which will be finalized after the prices of land and other impacts/affected assets are finalized and project design finalized by turn-key contractor for its implementation. NTDC has fully endorsed this updated LARP for its implementation and monitoring. The GM Projects (PMU) through the Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC) will be responsible for the implementation of LARP in accordance with the procedures laid-down in this LARP and updated LARF and loan document. In addition, a grievance redress committee has already been notified to redress the community complaints.

14. It is expected that the implementation of LARP of this sub-project including construction of grid station and installation of transmission line will take about 12 months to complete. .

15. Total amount of LAR activities computed to be Rs. 71.703million (\$ 0.682M.). The EA (NTDC) is responsible for timely allocation of the funds needed to implement this LARP.

16. External monitoring will be carried out by the External Monitoring Consultant already hired by NTDC. The external monitoring activities will comprise review, analyses and validation of implementation of LARP, payments to APs and internal monitoring reports and provide recommendations to address any issues related to payments and implementation of LARP. The commencement of civil work is subject to the satisfactory implementation of this LARP including payment of compensation for loss of crops and trees; and also redress of community concerns as validated by EMA. .

# 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and Associated Transmission Lines

## Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

### 1 INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 BACKGROUND

1. This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and associated In/Out transmission line of about 6 km that will connect the grid station with the existing 220 kV Gatti – Ludewala transmission line. This sub-project is located in Tehsil Lalian of district Chiniot, Punjab, Pakistan.

2. The Government of Pakistan is implementing the “Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP) under the financial assistance of ADB through a multi tranche financing facility (MFF) to meet the requirements of NTDC for financing of the sub-projects planned for implementation under short, medium and long term. This Investment Program seeks to (i) rehabilitate, augment, and expand parts of the system to meet current generation capacities; (ii) expand and augment the system to cope with future power generation stations; and (iii) ensure continued operation and maintenance in accordance with best international practices. Thus, the major aim of PTEIP is enhancement in the capacity of the transmission system by rehabilitation, extension, augmentation & expansion of existing 500 kV & 220 kV network of NTDC, to meet the growing power demand in the country.

3. The tranche 4 of MFF I, PTEIP I has 07 sub-projects and the purpose of these projects is to address and reinforce, augment and expand the existing transmission network to cope with existing generation capacity and current demand profiles by removal of constraints and system risks. Table 1.1 below provides details about the Tranche 4 subprojects.

**Table 1.1: Sub-projects under Tranche 4**

Sr. No.	Name of Sub-Project	Type
1	220 kV Lalian + 06 km Transmission Line	New
2	220 kV Chakdara + 85 km Transmission Line	New
3	220 kV Nowshera + 02 km Transmission Line	New
4	220 kV D.I. Khan + 100 km Transmission Line	New
5	500 kV Gujranwala Extension (2 L/Bays, Two 3x37 MVAR SRs) + 270 km 500 kV Transmission Line	Extension
6	500 kV Rewat (Augmentation) 500/220 kV, 750 MVA T/Fs	Extension

7	500 kV Jamshoro Extension (addition of 500/220 kV, 450 MVA T/F) + 2 LBs Plus 10 km 500 kV Transmission Line	Extension
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4. Of the total 07 proposed sub-projects under tranche-IV, there are extension & augmentation of three 500 kV grid stations, construction of 04 new grid stations and installation & up-gradation of associated feeding Transmission lines. The sub-projects are located in all four provinces of Pakistan (i.e. Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Baluchistan) in the administrative set-up of 11 Districts.

5. The 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and connecting line of 6 km is one of the proposed 07 sub-projects of tranche-4 under the Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program. The proposed scheme has, therefore, been prepared to meet the requirement which will also result in overall power efficiency and stability to deliver adequate & quality power to the consumers in the area especially the FESCO area.

## 1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

6. The sub-project is located in district Chiniot of Punjab Province. The main objectives of the sub-project is to enhance the transmission capacity of NTDC system by addition of new 220 kV Lalian grid station along with its allied transmission line of about 6 km to meet the growing power demand of FESCO.

7. The addition of new 220 kV grid station Lalian in NTDC system is a part of NTDC's overall power development program and is proposed to strengthen the transmission system. In the recent years, there was quantum jump in the power demand as a result of which NTDC systems to stress and congestion at various strategic locations. Thereby, the system was stretched beyond capacity and this caused overloading which resulted in even forced outages. This has necessitated that the transmission system be strengthened and expanded to fulfill the need for secure, safe and reliable power supply and to meet not only the existing requirements but also the future demand of the country for sustained economic growth.

## 1.3 SCOPE OF WORK

8. The scope of work includes:

- i) A new 220/132 kV Grid Station at Lalian with 3 x 250 MVA 220/132 kV transformer.
- ii) Two 220 kV D/C transmission lines on single Rail conductor for looping In/ Out of existing Gatti-Ludawala new 220 kV D/C transmission line at the proposed 220 kV grid station Lalian new (6 km).

## 1.4 SUB-PROJECT ALIGNMENT

9. As the sub-project is on 'Turn-key' basis, i.e. construction by a contractor/ developer and turn-over to NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes design, supply, and installation. In this context, the proposed design provided by NTDC will be finalized by the contractor at the stage of implementation. However, the NTDC has got issued the Section-6

for the proposed land for grid station and the process of land acquisition will be completed by end of Nov. 2016. The Survey & Investigation (S&I) wing of NTDC has marked the route alignment of transmission line on grand trunk sheet. Thus, it is pointed out that although the proposed alignment/ route alignment of transmission line including design and right-of-way was provided by the concerned section of NTDC (i.e. Survey & Investigation), but still this will be finalized by the contractor/ developer. In case, if there would be some changes in the design/ alignment & right-of-way, accordingly LARP will be further updated based on the final design.

### **Route alignment**

10. In addition to the new grid station, construction of 6 km (2950m IN and 3100m OUT) connecting transmission line from grid station to existing Gatti – Ludewala 220 kV transmission line, passes through 2 villages<sup>2</sup> belonging to tehsil Lalian. There will be installation of 16 towers on IN and OUT lines, i.e. each tower will be erected at a distance of about 357 m as reported by Survey & Investigation Section of NTDC.

### **Width of RoW**

11. In consultation with the Survey & Investigation section of NTDC and the E&SIC (PMU), NTDC, the width of RoW for T/L considered was 30 m, i.e. 15 m on either side from the center of transmission line and it was 225 m<sup>2</sup> (i.e. 15m x15m) in case of tower spotting.

## **1.5 ALTERNATIVES FOR MINIMIZING THE SUB-PROJECT IMPACTS**

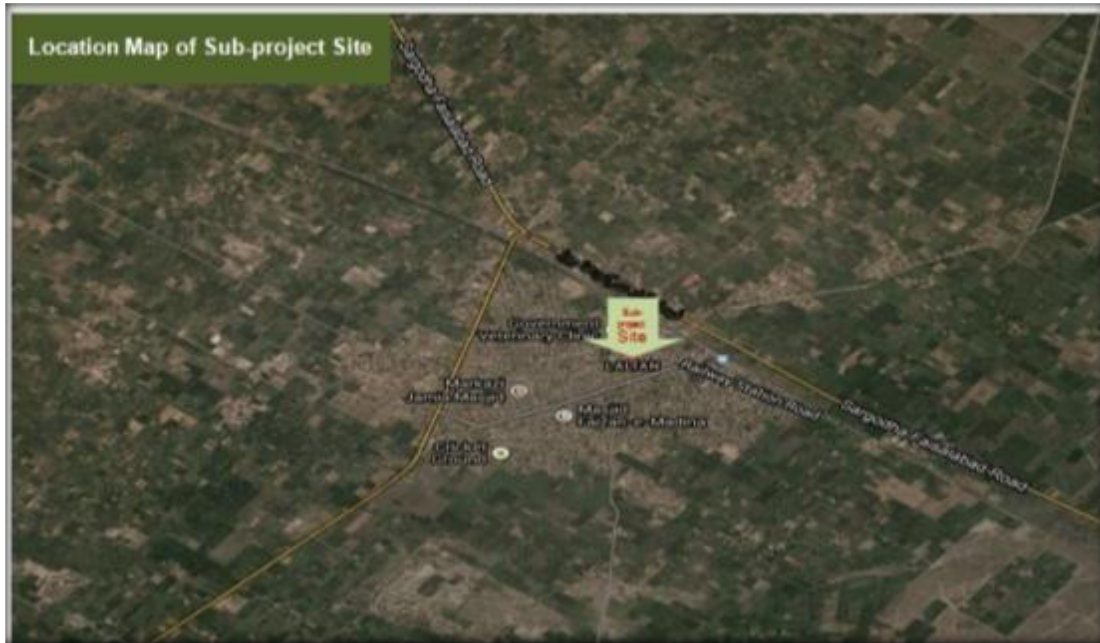
12. Upon refusal by the Forest Department to provide government land for the grid station, the proposed site for the Lalian grid station has been selected by S&I section of NTDC in consultation with the PMU (NTDC). The location map of the proposed sub-project is illustrated in Figure 1.1 as below.

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<sup>2</sup> Two villages are i) Sagrewala and ii) Kanwainwala, Mouza Basra.

**Figure 1.1: Location Map of the proposed Sub-project**

Coordinates: 31° 48.921" N, 72°50.588 E, Elevation = 588 ft.





## 2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR)

### 2.1 SCOPE AND RATIONAL FOR LAND AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

13. The 220 kV Lalian grid station and allied D/C Transmission Line (T/L) will be constructed on a new alignment. The proposed piece of land for the construction of grid station, measuring about 311.3 Kanals and owned by 25 affected families (AFs), is all privately owned. The RoW of the transmission line is 30m (15m on each side from the center line of T/L). The T/L will involve construction of 16 towers with an average span of about 357m. Due to legal bindings by Telegraph 1910, no permanent land will be acquired for towers of transmission line. But all the losses i.e. damages to crops and trees will be compensated.

### 2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE LARP

14. This LARP for 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and allied transmission line has been prepared to identify, quantify and value the impacts in order to determine the compensation package and accordingly its implementation. The major objective of this LARP is the assessment of type and magnitude of LAR impacts, eligibility and entitlement of compensation; institutional arrangements for the implementation of LAR activities as well as redress of community complaints, cost, implementation schedule and conducting internal and external monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) 2009. The following specific aspects have been covered in this LARP.

- *Project impacts, types and magnitude*
- *Socioeconomic information and profile of the affected families*
- *Information disclosure, consultation, and participation*
- *Grievance redress mechanisms*
- *Entitlement of compensation*
- *Relocation of assets and utilities*
- *Resettlement budget and financing*
- *Institutional arrangements*
- *Implementation schedule*
- *Monitoring and evaluation*

### 2.3 CENSUS OF DPS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY

15. The LAR impacts of the project have been recorded by conducting a census of the potentially affected families (AFs) in August and October 2016. The heads of all the AFs (on 100% basis) were interviewed. The women of the DPs were also interviewed by the female members of the survey team. The total number of AFs comes to 25. The profile of the AFs is provided in **Annex-1**. The survey was carried out by the Consultants social staff to make an inventory of losses (IOL). All the AFs were considered in the socioeconomic survey to develop a baseline of socioeconomic status of the DPs. A structured questionnaire, provided as **Annex-2** was used to collect detailed information about the DPs.

## 2.4 PERMANENT LAND AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR) IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

16. The following permanent impacts of 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and allied Transmission Line have been identified.

### 2.4.1 Acquisition of Land on Permanent Basis

17. This sub-project requires about 311.30 kanals of private land. Out of this, 8.45 kanals are waste land, 11.70 kanals are under residential structures & farm sheds and remaining 291.15 kanals are cultivated. This land is owned by 25 land owners, as per records of the revenue office. All land owner families are willing to give land for the project. One of the land owners has been died and has no direct heirs. The land owned by the deceased landowner will need distribution among his legal heirs as per law. The completion of this process may require a long time, apparently delaying the construction of grid station. All the land is self-cultivated and no tenants are found. No land on permanent basis will be needed for the TL. The details of the land to be acquired on permanent basis, with ownership status, are provided in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Land to be acquired on Permanent Basis**

ID	Name	Father Name	Total Owned Land (Kanal)	Affected Land (Kanals)				Affect ed as % of Total
				Culti- vated	Resid- ential	Waste	Total Land (Kanal)	
1 GS	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan	10.01	10.01			10.01	100
2 GS	Allah Jawai	Baksha	38.14	37.77	0.375		38.14	100
3 GS	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan	2.8	2.80	0		2.80	100
4 GS	Zahid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad	10.01	9.74	0.275		10.01	100
5 GS	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	10.01	8.33	1.68		10.01	100
6 GS	Inayat Ali	Bahli	2.55	2.55	0		2.55	100
7 GS	Kaloom	Sukha	23.55	22.99	0.565		23.55	100
8 GS	Janth	Sukha	23.55	23.55	0		23.55	100
9 GS	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	19	18.08	0.925		19.00	100
10 GS	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.49	0.372		6.86	100
11 GS	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.30	0.563		6.86	100
12 GS	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	6.86	5.55	1.31		6.86	100
13 GS	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar	0.34		0.34		0.34	100
14 GS	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad	6.86	6.33	0.53		6.86	100
15 GS	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	12.10	11.50	0.60		12.10	100
16 GS	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	12.15	11.36	0.80		12.15	100
17 GS	Mohammad Yar	Jala	12.10	11.54	0.56		12.10	100
18 GS	Mala	Noora	8.9	7.53	1.37		8.90	100
19 GS	Mohammad Aslam	Mala	15.65	14.21	1.44		15.65	100
20 GS	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala	15.65	11.65		4	15.65	100
21 GS	Rehmat Ali	Mala	15.65	11.65		4	15.65	100
22 GS	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Nosher	17.8	17.80			17.80	100
23 GS	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat	0.45			0.45	0.45	100
24 GS	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan	14.9	14.90			14.90	100

ID	Name	Father Name	Total Owned Land (Kanal)	Affected Land (Kanals)				Affected as % of Total
				Cultivated	Residential	Waste	Total Land (Kanal)	
25 GS	Dohla	Shabal	18.55	18.55			18.55	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>311.30</b>	<b>291.15</b>	<b>11.70</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>311.3</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Census Survey of the Proposed Site, October 2015.

#### 2.4.2 Permanent Loss of Cropped Area

It was revealed during the census survey that an area of 277 kanals (about 34.6 acres) under sugarcane, wheat and fodder crops was found to be affected permanently on the proposed grid station site. The respective area of these crops was 67, 155 and 54 kanals. Information about permanently affected cropped area is provided in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2: Permanent Loss of Cropped Area**

ID	Name	Father Name	Affected Area (Kanals)			Total
			Sugar-cane	Wheat	Fodder (Winter)	
1 GS	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan		10.01		10.01
2 GS	Allah Jawai	Baksha	32.70		5.77	38.47
3 GS	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan		2.80		2.80
4 GS	Zahid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad		5.00	4.73	9.73
5 GS	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan		4.00	4.33	8.33
6 GS	Inayat Ali	Bahli		2.55		2.55
7 GS	Kalsoom	Sukha	10.99	8.00	4.00	22.99
8 GS	Janth	Sukha		23.55		23.55
9 GS	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	6.00	8.00	4.08	18.08
10 GS	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	2.00	2.00	2.45	6.45
11 GS	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad		4.00	2.30	6.30
12 GS	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad		3.00	2.55	5.55
13 GS	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar				0.00
14 GS	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad	2.00	2.30	2.00	6.30
15 GS	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	4.00	3.00	8.50	15.50
16 GS	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	4.00	4.00	3.40	11.40
17 GS	Mohammad Yar	Jala	5.60	4.00	2.00	11.60
18 GS	Mala	Noora		6.81		6.81
19 GS	Mohammad Aslam	Mala		10.20	4.00	14.20
20 GS	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala		11.70		11.70
21 GS	Rehmat Ali	Mala		7.70	4.00	11.70
22 GS	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Nosher		17.80		17.80
23 GS	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat				0.00
24 GS	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan		14.90		14.90
25 GS	Dohla	Shabal				0.00
<b>Total Area</b>			<b>67.29</b>	<b>155.32</b>	<b>54.11</b>	<b>276.72</b>

### 2.4.3 Permanent Loss of Trees

18. The Trees are cleared at tower sites, and along the T/L RoW for creating access for conductor stringing, and later for maintenance. The survey has revealed that construction of grid station and allied transmission line will impact 4,360 trees and these will need removal. These include 4317 timber trees of various girth sizes and 43 fruit tree under various age groups. Among these, 4220 timber trees and 18 fruit trees fall in grid station site and 97 timber and 25 fruit trees will be affected within the RoW of transmission line. It is recommended that this clearing should not be carried out on an ad-hoc basis for the entire corridor, but decided on a site-specific basis. Compensation for the trees to be removed will be paid prior to project execution as per provisions of the entitlement Matrix. The information in respect of affected trees is summarized in **Table 2.3** and details are provided in **Annex-1**.

**Table 2.3: Number and Types of Affected Trees**

Sr. No.	Name of Tree	Girth					Total
		(Less than 9")	(9" - 23")	(24" - 36")	(37" - 50")	(108" - 120")	
<b>Timber/ Fuel Wood Trees</b>							
1	Eucalyptus	205	938	388	-	-	<b>1,531</b>
2	Dharaik	25	73	38	6	-	<b>142</b>
3	Sheesham	165	660	293	-	-	<b>1,118</b>
4	Poplar	135	493	144	-	-	<b>772</b>
5	Kekar	5	78	43	-	-	<b>126</b>
6	Sheri	4	7	-	-	-	<b>11</b>
7	Bamboo	-	-	-	-	4	<b>4</b>
8	Simbal	70	150	155	43	-	<b>418</b>
9	Mulberry	60	75	60	-	-	<b>195</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>669</b>	<b>2,474</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,317</b>

<b>Fruit Tree</b>							
		Age 4	Age 8	Age 10	Age 18	Age 20	Total
1	Citrus	-	29	2	-	-	<b>31</b>
2	Mango	-	-	-	1	-	<b>1</b>
3	Jamun	2	-	-	1	-	<b>3</b>
4	Guava	3	-	4	-	-	<b>7</b>
5	Date	1	-	-	-	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>							<b>4,360</b>

### 2.4.4 Permanent Loss of Assets

19. It was found during the census survey that construction of Lalian grid station will impact 12 hand pumps, 11 donkey pumps and 04 tubewells bore holes/ wells. In addition, 12 animal khurlies will also be impacted. These assets are owned by 16 Aps. Table 2.4 provides details about loss of assets.

**Table 2.4: Permanent Loss of Assets**

Sr. No.	Name of Owner	Father's Name	Affected Asset (No.)			
			Animal Kurli	Hand Pump	Donkey Pump	Tubewell Borehole
1 GS	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan		1		1
2 GS	Allah Jawai	Baksha				
3 GS	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan				

Sr. No.	Name of Owner	Father's Name	Affected Asset (No.)			
			Animal Kurli	Hand Pump	Donkey Pump	Tubewell Borehole
4 GS	Zaid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad			1	
5 GS	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	3	1	1	
6 GS	Inayat Ali	Bahli				
7 GS	Kalsoom	Sukha	1	1		
8 GS	Janth	Sukha				
9 GS	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan		1	1	1
10 GS	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad		1		
11 GS	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad			1	
12 GS	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	4	1	1	
13 GS	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar			1	
14 GS	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad		1	1	1
15 GS	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	1	1	1	
16 GS	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	1	1		
17 GS	Mohammad Yar	Jala	2	1	1	
18 GS	Mala	Noora		1	1	
19 GS	Mohammad Aslam	Mala		1	1	
20 GS	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala				
21 GS	Rehmat Ali	Mala				1
22 GS	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Nosher				
23 GS	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat				
24 GS	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan				
25 GS	Dohla	Shabal				
<b>Total</b>			<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>

## 2.5 TEMPORARY LAR IMPACTS OF TRANSMISSION LINE

20. All the identified impacts at the grid station site are permanent and the construction of transmission line will however, causes temporary LAR impacts during the 3-tier process of TL construction: (i) construction of towers foundations, (ii) erection of towers, and (iii) stringing of conductor. Following temporary impacts have been identified during the census survey.

### 2.5.1 Damage to Standing Crops

- **Access Roads**

21. During the survey, it was revealed that land for access roads from main approach to tower site will be required with varied distances. A 5m<sup>2</sup> width will be sufficient for the movement of vehicles and machinery. The length of the access road will be 460m, on an average. Thus an area of about 40 kanals will be required for access roads.

- **Towers Construction**

22. The farmlands under and around towers perimeter will be affected temporarily causing loss of crops and trees during the 3-tier process of tower construction: (i) construction of foundations, (ii) erection of towers, and (iii) stringing of power cables. Thus, it will cause crop losses for three consecutive cropping seasons, namely: (i) 1<sup>st</sup> Season = Kharif/ summer (Rice, Sugarcane, Fodder & Millets crops); (ii) 2<sup>nd</sup> Season = Rabi/winter (Wheat & Fodder crops); and (iii) 3<sup>rd</sup> Season = Kharif/ summer (Rice, Sugarcane, Fodder & Millets crops). Accordingly, cash compensation will be paid to the AFs for the loss of their crops for three consecutive cropping seasons. The construction of one tower will occupy

225m<sup>2</sup> (15mX15m). Thus the area under and around the foundations of 16 towers works out to be about 6 kanals.

- **Stringing of Towers**

23. The sections of the transmission line in between the towers (TL Corridor) will cause loss of crops during the stringing activity. This last activity is usually carried out rapidly, one stretch at a time, and completed in one cropping season, for which one-crop compensation will be paid, the 3<sup>rd</sup> cropping season *Kharif/ summer (Rice, Sugarcane, Fodder & Millets crops)* as discussed in the above Para. An area of about 476 kanals will be affected during stringing activity. This area excludes 6 kanals that have already been accounted for under tower construction.

24. The transmission line will temporarily impact 503 kanals (63 acres) of land under different crops during its construction. A summary of the total affected cropped area due to transmission line construction is provided in **Table-2.5** and details are shown in **Annex-3**.

**Table 2.5: Summary of Temporarily Affected Cropped Area (TL)**

Sr. No.	Name of Activity	Temporary Affected Cropped Area (Kanals)			
		IN Line	OUT Line	IN+OUT	Total
1	Access Roads	11.85	27.66	-	<b>39.51</b>
2	Towers Construction	2.67	3.11	-	<b>5.78</b>
3	Stringing of Towers	141.60	148.18	167.94	<b>475.72</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>156.12</b>	<b>178.95</b>	<b>167.94</b>	<b>503.01</b>

## 2.6 INDIGENOUS & VULNERABLE PERSONS AND FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES

25. No indigenous persons were found in the proposed site for grid station and RoW of connecting transmission line. However, one female-headed HHs will be affected by the project.

## 2.7 NUMBER OF AFFECTED FAMILIES (AFS)

26. Number of affected families losing their 100% of cultivated land on permanent basis at the proposed grid station site works out to be 25. In the RoW of allied transmission line, no person will be losing the land on permanent basis. However, timber and fruit trees within the RoW of the transmission line will be affected. The number of affected owners on this account comes to 25 (9 owners of affected crops, 15 owners of affected crops plus trees and 01 owner of affected trees).

## 2.8 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND RELIGIOUS SITES

27. No archaeological, historical and religious sites were observed in the vicinity of proposed site for grid station and the RoW of the connecting transmission line.

## **2.9 INFRASTRUCTURE WITHIN ROW OF TRANSMISSION LINE**

28. No infrastructure like roads, telephone lines, bridges, railway tracks, highways, archaeological sites, etc. will be affected with the construction of grid station. The allied IN and OUT lines will pass over the existing 132 kV line owned and managed by the Faisalabad Electric Company (FESCO). The NTDC will approach the FESCO to obtain their approval for the crossing of TL. Any damage caused to the existing line will be paid to the FESCO on the agreed terms. Normally, where infrastructures like highways, railway tracks, telephone poles or other T/Ls are to be crossed, NTDC will achieve the minimum required clearance by adjusting the towers heights or locations, so as to cause least possible disturbance to the facilities.

## **2.10 SIGNIFICANCE OF IMPACTS**

29. A project's involuntary resettlement category is determined by the category of its most sensitive component in terms of involuntary resettlement impacts. The involuntary resettlement impacts of an ADB-supported project are considered significant if 200 or more persons will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating). The level of detail and comprehensiveness of the resettlement plan are commensurate with the significance of the potential impacts and risks.

The project will affect 25 land owning families with a total population of 117 persons. The survey has revealed that the extent of permanent land loss is 100% for almost all the AFs. All the AFs qualify for severe impacts allowance which will be paid equal to 6months of OPL of Rs. 15,000.

### 3 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

#### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

30. A survey in the Project corridor was carried out to develop a socio-economic baseline of the general population along the project corridor. The survey was conducted by a team of sociologists comprising male and female members. The total number of AFs comes to 25. As per ADB practice, 25% of the total village population and 100% of AFs have been taken using simple random technique as sample for the socioeconomic survey. Interviews were held with the heads of the AFs and the female members of the family at their residences to collect socioeconomic information of the affected population. A structured questionnaire was used for the survey. Apart from that, consultations with community people; data from Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Forest Department, District Population Census, Economic Survey of Pakistan and relevant websites was also collected.

##### 3.1.1 Population and Family Size

31. The total population of the sample study works out as 139 persons comprising 64 males and 75 females. The proportion of male and female works out as 46% and 54%, respectively. The average family size calculates to be **5.79** persons.

**Table 3.1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents DPs**

Gender	Adult	%	Children	%	Total
Male	35	44	29	49	64
Female	45	56	30	51	75
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139</b>

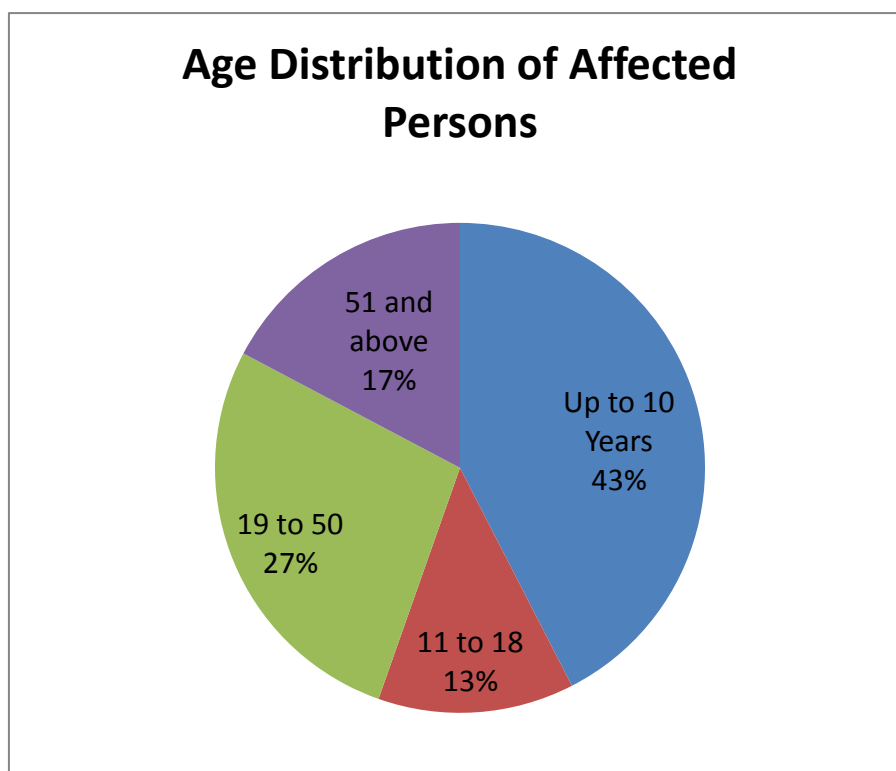
##### 3.1.2 Age Distribution

32. A majority of the DPs (55%) are within the age range up to 18 years. The economically age group within the age range of 19-50 years is 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the population which calculates 27%. This segment of the population is generally considered the bread earner of the household. Table 3.2 provides information about age distribution of the respondent DPs.

**Table 3.2: Age Distribution of Affected Persons**

Age Range (in years)	Affected Persons					%
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	
Up to 10	29	45	30	40	<b>59</b>	42.45
11 to 18	8	13	10	13	<b>18</b>	12.95
19 to 50	18	28	20	27	<b>38</b>	27.34
51 and above	9	14	15	20	<b>24</b>	17.27
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>		<b>75</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>



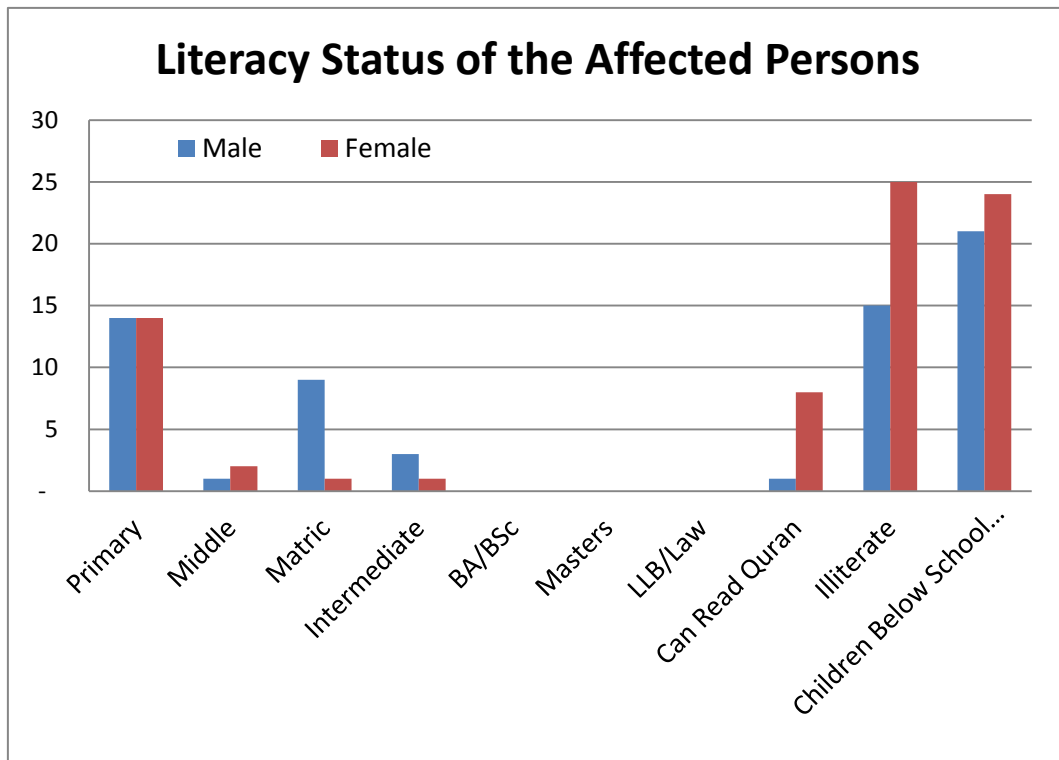


### 3.1.3 Education

33. Out of 139 persons, the number of literate persons comes to 54 (28 males, 26 females) which calculate to be 38.85% of the total population. Out of the total literate, the percentage of persons having primary level education was 21.1%. The respondents with middle level and matriculate level education were 2.2% and 7.2%, respectively. The population having education above matriculation level worked out as 2.9%. These mainly consist of respondents possessing Intermediate level education. The Information in respect of literacy levels of the sample population is furnished in Table 3.3.

**Table 3.3: Literacy Status of the Affected Persons**

Education Level	Male	%	Female	%	Total	%
Primary	14	22	14	19	<b>28</b>	20.1
Middle	1	2	2	3	<b>3</b>	2.2
Matric	9	14	1	1	<b>10</b>	7.2
Intermediate	3	5	1	1	<b>4</b>	2.9
BA/BSc	-	-	-	-	-	-
Masters	-	-	-	-	-	-
LLB/Law	-	-	-	-	-	-
Can Read Quran	1	2	8	11	<b>9</b>	6.5
Illiterate	15	23	25	33	<b>40</b>	28.8
Children Below School Age	21	33	24	32	<b>45</b>	32.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100.0</b>

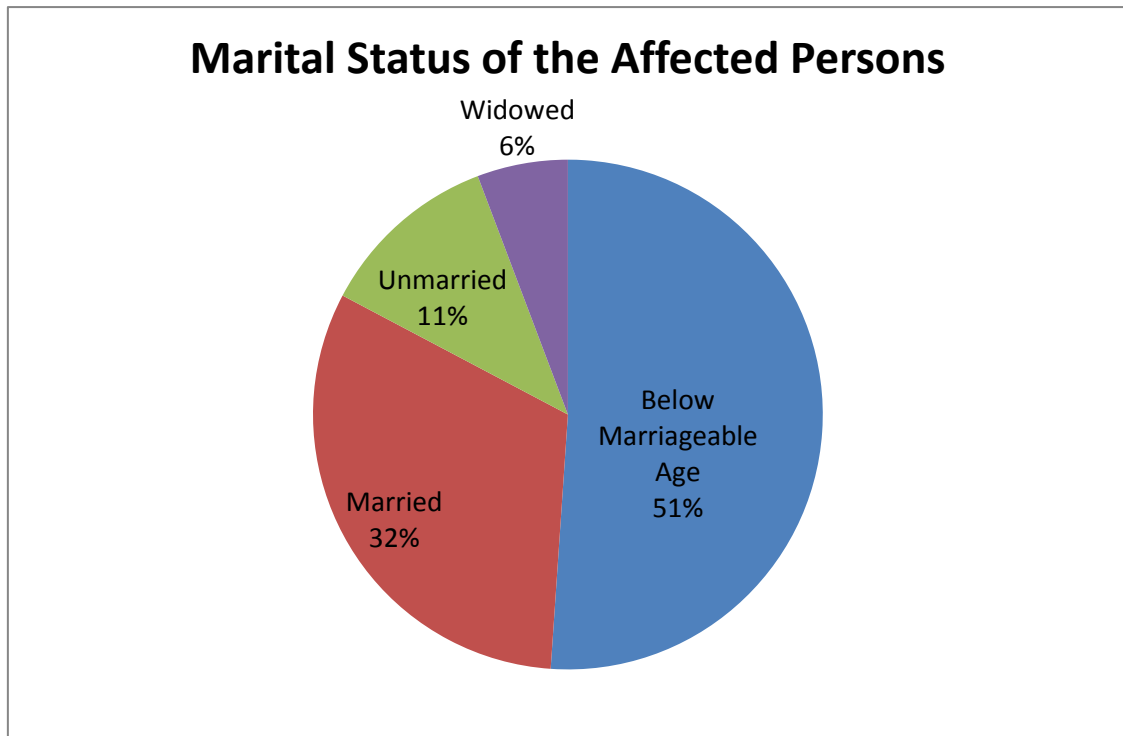


### 3.1.4 Marital Status

34. Total population of sample DPs works out to be 139 persons. Of these, 71(51%) are in the age range of <10 years to <18 years. According to data provided in Table 3.3, about 35% of adult males and 29% of females are married. On overall basis, about 32% of the population is married.

**Table 3.4: Marital Status of the Affected Persons**

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Below Marriageable Age	34	54	37	49	71	51
Married	22	35	22	29	44	32
Unmarried	6	10	10	13	16	12
Widowed	1	2	7	9	8	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>



### 3.1.5 Family Structure and Composition

35. The number of family members ranges from 2 persons per family to 14 persons per family, as provided in Table 3.5. The average family size works out to be 4.68 persons.

**Table 3.5: Family Composition**

Maximum Number of People in Sample Households	11
Minimum Number of People in Sample Households	2
Average Number of People in Sample Households	<b>5.79</b>

### 3.1.6 Ethnic Characteristics and Religion

36. The survey has revealed that of the sample DPs population relate to Jat caste with two major sub-castes as Haral and Lali. About 96 of the DPs losing their land are Haral. There is no vulnerable ethnic group found and all the households can be termed as mainstream population. No households of indigenous characteristic were observed among the DPs. Punjabi is the main languages of the people of area. Urdu is also spoken and understood by the people.

37. According to findings of the survey, 100 % of the respondent families were found to be followers of Islam.

### 3.1.7 Characteristics of the Family Heads

38. Regarding age distribution, majority of the family heads was in active age group, as shown in Table 3.6.

**Table 3.6: Distribution of Family Heads According to Age**

Age of Family Head (Years)	Affected Families	
	No.	Percentage
Below 30	3	12.50
31 to 45	6	25.00
46 to 60	10	41.67
61 and Above	5	20.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

39. As far as the education levels are concerned, about 63% of the heads of affected families are illiterate. About 25% of the family heads possess education up to matriculation level. Information provided in Table 3.7 shows that majority of the family heads are educated.

**Table 3.7: Education Level of Family Heads**

Education Status of Family Head	Details	
	No.	Percentage
Can Read Quran	3	12.50
Primary	1	4.16
Middle	1	4.16
Matric	4	16.67
Illiterate	15	62.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.2 OCCUPATIONS, INCOME AND VULNERABILITY STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS

#### 3.2.1 Occupational Status

40. The survey has revealed that out of 24 AFs, 21% solely rely on agriculture whereas 75% of the AFs practice agriculture plus livestock as their profession. Only 4% (one female headed household) is running her HH economy through livestock keeping.

41. The land of affected families is being acquired through land acquisition act and rates of land have been finalized by consultation with APs. As, almost all the APs depend on land/agriculture for livelihood requirements, therefore they will buy alternate land will continue their profession on new land.

42. The 78% of the total population are non-earning. Among these, 02% are unemployed, 10% are students and 24% are household women with no outside economic

activity. The remaining 42% are Children. The occupational status of the respondents is provided in Table 3.8.

**Table 3.8: Occupational Status of the Respondents**

Sr. No.	Profession	Number	%
1	Agriculturalist	5	3.60
2	Agriculturalist & Livestock	18	12.95
3	Labor	5	3.60
4	Livestock Keeping	2	1.44
5	Livestock Keeping (Female)	1	0.72
6	Housewife	26	18.71
7	Housemaid	7	5.04
8	Student	13	9.35
11	Unemployed	3	2.16
12	Children	59	42.45
<b>Total</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.2.2 Income Status

43. The income status of the respondent households on per capita basis is provided in Table 3.9.

**Table 3.9: Professions and Income Status of the Respondents**

Sr. No	Profession	Number of Persons	Income of the Family Head (Rs.) /Year	Income Support by Family Member (Rs.) /Year	Total Annual Income (Rs.) /Year
1	Agriculturalist	5	884,000	-	884,000
2	Agriculturalist & Livestock	18	1,562,800	2,676,000	4,238,800
3	Labor	5	-	255,000	255,000
4	Livestock Keeping	2	-	170,000	170,000
5	Livestock Keeping (Female)	1	100,000	-	100,000
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>2,546,800</b>	<b>3,101,000</b>	<b>5,647,800</b>
<b>Income Analysis</b>					
Total Affected Families					24
Average Family Size (No.)					5.79
Av. Annual Income Per Family (Rs.)					235,325
Av. Annual Income Per Capita (Rs.)					40,643
Av. Monthly Income Per Capita (Rs.)					3,387

44. The table indicates that average per capita monthly income of the AFs calculates to Rs. 3387. The income was related to the Official Poverty Line (OPL). The OPL of Rs. 879 per capita / month were estimated by the government in 2004–2005 (Pakistan Economic Survey, 2005–06, Table 41). The latest estimate of inflation–adjusted poverty line per capita per month comes to Rs. 1771.40 or Rs.59 per day in 2014-15. The analysis indicates that income of the AFs is higher than the OPL. The average daily per capita income is also

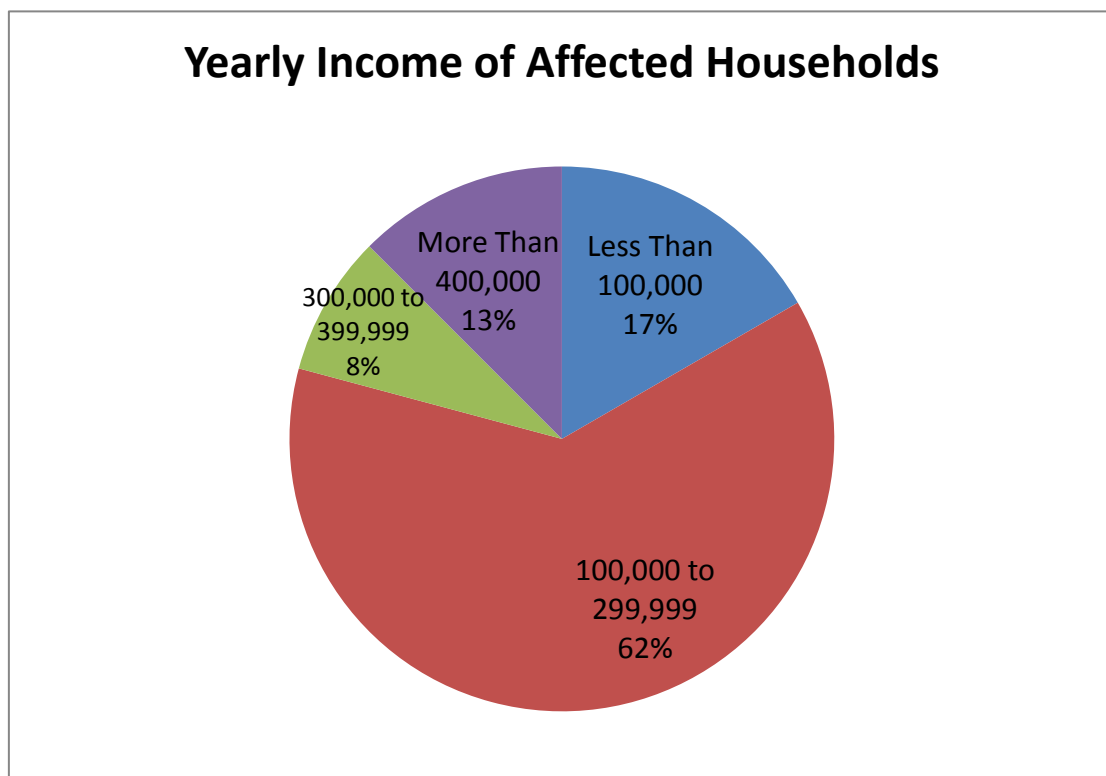
higher than the assumed international poverty line of \$1.25 per capita per day. It is hoped that the provision of timely compensation of their affected land and other assets at replacement costs principle will help in their resettlement at some other location. The project activities in the area will also help in generating enhanced employment opportunities, particularly for the un-skilled workers in its construction stage, thus making positive impacts on the incomes of the people of the area.

### 3.2.3 Income Distribution and Vulnerability Status

45. The OPL for an average household in the grid station impacted area works out to be Rs. 123,077 (1771.40x5.79x12). The income distribution analysis reveals about 17% of the AFs are vulnerable. The remaining 83% HHs have income greater than the OPL. Among these, about 63% may be categorized as quasi non-poor, about 8% as non-poor and about 13% as rich. The income levels of the respondent households are shown in Table 3.10.

**Table 3.10: Yearly Income of Affected Households**

Range of Income (Rs.)	Affected Families	
	No.	Percentage
Less Than 100,000	4	16.67
100,000 to 299,999	15	62.50
300,000 to 399,999	2	8.33
More Than 400,000	3	12.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100</b>

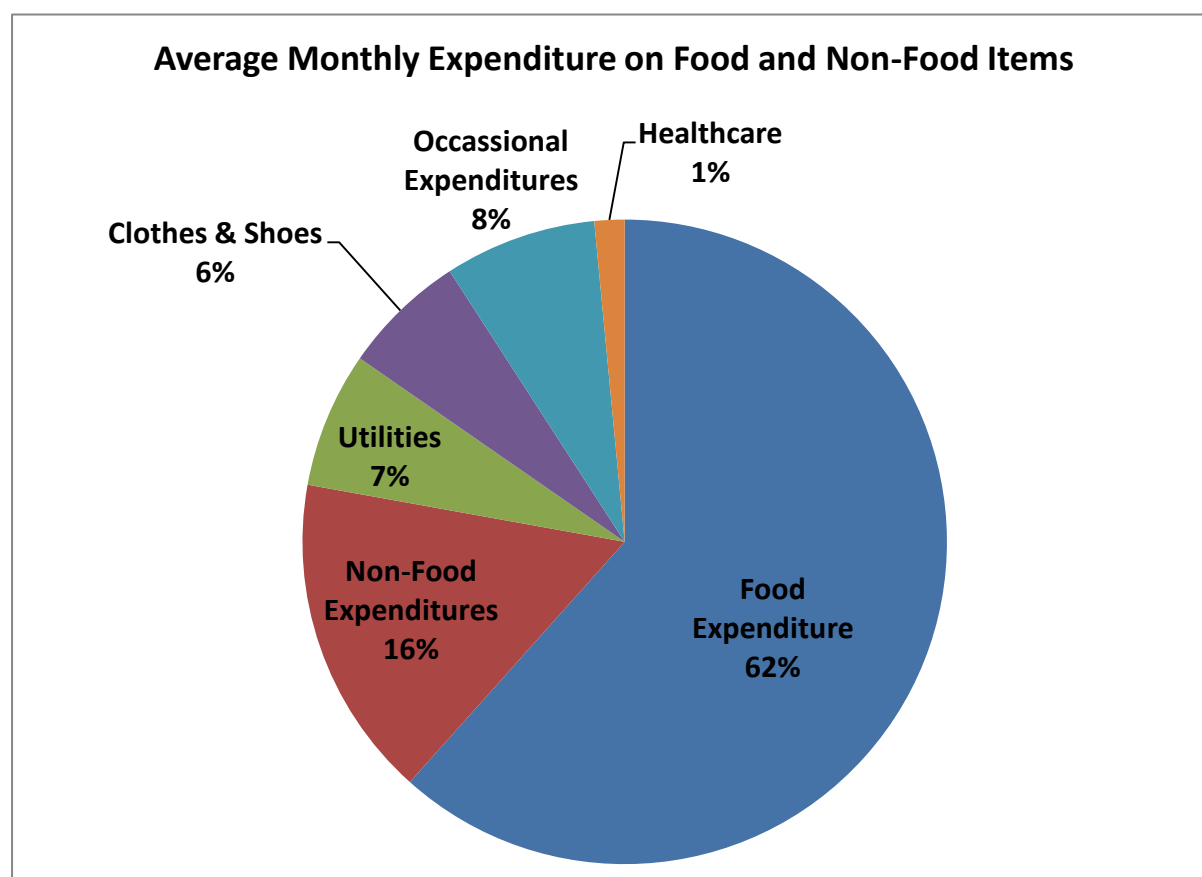


### 3.2.4 Expenditure Pattern of the AFs

46. The baseline information relating to the family expenditure pattern in respect of affected sample population is shown in Table 3.11

**Table 3.11: Average Monthly Expenditure of the AFs (Rs.)**

Expenditures	Total Monthly	Total Annual	%
Food Expenditure	9,563.33	114,760.00	<b>61.61</b>
Non-Food Expenditures	2,518.21	30,218.50	<b>16.22</b>
Utilities	1,056.25	12,675.00	<b>6.81</b>
Clothes & Shoes	139,000.00	11,583.33	<b>6.22</b>
Occasional Expenditures	170,500.00	14,208.33	<b>7.63</b>
Healthcare	33,750.00	2,812.50	<b>1.51</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>356,387.79</b>	<b>186,257.67</b>	<b>100.00</b>



47. The data indicates that the expenditure on food and non-food items comes to about 77.83% whereas the expenses on utilities amount to 7.2% of the total household expenditure. The expenses on health care amounts to 1.66%. The average annual family expenses of Rs.186, 257 come to 79% of the average annual income of Rs.235, 323.

### 3.3 STANDARD OF LIVING INDICATORS

#### 3.3.1 Housing

48. The information in respect of housing conditions indicates that the majority of the houses (91.67%) are built with bricks and cement. About 75% of the houses have less than 4 rooms while the houses having 4 to 6 rooms are 25%. There is no house having more than 6 rooms. Table 3.12 provides information about the housing of the DPs in terms of the construction type of their houses, number of rooms, type of materials used, and availability of electricity.

**Table 3.12: Detail about Housing Types**

<b>Type of Structure</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Made with Mud	-	-
Made with Mud & Bricks	2.00	8.33
Made with Cement & Bricks	22.00	91.67
Made with Concrete	-	-
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	100.00
<b><u>Living Rooms</u></b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Less Than 4	18.00	75.00
4 to 6	6.00	25.00
More Than 6	-	-
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	100.00
Made with Mud	-	-
Made with Mud & Bricks	2.00	8.33
Made with Cement & Bricks	22.00	91.67
Made with Concrete	-	-
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	100.00
<b><u>Animal Sheds</u></b>		
Made with Mud	5.00	20.83
Made with Mud & Bricks	17.00	70.83
Made with Cement & Bricks	-	-
Made with Concrete	-	-
No Animal Shed	2.00	8.33
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	100.00
<b><u>Kitchens</u></b>		
Made with Mud	3.00	12.50
Made with Mud & Bricks	7.00	29.17
Made with Cement & Bricks	12.00	50.00
Made with Concrete	-	-
No Kitchen	2.00	8.33
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	100.00
<b><u>Bathroom</u></b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Made with Mud	-	-
Made with Mud & Bricks	3.00	12.50
Made with Cement & Bricks	18.00	75.00
Made with Concrete	-	-
No Bathroom	3.00	12.50
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	100.00
<b><u>Latrine</u></b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>
Flush	18.00	75.00



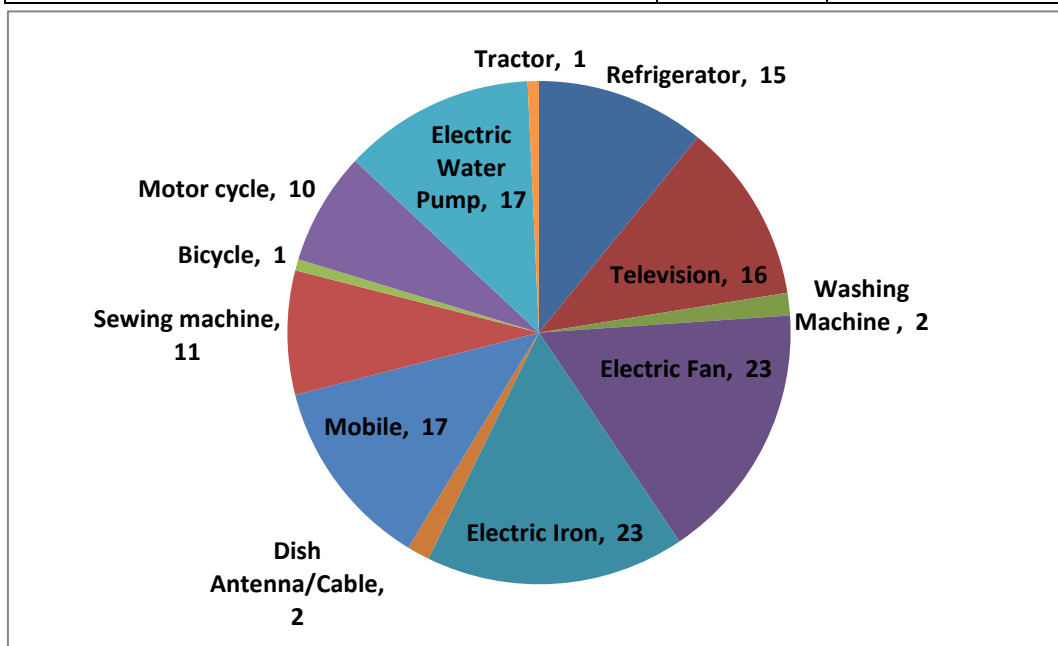
Type of Structure	No.	%
Open	6.00	25.00
No Latrine	-	-
<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>24.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 3.3.2 Possession of Household Items

49. The information on the possession of electronics and other household items by the families was collected to estimate their lifestyle with regard to present-day technological advancement in household goods. The survey has revealed that the people of project area tend to enjoy the modern day life. It is very much reflective from the possession of household items analysis. The firm supply of electricity and improvement in the electricity distribution system will make positive impacts on the socio-economic behaviors of the people of area with respect to personal attitudes, economic efficiency and acceptance of developmental activities. The data in respect of possession of household items is provided in Table 3.13.

**Table 3.13: Possession of Household Items**

Items	No.	%
Refrigerator	15	62.50
Television	16	66.67
Washing Machine	2	8.33
Electric Fan	23	95.83
Electric Iron	23	95.83
Dish Antenna	2	8.33
Mobile	17	70.83
Sewing machine	11	45.83
Bicycle	1	4.17
Motor cycle	10	41.67
Electric Water Pump	17	70.83
Tractor	1	4.17

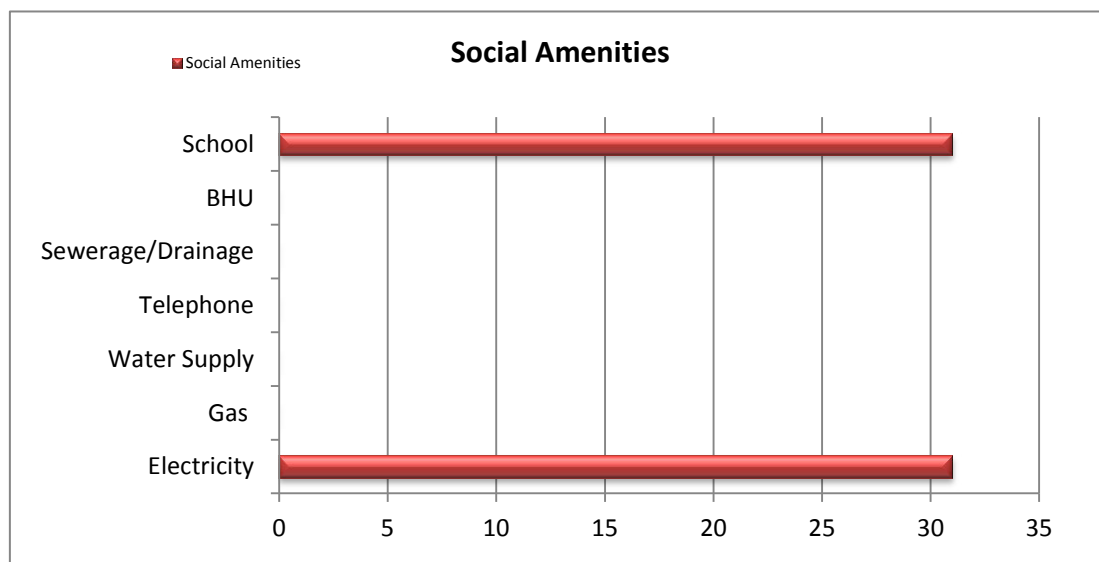


### 3.3.3 Available Social Amenities in the Project Area

50. The results of the socioeconomic survey reveal that Electricity and Education was available according to about 100% of the respondents. Availability of other amenities such as gas, water supply, telephone, sewerage/ drainage and health care facilities (Basic Health Units) was not reported by any of the respondents. The information in respect of access to social amenities and their quality of services is given in Table 3.14.

**Table 3.14: Available Social Amenities in the Project Area**

Social Amenities	Yes	%	No	%
Electricity	24	100	-	0
Gas	-	0	24	100
Water Supply	-	0	24	100
Telephone	-	0	24	100
Sewerage/Drainage	-	0	24	100
BHU	-	0	24	100
School	24	100	-	0



### 3.4 GENDER IMPACTS

51. The female population in Pakistan according to the 1998, Census, is around 48 %. In view of these facts, the gender issues assume special focus and need to be properly addressed and evaluated. The results of the survey have shown that women are an integral part of the socio-economic life of the rural economy as shown in Table 3.12. Women of the area took active part in household activities (like food cooking, washing of clothes, carrying of fodder for livestock and potable water for human consumption, etc.), child caring and meeting with social obligations. The data indicates that as far as participation in carrying out different activities is concerned, they share the males in every household and field activity. However, they are not considered by the males in making the decisions about various socio-economic matters, particularly relating to activities which require interaction with others such as decisions about children education, farm business, sale & purchase of livestock or property, etc. The male respondents were of the view about this attitude that traditionally

they have been undertaking such responsibilities and they do not think that the females have much exposure and courage to decide upon such matters. This is source of social stress for the women.

### 3.5 WOMEN ROLE IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

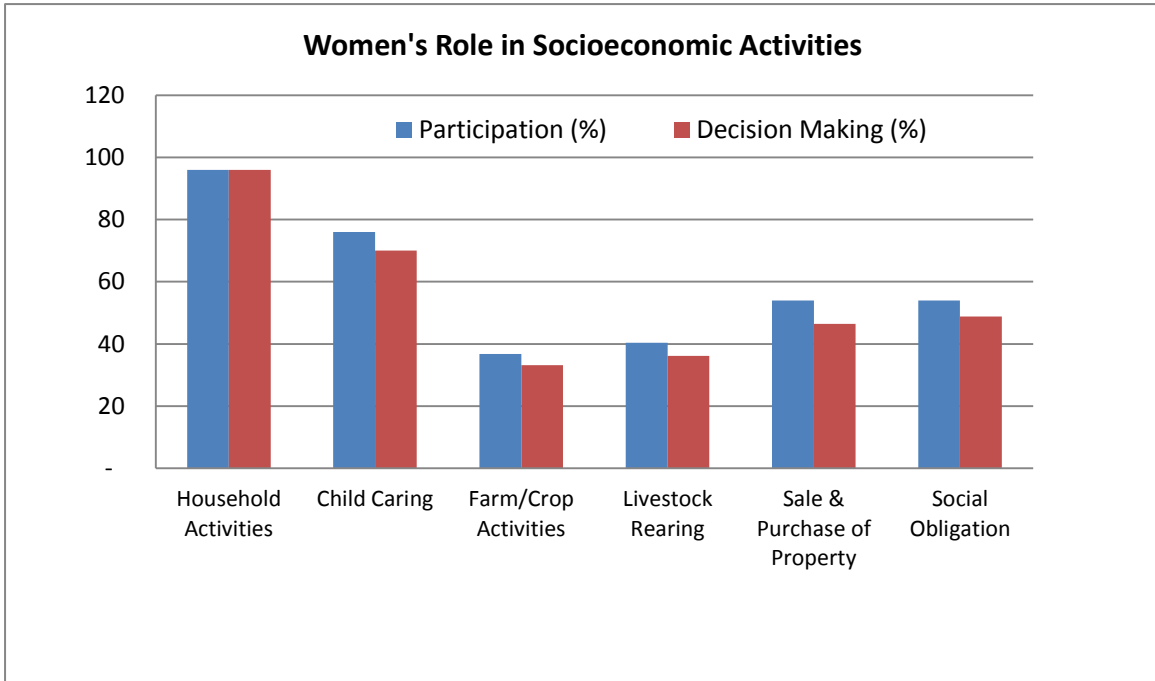
52. The survey has revealed that participation rate of women in various socio-economic activities in the project corridor is generally high, about 96% in case of household activities. For child caring, their participation rate was 76%. Their participation rate on at the farm activities and livestock rearing is low. Their participation rate in case of property matters and social obligations stood at equal strength, i.e. 54% each. The women of the area have no role in the local representation and political matters.

53. As far as decision making for different activities is concerned, their involvement in case of household matters was the highest, about 96% and in case of child caring was 70%. For other matters, the involvement of the women was between these two limits. Information in respect of women participation and decision making in the routine socio-economic life is presented in Table 3.15.

54. During construction stage, the mobility of women of project area could be restricted due to movement of labor force. To address these issues, appropriate measures (restriction of labor movement in populated area, restriction to labor for use of local water/other resources) are always made part of contract document for the contractor.

**Table 3.15: Women Role in Socio-economic Activities**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Participation (%)</b>	<b>Decision Making (%)</b>
Household Activities	96	96
Child Caring	76	70
Farm/Crop Activities	37	33
Livestock Rearing	40	36
Sale & Purchase of Property	54	46
Social Obligation	54	49
Local representation (Councilor/political gathering)	-	-



## 4 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

### 4.1 TELEGRAPH ACT (TA), 1885

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

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

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

### 4.2 LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894

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

59. The various sections relating to the land acquisition are briefly discussed.

- Section 4 refers to the publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey. The Section 5 relates to the formal notification of land for a public purpose and

5 (a) covers the need for inquiry. Section 6 refers to the Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.

- Section 7 indicates that the Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order for the acquisition of land. The LAC has then to direct that the land required to be physically marked out measured and planned under Section 8.
- Section 9 allows the LAC to give notice to all APs that the Government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time, while the Section-10 delegates power to the LAC to record statements of APs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
- Section 11 enables the Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation and the LAC has made an award under Section 11, LAC will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances. The section 18 reveals that in case of dissatisfaction with the award, APs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision.
- Section 17/4/6 is about emergency land acquisition which will not be applied in any ADB funded NTDC projects.
- Section 23 refers to the award of compensation for the owners for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes, while the Section-28 relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
- Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
- Section 35 refers to the temporary occupation of arable or waste land subject to the provision of Part VII of the Act. The provincial government may direct the Collector to procure the occupation and use of the same for such term as it shall think fit, not exceeding three years from the commencement of such occupation.
- Section 36 provides the information relating to the power to entre and take possession, and compensation on restoration. On the payment of such compensation, or on executing such agreement or on making a reference under Section 35, the Collector may entre upon and take possession of the land, and use or permit the use thereof in accordance with the terms of the said notice.

### **4.3 ADB'S POLICY AND RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES**

60. The policy principles and objectives are discussed below with the key principles. When land other than government owned land is to be acquired then a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) is required. In cases, where just unused government land needs to be acquired then a LARDDP is required. The Objective of IR Safeguard<sup>3</sup> is to

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<sup>3</sup>. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards (ADB Safeguard Policy statement, 2009).

avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring sub-project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-sub-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

61. The major Policy Principles are briefly discussed as under:

1. Screen the sub-project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
2. Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options; and also pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups<sup>4</sup>, especially those below the poverty line. Specific safeguards cover Indigenous People, including those without statutory title to land, including those having communal rights. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns.
3. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based, and where it is possible to give cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where these are possible.
4. Provide physically and economically displaced persons, with needed assistance, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of sub-project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
5. Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
6. Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land

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<sup>4</sup>These include the landless, the elderly, women and children.

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.

7. 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.
8. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
9. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before sub-project appraisal, in an accessible place a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons.
10. Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development sub-project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of sub-project's costs and benefits. For a sub-project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the sub-project as a stand-alone operation.
11. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout sub-project implementation.
12. 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 the resettlement monitoring.
13. Disclose monitoring reports.

#### 4.4 COMPARISON OF LAA AND ADB POLICY PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

62. The review of land acquisition act and ADB policy principles has been done to identify the differences and gaps between the ADB assessment procedures and the requirements of the government of Pakistan.

##### Comparison of Pakistan's Acts<sup>5</sup> and ADB SPS

Telegraph Act (1885) & Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (1894)	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
<p><b>Telegraph Act (1885)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Telegraph act (TA) provides that land for tower construction or under a transmission, line is not to be acquired or compensated as long as the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. Under the TA therefore only temporary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated. As urban/ residential-commercial land is affected both if a tower provides clearance and not, the TA provisions have been modified for this sub-project, so as to address damages that a tower causes to plots with real estate value. For</li> </ul>

<sup>5</sup>Telegraph Act, 1885 & LAA 1894



<b>Telegraph Act (1885)&amp; Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (1894)</b>	<b>ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)</b>
<p>impacts on crops are compensated.</p>	<p>this sub-project urban and commercial or residential plots whether urban or rural will be fully acquired and compensated at market rates. The same will happen in case of rural/agricultural land, when the land under a tower is no longer usable or access of it is restricted.</p>
<p><b>LAA 1894</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation. Requires equal treatment of those without clear land titles (e.g., squatters or other informal settlers) in terms of their entitlements for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only registered landowners, sharecroppers and leaseholders are eligible for compensation of crop losses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop compensation is to be provided irrespective of the land registration status of the affected farmers/share croppers. Crops for two seasons Rabi (winter) and Kharif (summer) for full one year are to be compensated based on existing market rates and average farm produce per unit area.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree losses are compensated based on outdated officially fixed rates by the relevant forest and agriculture departments.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tree losses are to be compensated according to market rates based on productive age or wood volume, depending on tree type. All the removed trees will remain the property of the owner for them to salvage.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land valuation is based on the median registered land transfer rate over the 3 years prior to Section 4 of the LAA being invoked. 15% compulsory acquisition charges are paid over and above the assessed compensation. However, recent practice is that prices based on the average over the last one year prior to acquisition commencing is applied.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The valuation of structures is based on official rates, with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure and also 15% of the value of salvaged materials,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The valuation of built-up structures is based on current market value but with consideration of the cost of new construction of the structure, with no deduction for depreciation. The APs can salvage any of their material free of cost and irrespective of compensation payments having been paid.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decisions regarding land acquisition and the amounts of compensation to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in accessible places so that the people affected are well informed,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information related to the quantification and valuation of land, structures, other immovable assets, entitlements and amounts of compensation and financial Assistance is to be disclosed to the displaced persons prior to sub-project appraisal period. This is to ensure that stakeholders are treated in a fair, transparent and efficient manner.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is no provisions for income and livelihood Rehabilitation measures. There are also no</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ADB policy requires rehabilitation for lost income and special AP expenses during the</li> </ul>

<b>Telegraph Act (1885)&amp; Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (1894)</b>	<b>ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)</b>
special allowances for vulnerable displaced persons including vulnerable groups such as women headed households. There are no requirements to assess opportunities for benefit sharing.	relocation process. There are also provisions to be made for transitional period costs, and livelihood restoration. Particular attention must be paid to the poor and vulnerable groups, including women. A guiding principle is that APs should at least be able to reach a defined minimum livelihood standard. In rural areas, APs should be provided with legal access to replacement land and resources to the defined minimum livelihood level. In urban areas, provision should be made for appropriate income sources and the legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and disclose resettlement plans (RPs) - there is no law or policy that requires preparation of RPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resettlement plans are prepared in English and disclosed to the displaced peoples in local language (Urdu).</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grievance redress is established through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide a continuous mechanisms/ set-up that are accessible locally and available throughout sub-project implementation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only compensation is paid but not resettlement allowances, there is no mechanism to ensure payment is made before displacement.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All compensation and allowances to be paid prior to physical or economic dislocation.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No requirements to prepare and disclose monitoring reports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare and disclose monitoring reports.</li> </ul>

#### 4.5 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN PAKISTAN'S ACTS AND ADB SPS

63. To reconcile the differences between the LAA (1894), Telegraph Act 1885 and ADB policy, the NTDC (EA) has prepared this LARP, ensuring that compensation to be provided at replacement cost basis for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one could be worsen-off because of the sub-project. The provision of subsidies or allowances will also need to be given for affected families (AFs) that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

64. In this context, the following are the ADB Safeguard principles to reconcile the differences:

- i). the need to screen the sub-project early on in the planning stage
- ii). carry out meaningful consultations
- iii). at the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the sub-project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups
- iv). prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid
- v). provide affected people with adequate assistance
- vi). ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working and eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets; and
- vii). Disclose all reports.

#### **4.6 LEGISLATION RELEVANT TO LAND CLASSIFICATION**

65. In terms of implementation of this LARP, identifying the type of land affected will be an important step in determining eligibility for compensation for land. Jurisdiction rather than use classifies land. Rural land includes irrigated land and un-irrigated land and is governed by the Land Revenue Act (1967) which must be read in conjunction with the LAA 1894 and other legislation that may apply, including the Punjab Alienation of Land Act (1900), Colonization of Government Lands Act (1912) and the various Land Reform Regulations. Rural land falls under the jurisdiction of revenue districts.

66. Land, other than rural land, is urban and including all permutations there-under such as residential, commercial, built upon and buildable, and is governed by various regulations and ordinances including the People's Local Government Ordinance (1972) for each province, Cantonments Act (1924), and Land Control Act (1952). Urban land falls under the jurisdiction of Municipal and Local Government Authorities.

67. While there are broad definitions of rural and urban land in the People's Local Government Ordinances, such classifications are not immutable and have been, and are, changed by the Collector of Revenues and provincial governments over time. In general, it is either the People's Local Government Ordinances or the Land Revenue Act that determines the classification of land, however there are some cases where both applies and other cases where different legislation altogether can indicate jurisdiction and classification over land. Hence there is neither a universal classification nor legislation pertaining to the land that will be potentially affected under the sub-project.

68. Therefore, during the field survey for the preparation of this LARP, the identification of land ownership was done with the assistance of local people/ Number Dar/ Patwari.

## 5 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE

### 5.1 STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIONS

69. There are two types of stakeholders, i.e. primary and secondary stakeholders. The primary stakeholders are the initial stakeholders, such as affected persons, general public including women resided in villages in the vicinity of the sub-project area.

70. Accordingly, the consultations were made with all primary stakeholders for sharing the information regarding the sub-project components, i.e. construction of new grid station, spotting of towers and installation of transmission line and community feedback regarding the project.

71. However, the consultative meetings were also held with the secondary stakeholders including the officials/ staff involved in planning & design, and management.

72. A list of consultative meetings with officials is presented in Table 5.1.

**Table 5.1: List of Officials Consulted**

Sr. No.	Date	Venue of Meeting	Name of Participants	Designation
1	12-09-2016	220 kV Lalian Grid Station	Ilyas Bashir	D. F. O Forest Deptt
2	12-09-2016	220 kV Lalian Grid Station	Riaz Ahmed	Clerk D. F. O Forest Deptt
3	12-09-2016	S&I Wing, NTDC	Muhammad Farooq	S.D. O NTDC
4	13-09-2016	S&I Wing, NTDC	Zulfiqar Ahmed	Naib Tehsildar NTDC
5	13-09-2016	S&I Wing, NTDC	Muhammad Zahid	Patwari revenue
6	13-09-2016	S&I Wing, NTDC	Ilyas Bashir	D. F. O Forest Deptt

### 5.2 PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

73. Three consultations were made with the affectees and other local community to share the information about the sub-project and record their concerns/ feedback associated with this sub-project. In this context, the APs shared their point of view regarding payment on the loss of their crops and trees, as most the local people had their concerns regarding true assessment of compensation.

74. List of public consultations carried out in the villages located along the T/L route alignment of the proposed sub-project is given in Table 5.2 as follow.

**Table 5.2: List of Public Consultations along the T/L Route Alignment**

Date	Venue/ Location	No. of Participants			Views/ Concerns Expressed	Proposed Measure
		M	F	Total		
12-09-2016	Village Kot Ismail Mouza Chak Bahadur	1 9	3	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Our only source of livelihood is from our land so we would prefer that the department provide us land in lieu of our land.</li> <li>(ii) We have nowhere else to relocate to.</li> <li>(iii) People in our surrounding areas have more land, purchase from them</li> <li>(iv) We would prefer that the department try to acquire land from the Forest department.</li> <li>(v) The compensation for Land Acquisition should be fair, in accordance with the prevailing land rates.</li> <li>(vi) There should be suitable compensation according to the current market rates, so that we might be able to relocate to a different place.</li> </ul>	<p>Initially, the site was identified on forest land, but due to legal bindings, the Punjab Government denied to provide the forest land. Due to these reasons, NTDC has to acquire land from private owners.</p> <p>The compensation to APs will be at full replacement cost and no deductions or fees will be applied. In addition 15% CAS will also be provided to APs.</p>
12-09-2016	Village Kot Ismail Mouza Chak Bahadur	1 2	2	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Our land is on main road near the main city Lalian, so our land should be assessed keeping in view this aspect.</li> <li>(ii) Proper Compensation Package for the assets: The compensation for Land Acquisition should be fair, in accordance with the prevailing land rates.</li> <li>(iii) While the project is welcome, but there are reservations regarding the compensation package</li> <li>(iv) The Price rate of land should be high because of its proximity to the main road</li> </ul>	<p>The rates are based on current market rate and APs will be able to replace or buy alternate land with compensation which is at full replacement cost. They will be able to continue farming on alternate land. Transparency in compensation payment mechanism will be ensured by making payment through cross cheques in the name of direct AP.</p>
13-09-2016	Village New Sagrewal a	1 4	2	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) With the Installation of this project, there would be a relief in power shortage.</li> <li>ii) Installation of grid, the cost of land will be increase.</li> <li>iii) People can get benefit financially from this, because they can get Job</li> <li>iv) Affected people should be compensated at replacement cost. With the reward of land, people would be demand Sui gas and more facilities.</li> </ul>	<p>Every damage to land/trees/crops/structure will be compensated to the satisfaction of affected person.</p>
13-09-2016	Village Basra	7	0	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Passing of transmission line which would damage the trees, should be compensated</li> </ul>	<p>For the loss of trees/crops due to transmission line construction, NTDC will pay compensation to APs in</p>

	Mouza Kewan wala				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii) The risk that the project might cause residence problem for the locals.</li> <li>iii) Transmission line related safety measures, the compensation package should be given</li> <li>iv) safety measures against accidents</li> <li>v) Reservations concerning loss of crops and livelihood.</li> </ul>	three stages i.e. foundation stage, election stage and stringing stage. All the access route damages will also be compensated accordingly.
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>59</b>		

### 5.3 CONCERNS REGARDING THE SUB-PROJECT

75. During the field survey, people were asked about their views regarding the proposed sub-project. In general, local community has positive attitude towards this proposed sub-project that this will help to improve the electricity supply situation in the area. However, they were very much concerned about the acquisition of their entire land for the grid station and expressed they did not know that whether the compensation of land will be enough to enable them to purchase similar type of cultivated land in the area. They further expressed that settlement of families and the livelihood at some other place is a difficult task and may take one year or more to establish.

76. The rates of land for this grid station site were finalized after consultation with APs and the compensation amount is sufficient (PKR 1,200,000+15% CAS) for them to buy alternate land and continue their livelihood activities (i.e. agriculture, livestock etc.). The compensation payment system is transparent and adequate as the payment is done through cross cheques to be made by board of revenue in the name of respective AP.

#### 5.3.1 Consultations with APs

77. Based on the consultations with the affected persons and general public, the following major concerns/ feedback were highlighted:

- ❖ Compensation on the loss of crops and trees should be at replacement cost principle and paid before to start the construction activities.
- ❖ Instead of cash payment of land, land of the same quality should be provided to them.
- ❖ NTDC should provide free electricity to the affectees for their home and tubewells for a period of 5 years.
- ❖ About three-fourth of the total required unskilled/ semi-skilled labor should be taken from the local population. This opportunity will help to increase their household income of local population of the project area.
- ❖ In some cases, local women are working in agriculture fields, so that their routine activities should not be disturbed due to the construction activities.
- ❖ RoW clearance for insulation of towers and transmission line should be minimum at the best possible extent.

#### 5.3.2 Information Disclosure

78. This LARP in English is to be disclosed on the ADB website, while the one in local language (*Urdu*) will be disclosed in the EA website and in local administrative offices. A summary pamphlet of the LARP in English is included in the Annex-A of the LARP and that a copy of its version in local language will be sent to all DPs. Disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.

79. Furthermore, this LARP will also be disclosed in local language to the DPs and some other key local persons resided in the vicinity sub-project area, so that each DP could be able to understand the sub-project activities, i.e. the sub-project, cut-off date, eligibility for entitlement of compensation, methods of measurement, price assessment & valuation of losses, payment of compensation, community complaints redress system, budget and monitoring & evaluation.

80. The PIU will keep the DPs informed about the impacts and entitlement of compensation and facilitate in addressing grievance (s) of the DPs as well as local community members.

81. A copy of the information brochure will also be placed at PIU at field level and in PMU at sub-project level for ready reference.

#### **5.4 INFORMATION BROCHURE**

82. During the field survey, draft information brochure (draft) was disclosed to the DPs. A summary 'Pamphlet' of the LARP in English is included in **Annex-6** at the end of this document. A copy of its version in local language will be sent to all DPs as disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.



## 6 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

### 6.1 ELIGIBILITY

83. In accordance with the updated LARF, the affected persons will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

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

84. In accordance with the ADB SPS (2009) and this LARP, the compensation eligibility will be limited by a 'cut-off date' for the proposed sub-project on the day of the completion of the "census" survey for the impact assessment in order to avoid an influx of outsiders. Each affected person will be identified and issued with a household identification (*a card*) which confirms their presence on the site prior to the cut-off date. The cut-off date will be announced through the mass media (like pamphlets/ leaflets, newspaper). The affected persons who settled in the vicinity of the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

### 6.2 ENTITLEMENT FOR COMPENSATION

85. The following entitlements are applicable for affected persons losing land, structures, other assets and incurring income losses:

i) **Agricultural Land Impacts** will be compensated as follows:

**a) Permanent Losses:** legal/legalizable landowners (legalizable owners assessed by the DPAC include those who may have customary rights to their land which could be converted to statutory rights) are compensated either in cash at replacement cost plus a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) free of taxes and transfer costs;

or through land for land compensation mechanisms with plots comparable in area, productivity and location to the plots lost.

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

**(b) Temporary Land Loss:** legal/legalizable owners and tenants assessed by the DPAC or encroachers will receive cash compensation equal to the average market value of each lost harvest for the duration of the loss, and by the restoration of both, cultivable and uncultivable land, to pre-construction conditions. Through specification in the contract agreements, contractors will be required to carry out restoration works before handing land back to the original occupiers, or DPs will be provided with cash to rehabilitate the land.

**(c) Vulnerable Displaced Persons:** Vulnerable households, legal/legalizable owners, tenants or encroachers will be entitled to one vulnerable impact allowance equal to the market value of the harvest of the lost land for one year (summer and winter), in addition to the standard crop compensation.

Other options can be considered, including non-cash based livelihood support and employment, both temporary and permanent. Other additional income restoration measures can be considered based upon the findings of the Social Impact Analysis.

- ii) **Residential and Commercial Land** will be compensated at replacement value for each category of the DPs. Assessments will be conducted by the DPAC. In case a DP may not lose all of their residential and commercial land but it is significant enough to consider relocating. In such cases compensation may need to be made for all of their land even though not all of it needs to be acquired.

Residential and commercial land owners will be entitled to the following:

**a) Legal/legalizable owners** will be compensated by means of either cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost based on the market value of the lost land plus a 15% CAS, free of taxes and transfer costs; or in the form of replacement land of comparable value and location as the lost asset.

**(b) Renters** are compensated by means of cash compensation equivalent to three months of rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.

**(c) Encroachers/Squatters** are compensated through either a self-relocation allowance covering six months of income or the provision of a leased replacement plot in a public owned land area. They will be compensated for the loss of immovable assets, but not for the land that they occupy.

**iii) All other Assets and Incomes**

**a) Houses, buildings and structures** will be compensated for in cash at replacement cost plus 15% CAS. There will also be a 10% electrification allowance and the any transaction costs will be paid. Material that can be salvaged is allowed to be taken by the owner, even if compensation has been paid for them. For evaluation of replacement costs, a survey will be conducted to obtain the current prices for calculation of compensation.

**(b) Renters or leaseholders** of a house or structure are entitled to cash compensation equivalent to three months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period.

**(c) Crops** will be compensated for to owners, tenants and sharecroppers based on their agreed shares. The compensation will be the full market rate for one year of harvest including both Rabi and Kharif seasons.

**(d) Fruit** and other productive trees will be compensated for based on rates sufficient to cover income replacement for the time needed to re-grow a tree to the productivity of the one lost. Trees used as sources of timber will be compensated for based on the market value of the wood production, having taken due consideration of the future potential value.

**(e) Businesses** will be compensated for with cash compensation equal to six months of income for permanent business losses. For temporary losses, cash compensation equal to the period of the interruption of business will be paid up to a maximum of six months or covering the period of income loss based on construction activity.

**(f) Workers and employees** will be compensated with cash for lost wages during the period of business interruption, up to a maximum of three months or for the period of disruption.

**(g) Transitional Allowance** is to be paid for DPs who are forced to move from their property. The level of the assistance is to be adequate to cover transport costs and also special livelihood expenses for at least 6 month or based on the severity of impact as determined on a case by case basis and included in the LARP.

**(h) Community structures and public utilities**, including mosques and other religious sites, graveyards, schools, health centers, hospitals, roads, water supply and sewerage lines, will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to ensure their level of provision is, at a minimum, to the pre-sub-project situation.

**(i) Vulnerable people** are defined as households who have a per capita monthly income<sup>6</sup> of below Rs.15, 000 (OPL, MWR Punjab 2016) and those who are headed by a woman or a widow or identified as vulnerable through the SIA.

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<sup>6</sup>This figure is based on the provincial poverty line using the minimum wages that are fixed by the Government of the Punjab.

86. The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as below:

### Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers ( <i>registered or not</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees</li> </ul>
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	25 land owners farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or;</li> <li>Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost plus 15% CAS, based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers ( <i>registered or not</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or</li> <li>Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years). (</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss. (</li> </ul>
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Sharecroppers ( <i>registered or not</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or</li> <li>Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 months allowance (<i>at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month</i>)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (<i>Rs. 15,000</i>).</li> </ul>
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.</li> <li>In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access.</li> <li>All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.</li> </ul>
Trees	Trees affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.</li> <li>Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree.</li> </ul>
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the</li> </ul>

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
	employment		<p>period of business interruption, if loss is temporary.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (<i>at OPL level Rs. 15,000/ month Punjab Minimum Wage Rate 2016</i>).</li> </ul>
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of one time paid transport allowance of Rs. 20,000/= to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses equal to 6 months of OPL.</li> </ul>
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).</li> </ul>
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (<i>Rs. 15,000 at OPL Punjab Minimum Wage Rate 2016</i>) on account of livelihood restoration support.</li> <li>Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy</li> </ul>

## 7 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

87. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of LARP include NTDC (Executing Agency) and other line Departments, such as Revenue, Forest, Agriculture including Horticulture wing; Works & Services, Public Health Engineering, FESCO, and other concerned.

88. The PMU (NTDC) will be responsible for implementation of final LARP of 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and its associated transmission line. The GM Projects (PMU) through the Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC) will be responsible for the implementation of LARP in accordance with the procedures laid-down in this LARP and updated LARF and loan document.

### 7.1 NATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND DESPATCH COMPANY

89. The NTDC (Executing Agency) will be responsible for the project preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and coordination with line agencies. NTDC will perform its functions through the Project Management Unit. The PMU is headed by a General Manager (Projects), who will be responsible for general project execution through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level (District level), which will tasked with day to day project activities.

90. For updation, implementation and monitoring of LAR activities, the PMU (GM-Projects) will be facilitated by i) E&SIC at project level, ii) PIU at field level, iii) GRC at both field and project level to ensure timely implementation of LARP.

#### a) Environment and Social Impact Cell (E&SIC)

91. At project level, an E&SIC is already in place at PMU, NTDC, which needs to be strengthened by adding one position for data management/ MIS. Thus, the team composition of E&SIC includes:

i). Manager, E&SIC, NTDC	Focal Member
ii). Deputy Manager (Environment)	Member
iii). Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard)	Member
iv). Assistant Manager (Environment), NTDC	Member
v). Assistant Manager (MIS/ Data Management) <sup>7</sup>	Member
vi). Surveyor	Member

92. In addition to ToR, the E&SIC will have the following functions in this sub-project:

- i). The E&SIC will be responsible for the updation, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan through the assistance of PIU (Project Implementation Unit at field (Lillian). The E&SIC will have regular monthly meetings to review the progress regarding LARP implementation and accordingly prepare actions in accordance with the implementation schedule given in the

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<sup>7</sup> For data management, a position of assistant manager, data management/ MIS will be added to undertake proper data management regarding, i) baseline data & impact data, ii) implementation of LARP, iii) grievances/ and redress of grievances, iv) internal & external monitoring and other relevant data.

LARP.

- ii). The E&SIC will have close liaison and coordination with the PIU (field level) and Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).
- iii). The E&SIC will manage the updation of LARP at final design, including updation of surveys, measurements/ assessment, valuation in coordination with concerned department.

93. Some specific functions of the E&SIC through the assistance of field level PIU include:

- i). Implementation of approved LARP as per implementation schedule given in LARP.
- ii). Preparation of internal monitoring reports, initially on monthly basis and then quarterly basis and submits to ADB.
- iii). Updation of LARP (if necessary depending upon the final design) including surveys, measurements/ assessment, valuation in coordination with concerned department and community consultations.
- iv). Disclosure of final LARP to the APs and place at field office (PIU).
- v). Close coordination with field level PIU
- vi). Other relevant activities

94. All activities related to the LARP updation, and implementation of LARP and preparation of internal monitoring reports will be the responsibility of Manager (E&SIC) under the overall supervision of PMU (GM Projects). While the disclosure of LARP after translating into local language and continuous community consultations/ mobilization will be under the purview of Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard). Manager (E&SIC) will develop a close liaison with the PIU and GRC regarding a smooth and timely implementation of LARP.

95. An independent monitoring agency or individual external monitor/ external monitoring agency (which may be an academic institute, consultancy or professional NGO or panel of experts, or individual consultant) will be hired by the NTDC (PMU) to conduct the short and medium term tasks of external monitoring activities<sup>8</sup>.

96. As per SPS 2009, all monitoring reports will be disclosed to the affected parties (APs) including the preparation of corrective action plan (if any).

**b) Project Implementation Unit (PIU)**

97. The project implementation Unit (PIU) to be in place at Field level and will be notified by the PMU. The composition of PIU will be as follow:

- i). Executive Engineer (NTDC)
- ii). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- iii). Representative of E&SIC, PMU (AM, Social Safeguards)

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<sup>8</sup>The short term tasks will occur in parallel and immediately after the delivery of LARP compensation. They will preparation a compliance report which is a condition to start civil works. The medium term task will be the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

- iv). Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization/ Social Mobilizer)
- v). Contractor
- vi). Project Management Consultant (Safeguard Implementation Specialist)
- vii). Patwari
- viii). Representative of Affected Party Committee (APC).

98. The PIU to be notified at Field level headed by the Executive Engineer, NTDC.

99. The major responsibilities of PIU will include:

- Distribute the notices to the entitled APs regarding their payment of compensation;
- Facilitate the APs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- Develop a close interaction with the APs/ community to address their possible concerns.
- Provide proper guidance for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility & entitlement.
- Help the APs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRC, if still issue not resolved consult the Court of law.
- Help the APs in other related activities.

100. The PIU will have close interaction with E&SIC especially with Manager (E&SIC) and AM (Social Safeguards).

## **7.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT**

101. The concerns relating to the land acquisition (if any) will be dealt by the concerned District Officer (Revenue)/ LAC. Other supporting staff especially the Patwari will carry out some specific functions like titles identification as per Revenue record. The functions pertaining to compensation of other assets, such as trees, crops, structures and income rehabilitation/ livelihood assistance, the assessment and valuation will be carried out by the LAC in coordination with District Officer (s) of concerned Departments.

## **7.3 ADB**

102. Review and approval of documents, i.e. LARP, internal monitoring and external monitoring reports as well corrective action plan (if any).

## **7.4 LAR COORDINATION COMMITTEE**

103. With the effective coordination of all concerned departments/ agencies, the assessment and valuation of losses will be carried out and accordingly, payment of compensation will be made to eligible and entitled APs. Timely payment to the APs will ensure the smooth implementation of this sub-project. This committee will be notified by the EA (PMU-NTDC) in order to coordinate for updation and implementation of this LARP.

104. The composition of the committee will include:

- i). GM Projects (PMU, NTDC)



- ii). Manager (E&SIC)
- iii). Executive Engineer (PIU)
- iv). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- v). DO (s) of concerned Departments (such as Agriculture, Forest, C&W, PHE)

105. The LAR CC will meet preferably quarterly to ensure proper and timely implementation of the approved LARP.

## **7.5 AFFECTED PERSON COMMITTEE**

106. The affected person committee (APC) will be formed at sub-project level representing the participation from each village constituting a Chairman, secretary and member (s).

107. The APC will be responsible for the following activities:

- Interaction between the community/ affectees and the PIU
- Information disclosure and consultations
- Help in the completion of requisite documents for payment
- Ensure the payment of compensation in accordance with the entitlement matrix/ LARP.
- Redress complaints at local level
- Other

## **7.6 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

108. This section of the LARP describes mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected party including women' concerns and grievances. A grievance mechanism will be available to allow an AP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

109. APs/ local community will enter their complaints/ concerns and issues formally including the information of date, name and address of complainant, description of complain. The Assistant Manager (social mobilization) at PIU will maintain a register named as "*community complaint register (CCR)*". The register will include the information as date, name and address of complainant, description of complaints, and will enter the complaints in a date covering the minimum information of name and address of complaint, description of complaints, action taken, status of redress of complaints and reasons in case issue not resolved.

110. GRC will work at field level, while unsettled issues will be referred to the PMU at sub-project level. The field level PIU (AM Social Mobilization) will inform the affected persons about GRC and its mechanism by passing the information at known places.

111. Efforts will be made to avoid the APs/ community concerns by implementing the sub-project in accordance with the LARP, i.e. proper information disclosure, community consultations, payments as per entitlements and coordination with APs/ APC, PIU and PMU.

However, a Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) will also be established to redress the unresolved issues.

112. The composition of GRC will as below:

**GRC at PIU Level**

- i). Executive Engineer (NTDC)
- ii). DO (Revenue)/ LAC
- iii). Representative of E&SIC
- iv). Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization)/ Social mobilizer
- v). Representative of Affected Person Committee (APC)
- vi). Patwari

113. A comprehensive grievance redress process regarding land compensation and other compensation is described below:

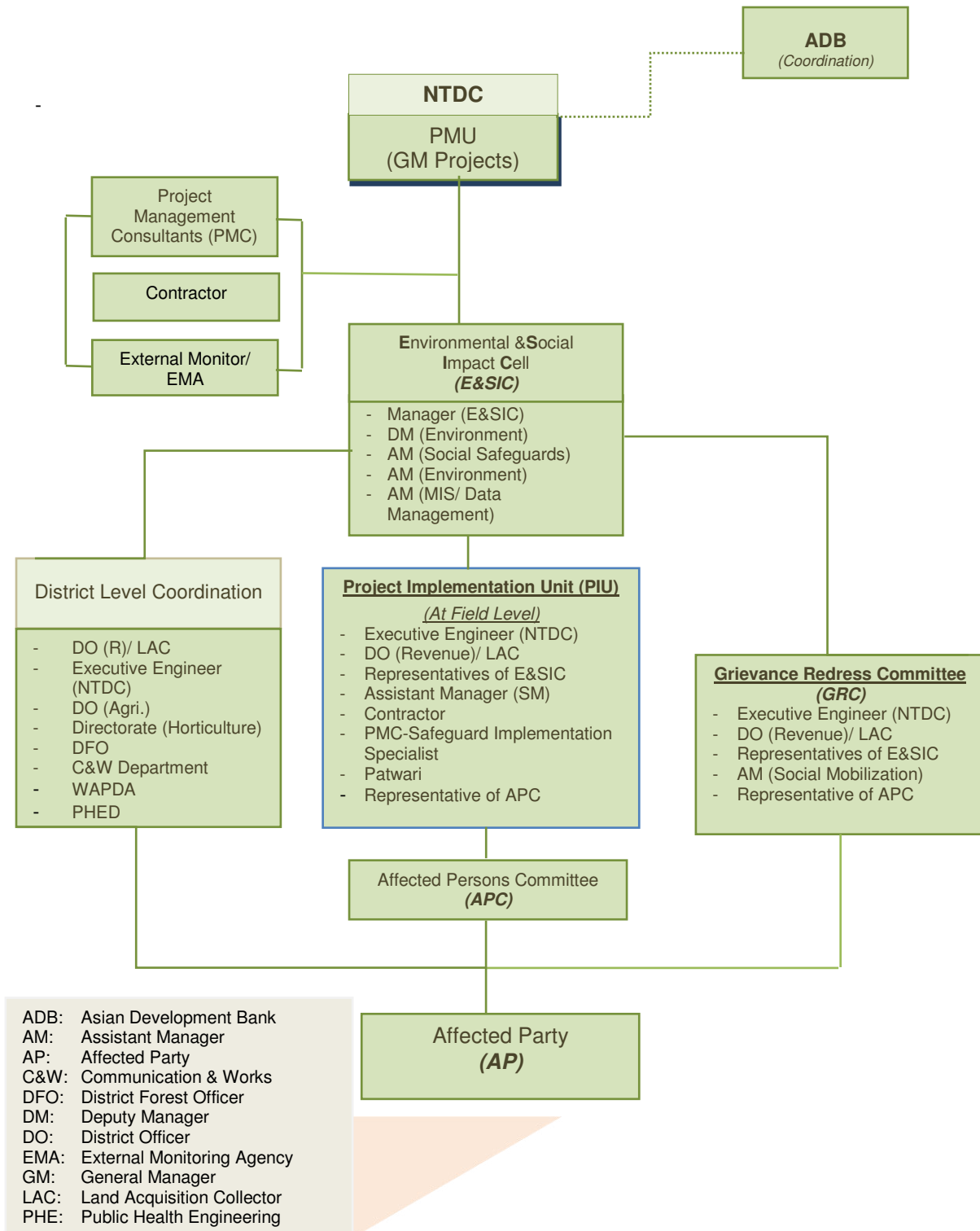
**Grievance Redress Process**

Land Compensation Issues	Other Items Compensation Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and APC as well as other local committees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and APC as well as other local committees.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If issue is unresolved, then it will be lodged to the DO (Revenue)/ LAC who will have 14 day to make decision on it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If no solution is accomplished, then grievance will be lodged to GRC.</li> <li>• The GRC will provide the decision within 3 weeks. The GRC decision must be in compliance with this LARP and provisions given in the LARF.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If issue still unsettled, then grievance will be forwarded to GRC.</li> <li>• GRC will provide decision within 3 weeks, which should be in compliance with the LARP and provisions given in the LARF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the grievance redress system does not satisfy the APs, then, the grievance can be submitted to the GM Projects (PMU), where decision will be made in a period of 2 weeks.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In case, the grievance redressal system does not satisfy the APs, then they can pursue by submitting their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Section 18 to 22 of the LAA 1894.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If still APs are not satisfied, they can pursue their case to appropriate Court of law.</li> </ul>

## 7.7 ORGANOGRAM

114. An Organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of LARP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in Figure 7.1.

**Figure 7.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of LARP**



## 8 LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 8.1 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

115. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of this LARP including payment of compensation for the loss of crops and trees; and also redress of community concerns.

116. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of LARP of this sub-project including construction of grid station and installation of transmission line will take about 18months as there is not permanent land acquisition involved.

117. Step-wise LARP implementation process is presented in Table 8.1 below.

**Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule of LARP**

Action	Timeline	Responsibility	To date Status
Establishment of PMU	-	NTDC	PMU headed by GM is already in place at WAPDA House Lahore
Setting-up the E&SIC	In place	NTDC	E&SIC headed by a Manager is already in place at WAPDA House.
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	2016 In place	NTDC	Already in place
Establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).	15 Oct, 2016	NTDC	GRC Committee notified and attached at Annex-7.
Submission of draft LARP to ADB	31 August, 2016	PMU/ Consultants	Done
LARP Updation (if required)	31Oct. 2016	PMU	This LARP is updated version.
Approval of LARP	05 Nov 2016	ADB	-
Urdu translation and disclosure of LARP	10Nov., 2016	E&SIC/ PMU	In addition to disclosure to APs, also to be placed at PIU and pasted at NTDC website.
Formation of APC at District level representing to all concerned villages	30 Oct., 2016	PIU in coordination with E&SIC	The social mobilizer at PIU level (proposed position) in coordination with PMC (Safeguard Implementation Specialist) will establish the requisite APC (s).
Placement of Project Monitoring Consultants	In place	NTDC	
Payment for Tower Foundations	December 2016	LAC/NTDC	
Payment for Erection Stage	January 2017	LAC/NTDC	
Payment for Wire Stringing Stage	Feb 2017	LAC/NTDC	
Date of Contract Award(expected)	28 Feb2017	NTDC/ PMU	Dates will be as per construction plan of the project
Hiring of EMA	Hred	NTDC/ PMU	Already in place
EMR confirming LARP implementation	15 March2017	EMA	As there are limited number of APs, EMA report (Quarterly) will be prepared on the completion of payments.

Commencement of civil works	20 March 2017	ADB	Subject to ADB approval on the satisfactory implementation of LARP based on the validation by EMA.
Redress of community complaints	Continuous activity	PIU/ GRC/ PMU	This will be a continuous activity till project completion.

## 9 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

118. All LAR preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, will be considered an integral part of Project cost. This LARP will include a budget section including; i) methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates; ii) unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances; iii) a table showing resettlement budget including administrative costs and contingencies.

### 9.1.1 Compensation for Crops

119. To represent the current market rates equivalent to the replacement cost, 2016 the requisite data was collected from different departments including agriculture, forest, revenue, horticulture and Directorate of Economics & Marketing. In addition, during the field survey, parwari of concerned area also accompanied the survey team to assist in estimating the current market prices of agricultural commodities. The unit rates of crops by type are given in Table 9.1.

**Table 9.1: Assessment of Value of Crops per Acre**

Crops	Area Sown (Kanal)	Av. Yield/ Acre (Kgs/Kanal)	Total Production (Kgs.)	Market Price (Rs. / kg.) Sep-Oct 2015	Value of Crop as per Compensation (000Rs)	Value of Crop as per Compensation (Rs./ Kanal)
Wheat	533.05	154.97	82599	31.0	2560.45	4803.40
Sugarcane	120.47	3220.33	400000	4.8	1920.00	15937.58
Rabi Fodder	81.08	16,000.0	89900	2.5	224.75	2771.96

Source:

- i. Census Survey of the APs
- ii. Commodity Prices for tehsil Lalian, District Chiniot (2015-16), Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Lahore. (From Internet)

### 9.1.2 Compensation for Structures

The compensation rates of various construction types' structures were based on Composite Schedule Rates 2016, District Chiniot. These were applied to various construction types of affected structures to calculate the compensation. The construction types and their unit rates are provided in Table 9.2 and details are provided in Annexure-7.

**TABLE 9.2: STRUCTURES TYPES AND THEIR UNIT RATES**

Structure Type	Material Type	Unit	Unit Rate (Rs.) 2016
Walls	1. Bricks/Cement	M <sup>3</sup>	6381.35
	2. Bricks + Mud	M <sup>3</sup>	5142.20
	3. Made of Mud	M <sup>3</sup>	1000.00
Roof	1. Mud+ Wood/ T.Iron	M <sup>2</sup>	920.00
	2. Mud + Wooden Planks/ thatched	M <sup>2</sup>	450.00
Floor	1. Bricks+ cement	M <sup>2</sup>	560.00
	2. Bricks+ mud	M <sup>2</sup>	100.00

Source: Composite Schedule Rates 2016, Chiniot District and Buildings Department.

### 9.1.3 Compensation for Affected Trees

120. The mechanism used in determining tree prices is given as under.

#### 9.1.3.1 Timber Trees

121. Different species of timber trees are found in the project corridor. These include Shisham, Kikar, Shahtoot, Beri and Eucalyptus. Data with respect to their type, number, age and ownership was collected during the Census Survey is provided in Annexure-6. Rate per tree value at different age levels was determined on the basis of their girth size. For this discussions with the District Forest Officer (DFO) Chiniot and the officials of the department and owners of private trees were made. The value of tree by its girth size as obtained from the Office of Chief Conservator, Punjab, through the DFO was used in determining the compensation of fruit tree, as provided in Table 9.3.

**Table 9.3: Price Assessment of Timber Trees**

Wood/ Timber Trees	Size of Girth				
	(Less than 9") (Rs./ tree)	(9" – 23") (Rs./ Tree)	(24" – 36") (Rs./ Tree)	(36" – 48") (Rs./ Tree)	(50" – 62") (Rs./Tree)
Shisham ( <i>Dalbergia sissoo</i> )	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-
Eucalyptus Poplar, Kekar, Sheri,	100	200	420	-	-
Dharaik, Simbal, Mulberry	200	390	770	2,475	5,650
Bamboo	Rs. 17550 (108"-120")				

Source: Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest, Lahore

#### 9.1.3.2 Fruit Trees

122. Fruit trees of various species, such as Mango, Jaman, Citrus and Dates will be affected at the grid station site and within the Row of T/L. For determining their compensation, the per tree compensation value, as determined by the Directorate of Horticulture, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad, Punjab were used. These rates are given in Table 9.4.

**Table 9.4: Price Assessment of Fruit Trees**

Plant Age	Mango/ Jaman/ Citrus	Apple/ Loquat Apricot/Plum Prune	Litchi	Guava/ Mulberry/Ber	Falsa/ Pomegranate	Date-Palm
1	828	811	289	312	98	333
2	1518	1364	499	540	178	601
3	2142	1584	685	743	250	817
4	2703	1914	852	3474	331	1011
5	3207	2211	4675	3131	579	1186
6	3662	2479	4251	2822	556	3082
7	18484	10322	3962	2676	535	3240
8	17262	9931	3703	2808	516	3250
9	16160	9578	3469	2426	442	3259
10	15167	9260	3258	2320	376	2940
11	14273	8974	3066	2224	316	2653
12	13467	7850	2599	1884	258	2459
13	12742	6837	2176	1577	213	2284
14	11405	5924	1795	1301	169	2127
15	10201	5102	1452	1053	129	1904

Plant Age	Mango/ Jaman/ Citrus	Apple/ Loquat Apricot/Plum Prune	Litchi	Guava/ Mulberry/Ber	Falsa/ Pomegranate	Date-Palm
16	9116	4362	1143	974	94	1777
17	8139	3694	864	626	62	1662
18	7249	3093	613	444	44	1066
19	6455	2552	387	280	28	1378
20	5741	2064	183	133	13	1294
21	5097	1624				1214
22	4517	1228				1081
23	4023	872				958
24	3553	550				847
25	3129	261				747
26	2750					656
27	2404					575
28	2093					502
29	1886					530
30	1562					466
31	1335					412
32	1131					331
33	944					321
34	781					282
35	632					246
36	497					215
37	376					179
38	267					160
39	168					139
40	81					116
41						97
42						80
43						65
44						51
45						39
46						27
47						17
48						8

Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad, Punjab (2016).

## 9.2 SOURCE OF FINANCING

123. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of LARP preparation and implementation will be provided by the Government as counterpart funds. Costs for external monitoring tasks can be allocated under the loan. In order to ensure that sufficient funds are available for LAR tasks, the governments will have to allocate 100% of the cost of compensation at replacement cost and expected allowances estimated in LARP plus 5% of contingencies before LARP implementation.

124. The EA (NTDC) is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement this LARP.

125. As per the flow of LAR finances it is noted that the budget for land and crop compensation will be disbursed by NTDC to the District Collector Office which in turn, through the LAC will disburse the compensation to the APs/ or concerned department/ agency. In case of compensation funds for other assets (structures), restoration works, employment, income loss, etc. will go from NTDC to the PMU which will disburse the funds to the APs with assistance from the PIU.



### 9.3 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

126. The resettlement budget was estimated keeping in view the sub-project impacts including land, assets, crops and trees; as well as other assistance to the APs as per ADB SPS 2009. The total amount of LAR come to be Rs. 71.703 million (\$0.683M.) as presented in Table 9.3.

**Table 9.3: Resettlement Budget**

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs./Acre)	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
<b>A)</b>	Acquisition of Private Land for new 220 kV Grid Station	Acres	311.30 Kanal (38.91 Acres)	1,200,000	46,692,000	Land rate indicative of prevailing rate in the area. The actual rates will be available on the announcement of Awards under Section-11 of LAA.
	15 % Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)	-	-	-	7,003,800	
	<b>Total (A)</b>				<b>53,695,800</b>	
<b>B)</b>	<b>Affected Crops</b>					
	<b>a) Grid Station Site</b>					
	- Wheat	Kanal	155.32	4803.4	746,065	
	- Sugarcane	Kanal	67.29	15937.58	1,072,440	
	- Fodder	Kanal	54.11	2771.96	149,991	
	- <b>Total</b>		<b>276.72</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,968,496</b>	
	<b>b) Transmission Line</b>					
	i). Tower Base	Kanal	5.78	4803.4	<b>27764</b>	
	ii). Erection	Kanal	7.78	4803.4	<b>27764</b>	
	iii). <b>Stringing</b>					
	- Wheat	Kanal	377.73	4803.4	1814388	
	- Sugarcane	Kanal	53.18	15937.58	847561	
	- Fodder	Kanal	26.97	2771.96	74760	
	- <b>Total</b>	<b>Kanal</b>	<b>457.88</b>		<b>2,736,709</b>	
	<b>c) Access Roads</b>					
	- Wheat	Kanal	32.59	4803.4	156543	
	- Sugarcane	Kanal	4.59	15937.58	73153	
	- Fodder	Kanal	2.33	2771.96	6459	
	- <b>Total</b>	<b>Kanal</b>	<b>39.51</b>		<b>236,155</b>	
	<b>Total B (a + b + c)</b>				<b>4,996,888</b>	
<b>C)</b>	<b>Affected Trees Grid Station Site</b>					
	Wood Trees	No.	4220		2492995	Refer Annex-3.3
	Fruit Trees	No.	18		558302	Refer Annex-3.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>4238</b>		<b>3051297</b>	

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.Acre)	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
<b>D)</b>	<b>Affected Trees Transmission Line</b>					
	Wood Trees	No.	97		42575	Refer Annex-3.3
	Fruit Trees	No.	25		749375	Refer Annex-3.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>122</b>		<b>791950</b>	
<b>E)</b>	<b>Affected Structure</b>	-	-	-	-	-
	Houses (at GS site)	No.	16	-	3868778	
<b>F)</b>	<b>Affected Assets</b>					
	i. Hand Pump	No.	12	10000	120000	-
	ii. Donkey Pumps	No.	11	15000	165000	-
	iii. Tubewell Bore	No.	4	120000	480000	
	iv. Animal Khurli	No.	12	4000	48000	
	<b>Total</b>				<b>813000</b>	
<b>G)</b>	<b>Allowances</b>					
	Transitional Allow.	No.	24	78000	1872000.00	
	Shifting Allow.	No.	24	20000	480000.00	
	Payment to Vulnerable	No.	1	45000	45000.00	One woman-headed HH (equal to 3 months of OPL)
	<b>Total</b>				<b>2397000.00</b>	
	<b>Sub-total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G+H)</b>			-	<b>69,614,713</b>	
	<b>Contingency @ 3 %</b>				<b>2,088,441</b>	
					<b>71,703,154</b>	
	<b>US\$</b>			-	<b>682887</b>	

1 US \$= Rs. 105as of 30 Oct., 2016.

## **10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

### **10.1 GENERAL**

127. LAR tasks under the Project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring. Internal monitoring will be conducted by the Environment and Social Impact Cell of NTDC. External monitoring will be assigned to an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be hired by NTDC, and approved by ADB. The EMA will be selected among local consultants/consulting firms.

128. The External Monitoring Consultants have been hired and are on board since 09-09-2016 for ADB MFF-I Tranche-III and Tranche-IV.

### **10.2 INTERNAL MONITORING**

129. Internal monitoring will be carried out by the PMU through E&SIC assisted by the Project Management Consultants (Safeguard Implementation Specialist). The results will be presented in the quarterly project implementation reports and submitted to ADB.

130. The internal monitoring reports include the 'process' and 'output' indicators. This information will be collected directly from the field and reported monthly by PIU to the PMU in order to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation, and to adjust the work plan/ activities in accordance with the LARP requirements as well as implementation schedule.

131. The following will be the specific aspects to be covered under the internal monitoring report.

- a) Consultation with APs and information disclosure;
- b) Disbursement of commendation for the affected items – land, structures, crops, tree and other assets;
- c) Relocation of community structures/ public utilities;
- d) Payments for loss of income;
- e) Land for land compensation (if any);
- f) Income restoration activities;
- g) Status of grievance redressal;

132. The above information will be collected by the Manager (E&SIC) through Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard) and PIU including LAR staff at field/site.

### **10.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING**

133. External monitoring is carried out by the External Monitoring Consultant hired by NTDC among the local consultants. These consultants have been hired and mobilized since 09-09-2016.

134. The external monitoring activities will have short and medium term tasks. The short term tasks will occur in parallel and immediately after the delivery of LARP compensation. They will prepare a compliance report which is a condition to start civil works.

135. The medium term task will include the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

136. As the number of impacts are limited, so that the external monitoring report at the initial stage of the LARP implementation and on its completion will be prepared. However, some additional external monitoring report may be prepared depending upon the requirements of ADB.

137. The proposed indicators for external monitoring tasks include:

- a) Review and validate the internal monitoring reports prepared by E&SIC;
- b) Status of LARP implementation including payment of compensation to the APs
- c) Review the status of relocation of community structure/ public utilities;
- d) Status of redressal of community complaints and time spent to resolve the community grievances
- e) Carry out the consultations with APs, officials of project management and other concerned departments to share the feedback/ lessons learnt;
- f) Identify gaps regarding LARP implementation and suggest remedial measures; and also develop a corrective action plan
- g) Assess the LAR implementation efficiency, effectiveness, impact and its sustainability.

138. The EMC will also assess the status of project affected vulnerable groups such as female-headed households, disabled/elderly and families below the poverty line.

## **PHOTOLOG**

## PICTORIAL PRESENTATION



A View of Affected Agricultural Land



An Affected Structure



A House with Dish Antenna



An indication of the Quality of Living Standard



An indication of the Quality of Living Standard



An Affected Structure of Cement and Bricks





A local farmer providing information



A Mud Brick Structure

## **ANNEXES**

**Annex-1: Land Ownership Data Wide Section**

The Land Acquisition Collector  
(EHV) NTDC, Lahore.

764  
Dated: 18/3/15

**SUBJECT:- ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR CONSTRUCTION OF 220/132KV  
AIS GRID STATION LALIAN (CHINIOT)**

Reference:- XEN/EHV/FSD/W-95/5476-78 dated 10-03-2015

It is submitted that Site Selection Committee visited 04 No. sites on 09-03-2015 and selected the site of Chak Bahader & Chak Sagraywal of proposed site for 220/132KV Grid Station Lalian (Chiniot).

The following documents of 35 Acre private land are sent herewith for acquisition of the land under Section IV:-

1. JAMA BANDI
2. AKAS SHAJRA

An early action is requested, keeping in view the urgency of the Project.

*[Signature]*  
PROJECT DIRECTOR (EHV)  
NTDC LAHORE

DA/As above.

C.C.

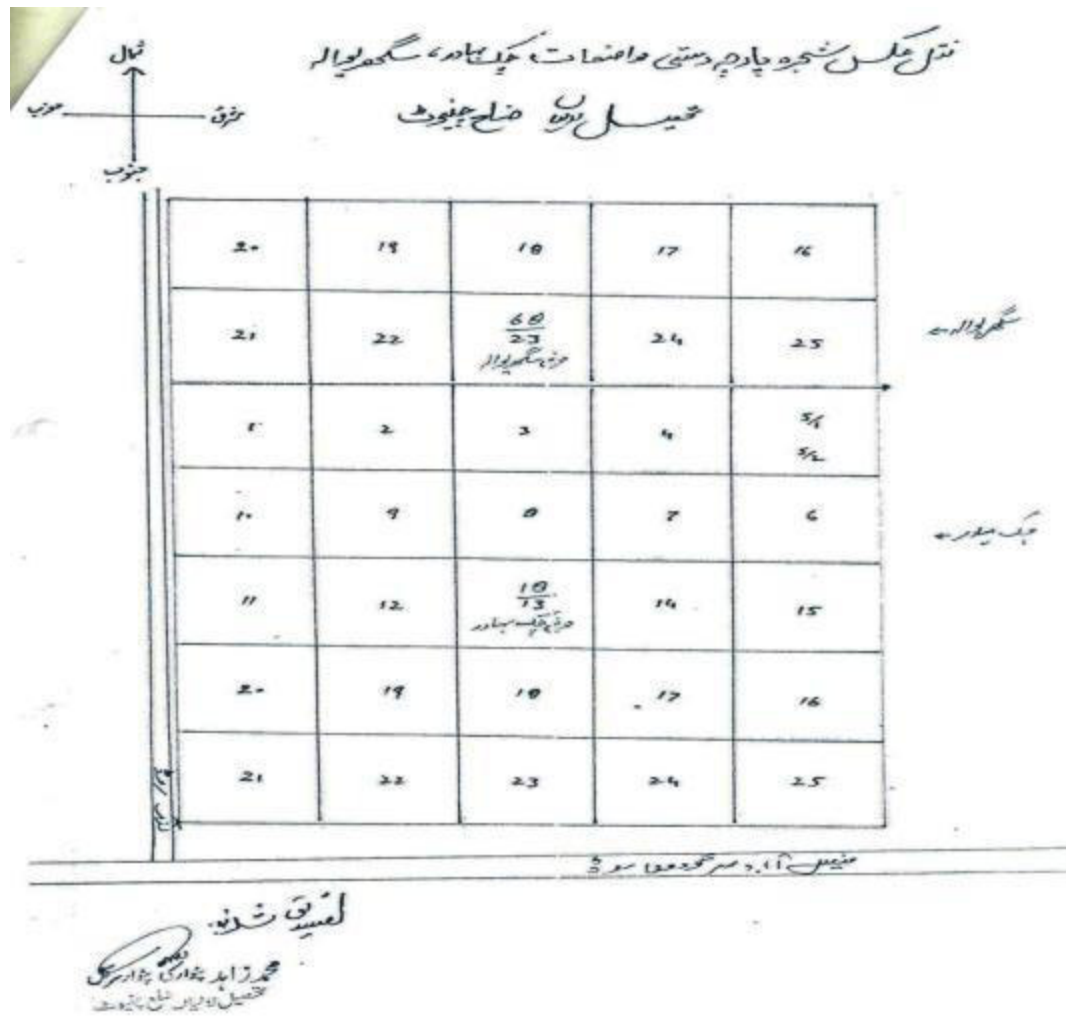
1. The General Manager (GSC) NTDC Wapda House, Lahore.
2. The Chief Engineer (EHV-1) NTDC, NTDC House, Lahore.
3. The Chief Engineer (Design) NTDC, Wapda House, Lahore.
4. Executive Engineer EHV T/L 'C' Division NTDC, Faisalabad w.r. to above.
5. Executive Engineer (EHV) S&I Division NTDC, Lahore for early submission of site plan.  
Master file/relevant file.

(Design) NTDC
No. 2576
Date 17/03/15
M (S&R)
M (EHV)
M (Civil)
M (PF)
M (T/L)
M (Proj)
M (GS)

*Mr. Saifullah (CEN)  
17/3/15*  
*File 17/3/15*

*Asst. Dir. / Dns  
17/3/15*

*M EHV  
A 17/3*



**جسٹریٹڈ لائسنس زمینیں مسل میعادوی**

محلہ پورہ ضلع ڈیرہ غازی خان

مشتاق علی بھٹی

تخصیص لائسنس

سال 2011-12

ورق نمبر XXXIV-A

1	2	3 (الف)					4	5	6	7	8	9	10																																			
		کوالٹ ٹیک	نام ملک مس وائلر	خاندانہ قوم اور سکونت	تعداد	رقبہ								نمبر قسط	رقبہ و قسم زمین	وساکن آہستہ	مکان جو	محلہ پورہ																														
133	483	ٹیک	جیلا ولد نور احمد ڈیپل	178	4450	8-18	18	9	8-18	نہ خیری	راہبہ گھادر	-	کیفیت مس																																			
														3-3	قومی زمین کاروبار																																	
														484	ڈیپل ولد نور احمد	178	4450	8-18	18	8	8-18	نہ خیری	راہبہ گھادر	بھائی لکھنوی	-	کیفیت مس																						
																											3-3	قومی زمین کاروبار																				
																											485	ملاد ولد نور احمد	177	4450	8-17	18	2	8-18	نہ خیری	راہبہ گھادر	-	کیفیت مس										
														3-3	قومی زمین کاروبار																																	
														486	کلثوم دختر سکھ قوم	178	4450	8-18	12	4-9	8-18	نہ خیری	-	کیفیت مس																								
																									3-3	قومی زمین کاروبار																						
																									486	کلثوم دختر سکھ قوم													471	4450	23-11	18	25	8-18	نہ خیری	راہبہ گھادر	-	کیفیت مس

وزن کتونی		قسم		موزه نمونه	بازار نمون	وزن کتونی	قسم	ک م	تاریخ	توضیحات	نوع	ملاحظات
وزن کتونی	قسم	موزه نمونه	بازار نمون	وزن کتونی	قسم							
	کوتون	89-0	12	96-15	89-05	481				خطوط انتقال		3
خطوط انتقال	خطوط انتقال	4-9	15/3	4-9	15/3	482	ک م	175	8-15	خطوط انتقال	کوتون	3
	کوتون	8-18	16	8-18	16	483				خطوط انتقال		3
	کوتون	8-18	17	8-18	17					خطوط انتقال		3
<p>بازار نمون 2011-12 و معیارها در جدول آمده است</p>												
	کوتون	9-18	6	9-18	6	484	133	371	18-11	4450	خطوط انتقال	137
	کوتون	9-19	15	9-19	15			371	18-11	4450		482
	کوتون	9-19	18	9-19	18							3
	کوتون	9-19	19	9-19	19							3
	کوتون	9-19	20	9-19	20			371	18-11	4450		3
	کوتون	95-12	4	95-12	4							3

قیمت هر کتونی 11000 روپیه  
 462 روپیه 11-08-06  
 662 روپیه 11-08-06  
 26-6-12  
 678 روپیه 11-08-06  
 679 روپیه 11-08-06

			13	18	افزودن سبزی - اصول دلدنوزرا حصہ دار حصہ دار 4-9	23-11	$\frac{471}{4450}$	ٹانگ	جنتان خوشتر کھٹا قوم ڈی پریل (دب ۳) قومی مشن فنکار ڈی پریل	487
بیانی کشتیر کوتی - 3	راجپاہ گھار	8-10	2	13	جنتان کاکویم جم پرا حصہ دار نوزاد لال حصہ دار 4-9	35-18	$\frac{710}{4450}$	"	جرائی دختر شیشہ قوم "	488
	"	8-10	3	4-9	نوزاد لال حصہ دار 4-9				(دب ۳) قومی مشن فنکار ڈی پریل	
	نوزاد لال کھڑی	12-16	2	قلمہ	وزن کوتی 4-9	5-16	$\frac{116}{4450}$	"	خوجیات کسرتا رھائی (دھری) قوم ڈی پریل	
	پریمن آبادی	4-9	$\frac{5}{2}$	18	مخدو حیات حصہ دار				(دب ۳) قومی مشن فنکار ڈی پریل	489
	راجپاہ گھار	8-10	11	13	جنتان کاکویم حصہ دار 4-9	10-2	$\frac{250}{4450}$	"	سرداران دختر فتوح قوم	490
	راجپاہ گھار	8-10	1	13	اصول دلدنوزرا حصہ دار 4-9				(دب ۳) قومی مشن فنکار ڈی پریل	491
	راجپاہ گھار	8-10	21	18	سرفراز حصہ دار	2-11	$\frac{51}{4450}$	"	بابلی ولد دولت قوم "	492
	راجپاہ گھار	8-10	1	18	نام دلدنوزرا حصہ دار 4-9	7-12	$\frac{152}{4450}$	"	بیانیٹ دلدنوزرا قوم "	493
بیانی کشتیر کوتی - 3	راجپاہ گھار	8-10	10	18	نام دلدنوزرا حصہ دار 4-9				(دب ۳) قومی مشن فنکار ڈی پریل	494
					نام دلدنوزرا حصہ دار 4-9	2-16	$\frac{56}{4450}$	"	جرائی میسو وصال قوم "	
					اصول دلدنوزرا حصہ دار 2-4				(دب ۳) قومی مشن فنکار ڈی پریل	

دستخط کارکن

مہر و مہلت حکومت پنجاب لاہور

**پتہ: خیبر پختونخوا، ضلع پشاور، تحصیل لالیان، اورینٹل**

**زمین حاصل میعادوں کی تفصیل**

پتہ: خیبر پختونخوا، ضلع پشاور، تحصیل لالیان، اورینٹل

سال: 2011-12

رقبہ نمبر: XXXIVA

رقبہ نمبر: 200

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر	رقبہ نمبر
133	495	رقبہ نمبر 111، 4450	رقبہ نمبر 14، 10	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18
133	496	رقبہ نمبر 111، 4450	رقبہ نمبر 17، 18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18
	497	رقبہ نمبر 111، 4450	رقبہ نمبر 16، 18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18
	498	رقبہ نمبر 56، 4450	رقبہ نمبر 3	رقبہ نمبر 26-14	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18	رقبہ نمبر 10-18



					۱۱۵۷	۱۲-۷	۹۰	۱۰-۱۰	۱۰	۱۰-۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰

اصولاً در حدود  
قسمت سکنه و دیگر

مبانی بنام  
نظر ۱۲

سازمان سبزی

(اسامی فرودگاه شناسایی)

سازمان سبزی

تلفظ و نام

موضوع این باب که بر مبنای پارسا لالیان ۲۰۰۹

### رسم خط مقدماتی زمین مسل میعادوی

محل (الف)		کوائف مالک			نام مالک	معاوضہ	رقبہ فہرست زمین	دراصل آپا کٹی	کمان کو کاشت کر ادا کرنا	مطابق مع	نقشہ مع
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)							
73	کاشت	۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۵	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۹	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۱	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۲	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۳	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۴	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۵	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۶	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۷	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۸	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
74	کاشت	۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۱۹	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۲۰	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰
		۳ (الف)	۳ (ب)	۳ (ج)	معاوضہ	۲۱	۱۰	تھان	۱۰	۱۰	۱۰

**Annex-2: CENSUS & SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**ENGINEERING GENERAL CONSULTANTS (EGC) (PVT) LTD.**  
**National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC), PTEIP (Tranche 4)**  
**PART- A: CENSUS SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

ID# \_\_\_\_\_

Tower No \_\_\_\_\_

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

1.1 Location: (N: \_\_\_\_\_) (E: \_\_\_\_\_)

1.2 Name of AP \_\_\_\_\_ 1.3 Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 Ph. \_\_\_\_\_ 1.5 Caste \_\_\_\_\_ 1.6 Respondent NIC No: \_\_\_\_\_

1.7 Village \_\_\_\_\_ 1.8 Tehsil \_\_\_\_\_

1.9 District \_\_\_\_\_ 1.10 Province \_\_\_\_\_

1.10 Category of Respondent: (Tick Relevant)

i. Land Owner                                  ii. Land Tenant                                  iii. Business Owner Operator

iv. Business Tenant Operator                  v. Encroacher/  
Squatter                                  vi. Lease Holder

vii. Others (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**1.11 Demographic Profile of the Affected Person** (Children up to 10 yrs (#): M=[\_] FM=[\_] T=[\_])

Sr. No.	Relationship with Respondent (See Codes)	Sex Male=1 Female=2	Age (Yrs.)	Marital Status Married=1 Unmarried=2 Widowed=3	Education (See Codes)	Business/ Occupation (See Codes)		Income (RS.)		Resident at Site Yes=1 No=2
						Main	Secondary	Main	Secondary	
1	SELF									
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										

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

**Demographic Codes:****a) Relationship:**

1=Self, 2=Wife, 3=Son, 4=Daughter, 5=Father, 6=Mother, 7=Brother, 8=Sister, 9= Cousin, 10=Grandfather, 11=Grandmother, 12=Brother's Wife, 13=Nephew, 14=Niece, 15= Daughter-In-Law, 16=Grandson, 17=Granddaughter, 18=Father -in-Law, 19=Mother- in- Law, 20= Others

**b) Education:**

1= Primary 2= Middle 3= Matric, 4= Intermediate, 5= BA/BSc, 6= MA/MSc, 7=LLB, 8=Engineer, 9=MBBS, 10=Technical Diploma, 11=Dars-e-Nizami, 12=Can Read Quran, 13= Can Insert Signatures, 14= Hafiz-e-Quran, 15= Illiterate, 16= Others

**c) Occupations:**

1=Agriculturist, 2=Shopkeeper, 3= Self-Employed 4= Govt. Servant, 5=Private Servant, 6= Labour, 7=Teacher, 8=House-Maid, 9= House Wife, 10=Gone Abroad, 11=Restaurant, 12= Health related, 13 = Student, 14 = Livestock Rearing, 15 = Unemployed, 16. Retired 17 = Trader

18. Others,

## 2. LANGUAGE SPOKEN \_\_\_\_\_

## 3. DETAIL OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

## 3.1 Type of Property likely to be affected:

- i) Land       ii) Structure       iii) Land & Structure

## 3.2 In case of affected land provide following details:

Type of Land	Total Land Owned (Kanal) (within and outside this village)	Affected Land	
		Width (m)	Length (m)
Agricultural Cultivated			
Forest Land			
Un-Cultivated			
Cultivable Waste			
Grazing			
Commercial			
Residential			
Waste Land			
Mountain			
Others			

## 3.3 If Structure, specify category of Structure: (Tick relevant)

Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Residential	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shed	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kiosk (Khokha)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Platform	<input type="checkbox"/>	Others	<input type="checkbox"/>

## 3.4 Information about Affected Structures

Do you have ownership documents? Yes  No

Structure	No.	Total Area		Covered Area		Affected Area		Type of Structure (see material codes)			Esti- mated Cost (Rs.)	Year of Const- ruction	Similar const. cost at present (Rs.)
		W (m)	L (m)	W (m)	L (m)	W (m)	L (m)	Roof	Wall	Floor			

House													
Shop													
Shed													
Kiosk													
Platform													
Other													

**Material Codes:**

**Walls:** 1= Concrete (Bricks/Cement), 2= Stone + Mud + Wood, 3= Mud

**Roofs:** 1= Concrete (Bricks/Cement), 2= Mud+ Wood/ T.Iron, 3= Mud+ Thatched

**Floors:** 1= Concrete (Mosaic/ Marble), 2= Bricks+ cement, 3= Bricks+ Mud

**3.5 Ownership Status:**

i) Have legal documents:  ii) Have informal documents:  inherited:

iv) Possession only:  v) Others (Specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**3.6 Details about shareholders, if any:**

Sr. No.	Name	Relationship with Respondent	Share in %age
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

**3.7 Details about Affected Crops:**

Sr. No.	Crop	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Qty. Marketed (Kgs.)	Price (Rs./Kg.)
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

**3.8 Affected Trees**

Sr. No.	Description	No.	Age (Years)	Value (Rs.)
<b>1</b>	<b>Shade Trees</b>			
a.	Eucalyptus			
b.	Dharaik			
	Neem			
d.	Sheesham			
e.	Kahu			
f.	Acacia Modesta (Phulai)			
g.	Kekar			
j.	Rose/Flowers			
k.	Bamboo			
	Others			
<b>2</b>	<b>Fruit Trees</b>			
d.	Citrus			
f.	Mango			

Sr. No.	Description	No.	Age (Years)	Value (Rs.)
g.	Jaman			
h.	Guava			
l.	Leechi			
m.	Mulberry			
n.	Pomegranate			

### 3.9 Details about Other Affected Assets

Type of Asset	No.	Value (Rs.)	When Purchased / Installed (No. of Yrs.)
Hand Pump/Donkey Pump			
Tube-well			
Watercourse (LxW) Area With type			
Water Storage Tanks			
Other (specify)			

### 3.10 Employees Description

How many employees do you have? [ ] Nos.

Sr. No.	Name of Employee	Nature of Employment	Average Monthly Wage (Rs.)	Other Annual Income	Stay at Site (Tick)		Total Family Member (No.)	Male (No.)	Female (No.)	Children (No.)
					Alone	With Family				
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										

## 4. DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

4.1 Do you have some other place to move?  Yes  No

i) If Yes:

• How far away from this place? \_\_\_\_\_ (km)

• Do you own this place?  Yes  No

ii) If No, then what kind of assistance you expect from the government/ project?

Cash compensation  New House/ Shop  New Land

## 5. IN CASE OF TENANT:

5.1 Name of Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ 5.2 Occupation / Business \_\_\_\_\_

5.3 Resident at Site (Y/N) \_\_\_\_\_ 5.4 Avg. Monthly Rent (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_

5.5 For how long you are at tenancy: \_\_\_\_\_ Month, \_\_\_\_\_ Year

5.6 Have you made any investment: Yes  No

5.7 If yes, provide following details:

Structure	Size (m)		Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Year of Construction	Cost for Similar Replacement (Rs.)
	W	L			
House (Rooms)					
Shop					
Khokha					
Other (specify)					



**PART-B: SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**

6. Respondent \_\_\_\_\_ Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

7. Village \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_

**8. CROPPING PATTERN, YIELD AND COST**

Code	Crops	Area Sown (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total costs incurred (Rs.)	Price (Rs./40kg)
1	Rice/Paddy				
2	Maize				
3	Sugarcane				
4	Fodder (Summer)				
5	Millets				
6	Vegetables				
7	Wheat				
8	Fodder (Barseem)				
9	Oilseed				
10	Orchards				
11	Other				

**9. SOURCE OF IRRIGATION**

ii) Canal Irrigation  i) Dug Well  iii) Lift Irrigation  iv) Tube well  v) Barani

**10. PREVALENT LAND RATE (Rs. Per Kanal)**

i) Residential \_\_\_\_\_ ii) Commercial \_\_\_\_\_ iii) Cultivated \_\_\_\_\_  
iv) Waste \_\_\_\_\_ v) Grazing \_\_\_\_\_

**11. LAND RENT Per Acre**(Rs./ Year) \_\_\_\_\_

**12. POSSESSION OF HOUSEHOLD ITEMS**

Item	No	Value (Rs.)	Item	No	Value (Rs.)
Refrigerator			Van/Pickup		
Television			Gas Cylinder		
Washing machine			VCR/ CD Player		
Geyser			Dish Antenna		
Electric fan			Telephone Landline		
Electric iron			Mobile Phone		
Sewing machine			Air Conditioner		
Radio/tape recorder			Electric Water Pump		
Bicycle			Computer		
Motor cycle/scooter			Other		
Car					

**13. ACCESS TO SOCIAL AMENITIES (TICK)**

Social Amenities	Available	Not Available	Social Amenities	Available	Not Available
Electricity			Sewerage/Drainage		
Gas			BHU/ Health Care		
Water Supply			School		
Telephone					

**14. AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AND NON- FOOD ITEMS (Rs.)**

14.1 Food Items			14.2 Non-Food Items		
Items	Qty	Cost	Items	Qty	Cost
Meat			Bath Soap		
Ghee			Washing Soap		
Sugar			Gas Cylinder		
Flour			Fuel Wood		
Legumes			Kerosene Oil		

14.1 Food Items			14.2 Non-Food Items		
Items	Qty	Cost	Items	Qty	Cost
Vegetables			Vehicle Fuel (Petrol/Diesel)		
Spices			Other		
Tea Leaves					
Milk					
Rice					
Fruits					

**15. AVERAGE. MONTHLY BILLS (RS.)**

- i) Electricity \_\_\_\_\_ ii) Telephone/ Mobile \_\_\_\_\_ iii) Water \_\_\_\_\_ iv) Gas \_\_\_\_\_  
v) Cable \_\_\_\_\_

**16. EXPENDITURE ON CLOTHES AND SHOES DURING LAST YEAR (RS.) \_\_\_\_\_**

- 17. Occasional expenses during last year (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_**  
(Expenditures on meeting, social obligations such as ceremonies relating to marriages, deaths, etc.)

**18. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH CARE (RS.) \_\_\_\_\_****19. HOUSING CONDITIONS**

19.1 Total Area of the House (Sq. m): \_\_\_\_\_ 19.2) Year of Construction \_\_\_\_\_

19.3 Present Value of the House (Rs.) \_\_\_\_\_

**19.4 Type of Structure**

- i) Made with Mud \_\_\_\_\_ ii) Made with mud & bricks \_\_\_\_\_  
iii) Made with cement & Bricks \_\_\_\_\_ iv) Concrete \_\_\_\_\_

**20. STRUCTURE DETAILS**

Type of Structure	No. of Rooms	Type
Living rooms		
Animal shed/room		
Other shed / Kitchen		
Bathroom (Separate / Attached)		
Latrine (Open / Flush)		

**21. LIVESTOCK INVENTORY**

Livestock	Adult (No.)	Calf No.	Present Value (Rs.)
Buffaloes			
Cows			
Ox			
Bulls			
Horse			
Donkey			
Sheep/Goat			
Poultry			
Other			

**22. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND ROLE IN DIFFERENT HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES**

Activities	Participation Extent (%)	Decision Making Extent (%)
Household activities		
Child caring		
Farm/Crop activities		
Livestock rearing		
Sale & Purchase of properties		
Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)		
Local representation (councilor/political gathering)		

**23. PERCEPTIONS OF RESPONDENTS FOR ACTION ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT**

Possible impacts/effects of the Project	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities		
Living standard		
Unemployment		
Income generating activities		

**24. COMMENTS / OBSERVATIONS:**

**24.1 Pressing Needs and General Remarks of the Respondent:**

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**Name & Signature of Interviewer:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Dated:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Annex-3.1: Profile of Permanently Affected Persons in Lalian Grid Station Project**

ID	Coordinates		Affected Person	Father's/ Husband Name	Contact	NIC	Village	Caste	Tehsil	District
	N	E								
1	31.4852.5	72.5024.8	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad	0343-4217894	33402-0415910-1	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
2			Allah Jawaee	Bukhsha						
3			Kaneez Bibi	Ahmad Khan						
4	31.4852.5	72.5024.8	Zaid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad	0345-6260206	33402-0378269-9	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
5	31.4852.5	72.5024.8	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	0346-8729670	-	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
6	-	-	Inayat Ali	Bahlgı	-	-	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
7	31.4852.5	72.5024.8	Kalloom	Sukha	0346-8729670	33201-1688048-4	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
8			Janth	Sukha						
9	31.4845.7	72.5014.7	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	0340-7797835	33402-0393830-3	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
10	31.4845.7	72.5014.7	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	0305-7299878	33201-4539955-1	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
11	31.4845.7	72.5014.7	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad	0305-7299878	33201-1541083-1	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
12	31.4847.6	72.5012.9	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	0305-7299878	-	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
13	31.4847.6	72.5012.9	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar	0305-7299878	33201-2568673-8	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
14	31.4850.9	72.5016.7	Mohammad Ejaz	Shair Mohammad	0302-6069250	33201-3389175-9	Chak Bahadar	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
15	31.4850.9	72.5016.7	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	0347-8682984	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
16	31.4850.9	72.5016.7	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	0347-8682984	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
17	31.4850.9	72.5016.7	Mohammad	Jalal	0347-8682984	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
18	31.4854.8	72.5022.4	Mala	Noora	0343-4353435	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
19	31.4854.8	72.5022.4	Mohammad Aslam	Mala	0343-4353435	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
20	31.4854.8	72.5022.4	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala	0343-4353435	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
21	31.4854.8	72.5022.4	Rehmat Ali	Mala	0343-4353435	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
22	-	-	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Nosher	0342-5516811	-	Sagreywala	Haral	Lalian	Chiniot
23	-	-	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat	0347-6374226	-	Kot Ismail Chak	Lali	Lalian	Chiniot
24	-	-	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan	0347-8816446	-	Sagreywala	Lali	Lalian	Chiniot
25	-	-	Dollah	Shabal		-	Sagreywala	Lali	Lalian	Chiniot

## Annex 3.2: List of Land Owners and Affected Cropped Area

ID	Area	Name	Father Name	Total Land Owned (Kanal)	Total Affected Land (Kanal)	Sugarcane						Wheat						Fodder (Winter)				
						Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs(Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gr Inc (P)
1	Grid Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan	10.01	10.01	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	10.01	1,400	18,000	31	43,400	25,400	-	-	-	-	-
2	Grid Station	Allah Jawai	Baksha	38.14	38.14	32.70	84,000	150,000	4.80	403,200	253,200	-	-	-	31	-	-	6	4,800	7,000	2.50	12
3	Grid Station	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	2.80	320	3,000	31	9,920	6,920	-	-	-	-	-
4	Grid Station	Zahid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad	10.01	10.01	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	5.00	800	11,000	31	24,800	13,800	5	4,700	5,000	2.50	11
5	Grid Station	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	10.01	10.01	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	4.00	720	9,000	31	22,320	13,320	4	4,700	5,000	2.50	11
6	Grid Station	Inayat Ali	Bahli	2.55	2.55	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	2.55	350	3,500	31	10,850	7,350	-	-	-	-	-
7	Grid Station	Kalsoom	Sukha	23.55	23.55	10.99	30,000	60,000	4.80	144,000	84,000	8.00	1,200	19,000	31	37,200	18,200	4	4,800	6,000	2.50	12
8	Grid Station	Janth	Sukha	23.55	23.55	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	23.55	3,800	48,000	31	117,800	69,800	-	-	-	-	-
9	Grid Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	19.00	19.00	6.00	28,000	40,000	4.80	134,400	94,400	8.00	1,200	19,000	31	37,200	18,200	4	5,200	6,000	2.50	13
10	Grid Station	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.86	2.00	8,400	10,000	4.80	40,320	30,320	2.00	360	3,500	31	11,160	7,660	2	3,000	2,600	2.50	7,
11	Grid Station	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.86	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	4.00	700	8,000	31	21,700	13,700	2	3,000	3,000	2.50	7,
12	Grid Station	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.86	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	3.00	600	7,000	31	18,600	11,600	3	2,900	4,000	2.50	7,
13	Grid Station	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar	0.34	0.34	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Grid Station	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad	6.86	6.86	2.00	8,000	10,000	4.80	38,400	28,400	2.30	400	4,500	31	12,400	7,900	2	2,400	2,500	2.50	6,
15	Grid Station	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	12.10	12.10	4.00	12,000	15,000	4.80	57,600	42,600	3.00	500	8,000	31	15,500	7,500	9	8,000	10,000	2.50	20
16	Grid Station	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	12.15	12.15	4.00	14,000	15,000	4.80	67,200	52,200	4.00	720	10,000	31	22,320	12,320	3	5,500	6,000	2.50	13
17	Grid Station	Mohammad Yar	Jala	12.10	12.10	5.60	12,000	15,000	4.80	57,600	42,600	4.00	735	8,000	31	22,785	14,785	2	2,200	2,500	2.50	5,
18	Grid Station	Mala	Noora	8.90	8.90	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.81	1,200	17,000	31	37,200	20,200	-	-	-	-	-
19	Grid Station	Mohammad Aslam	Mala	15.65	15.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	10.20	1,400	20,000	31	43,400	23,400	4	5,500	7,000	2.50	13
20	Grid Station	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala	15.65	15.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	11.70	1,450	21,000	31	44,950	23,950	-	-	-	-	-
21	Grid Station	Rehmat Ali	Mala	15.65	15.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	7.70	1,200	15,000	31	37,200	22,200	4	3,200	2,500	2.50	8,
22	Grid Station	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Noshier	17.80	17.80	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	17.80	2,600	35,000	31	80,600	45,600	-	-	-	-	-
23	Grid Station	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat	40.00	0.45	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Grid Station	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan	14.90	14.90	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	14.90	2,100	30,000	31	65,100	35,100	-	-	-	-	-
25	Grid Station	Dohla	Shabal	18.55	18.55	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Transmission Line	Mohammad Arshad	Mohammad Yaseen	80.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,600	35,000	31	80,600	45,600	-	-	-	-	-
27	Transmission Line	Falik Sher	Manke	120.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,480	34,000	31	76,880	42,880	-	-	-	-	-
28	Transmission Line	Mehar Habib	Mohammad Ismail	160.00	32.93	16.00	56,000	90,000	4.80	268,800	178,800	16.00	2,600	38,000	31	80,600	42,600	5	4,800	6,000	2.50	12
29	Transmission Line	Ghulam Siddique	Muhammad	120.00	6.59	6.59	28,000	40,000	4.80	134,400	94,400	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Allah Yar	144.00	6.59	6.59	28,000	40,000	4.80	134,400	94,400	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Transmission Line	Sardar	Mohammad Ameer	122.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,120	17,000	31	34,720	17,720	-	-	-	-	-
32	Transmission	Mohammad	Ahmad Yar	200.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,400	35,000	31	74,400	39,400	-	-	-	-	-

ID	Area	Name	Father Name	Total Land Owned (Kanal)	Total Affected Land (Kanal)	Sugarcane						Wheat						Fodder (Winter)						
						Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs(Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)		
	Line	Aziz																						
33	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	64.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,480	35,500	31	76,880	41,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34	Transmission Line	Mala	Sultan	32.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,160	16,000	31	35,960	19,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Transmission Line	Mohammad Yousaf	Khan Mohammad	40.00	9.88	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	9.88	1,440	21,000	31	44,640	23,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	Transmission Line	Ahmad Yar	Khan Mohammad	40.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,280	19,000	31	39,680	20,680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Allah Yar	288.00	82.32	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	70.00	11,600	140,000	31	359,600	219,600	12	12,800	13,000	2.50	32		
38	Transmission Line	Mohammad Asif	Ahmad Yar	80.00	32.93	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	29.00	3,800	70,000	31	117,800	47,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
39	Transmission Line	Mohammad Saqib	Mohammad Shabal	320.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	19.76	2,800	38,000	31	86,800	48,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40	Transmission Line	Umer Hayat	Wali Mohammad	24.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,160	17,000	31	35,960	18,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
41	Transmission Line	Dost Mohammad	Ahmed Ali	24.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,120	17,000	31	34,720	17,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
42	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Khan	162.00	32.93	8.00	30,000	45,000	4.80	144,000	99,000	24.93	3,680	52,000	31	114,080	62,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
43	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Lali	1,740.00	74.09	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Transmission Line	Mohammad Ameer	Mohammad Lali	248.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Transmission Line	Mohammad Nawaz	Shameer	1,760.00	26.34	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad Hayat	234.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Transmission Line	Haji Umer Hayat	Mohammad Khan	240.00	1.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	2	2,400	3,500	2.50	6,		
48	Transmission Line	Mohammad Irshad	Manak	80.00	16.46	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	16.46	2,600	40,000	31	80,600	40,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
49	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Muhammad Khan	120.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	19.76	2,800	48,000	31	86,800	38,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50	Transmission Line	Maher Ghulam	Mohammad Khan	120.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	19.76	2,600	46,000	31	80,600	34,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad	400.00	28.81	8.00	30,400	50,000	4.80	145,920	95,920	20.81	2,720	50,000	31	84,320	34,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52	Transmission Line	Yaqoob	Sikander Hayat	80.00	28.81	8.00	31,200	48,000	4.80	149,760	101,760	20.81	2,720	50,000	31	84,320	34,320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	Transmission Line	Mohammad Abbas	Allah Yar	128.00	32.93	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	24.93	3,680	20,000	31	114,080	94,080	8	10,000	10,000	2.50	25		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,520.85</b>	<b>908.96</b>	<b>120.47</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>628,000</b>		<b>1,920,000</b>	<b>1,292,000</b>	<b>533.05</b>	<b>82,595</b>	<b>1,156,000</b>		<b>2,560,445</b>	<b>1,404,445</b>	<b>81.08</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>101,600</b>		<b>224</b>		

\* Farmers were not willing to provide the information regarding family members.



ID	Area	Name	Father Name	Total Land Owned (Kanal)	Total Affected Land (Kanal)	Sugarcane						Wheat						Fodder (Winter)				
						Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)
1	Grid Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan	10.01	10.01	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	10.01	1,400	18,000	31	43,400	25,400	-	-	-	-	-
2	Grid Station	Allah Jawai	Baksha	38.14	38.14	32.70	84,000	150,000	4.80	403,200	253,200	-	-	-	31	-	-	6	4,800	7,000	2.50	12,000
3	Grid Station	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan	2.80	2.80	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	2.80	320	3,000	31	9,920	6,920	-	-	-	-	-
4	Grid Station	Zahid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad	10.01	10.01	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	5.00	800	11,000	31	24,800	13,800	5	4,700	5,000	2.50	11,750
5	Grid Station	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	10.01	10.01	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	4.00	720	9,000	31	22,320	13,320	4	4,700	5,000	2.50	11,750
6	Grid Station	Inayat Ali	Bahli	2.55	2.55	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	2.55	350	3,500	31	10,850	7,350	-	-	-	-	-
7	Grid Station	Kalsoom	Sukha	23.55	23.55	10.99	30,000	60,000	4.80	144,000	84,000	8.00	1,200	19,000	31	37,200	18,200	4	4,800	6,000	2.50	12,000
8	Grid Station	Janth	Sukha	23.55	23.55	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	23.55	3,800	48,000	31	117,800	69,800	-	-	-	-	-
9	Grid Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	19.00	19.00	6.00	28,000	40,000	4.80	134,400	94,400	8.00	1,200	19,000	31	37,200	18,200	4	5,200	6,000	2.50	13,000
10	Grid Station	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.86	2.00	8,400	10,000	4.80	40,320	30,320	2.00	360	3,500	31	11,160	7,660	2	3,000	2,600	2.50	7,500
11	Grid Station	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.86	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	4.00	700	8,000	31	21,700	13,700	2	3,000	3,000	2.50	7,500
12	Grid Station	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	6.86	6.86	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	3.00	600	7,000	31	18,600	11,600	3	2,900	4,000	2.50	7,250
13	Grid Station	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar	0.34	0.34	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Grid Station	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad	6.86	6.86	2.00	8,000	10,000	4.80	38,400	28,400	2.30	400	4,500	31	12,400	7,900	2	2,400	2,500	2.50	6,000
15	Grid Station	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	12.10	12.10	4.00	12,000	15,000	4.80	57,600	42,600	3.00	500	8,000	31	15,500	7,500	9	8,000	10,000	2.50	20,000
16	Grid Station	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	12.15	12.15	4.00	14,000	15,000	4.80	67,200	52,200	4.00	720	10,000	31	22,320	12,320	3	5,500	6,000	2.50	13,750
17	Grid Station	Mohammad Yar	Jala	12.10	12.10	5.60	12,000	15,000	4.80	57,600	42,600	4.00	735	8,000	31	22,785	14,785	2	2,200	2,500	2.50	5,500
18	Grid Station	Mala	Noora	8.90	8.90	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.81	1,200	17,000	31	37,200	20,200	-	-	-	-	-
19	Grid Station	Mohammad Aslam	Mala	15.65	15.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	10.20	1,400	20,000	31	43,400	23,400	4	5,500	7,000	2.50	13,750
20	Grid Station	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala	15.65	15.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	11.70	1,450	21,000	31	44,950	23,950	-	-	-	-	-
21	Grid Station	Rehmat Ali	Mala	15.65	15.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	7.70	1,200	15,000	31	37,200	22,200	4	3,200	2,500	2.50	8,000
22	Grid Station	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Noshar	17.80	17.80	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	17.80	2,600	35,000	31	80,600	45,600	-	-	-	-	-
23	Grid Station	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat	40.00	0.45	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Grid Station	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan	14.90	14.90	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	14.90	2,100	30,000	31	65,100	35,100	-	-	-	-	-
25	Grid Station	Dohla	Shabal	18.55	18.55	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Transmission Line	Mohammad Arshad	Mohammad Yaseen	80.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,600	35,000	31	80,600	45,600	-	-	-	-	-
27	Transmission Line	Falik Sher	Manke	120.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,480	34,000	31	76,880	42,880	-	-	-	-	-
28	Transmission Line	Mehar Habib	Mohammad Ismail	160.00	32.93	16.00	56,000	90,000	4.80	268,800	178,800	16.00	2,600	38,000	31	80,600	42,600	5	4,800	6,000	2.50	12,000
29	Transmission Line	Ghulam Siddique	Muhammad	120.00	6.59	6.59	28,000	40,000	4.80	134,400	94,400	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Allah Yar	144.00	6.59	6.59	28,000	40,000	4.80	134,400	94,400	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	Transmission Line	Sardar	Mohammad Ameer	122.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,120	17,000	31	34,720	17,720	-	-	-	-	-

ID	Area	Name	Father Name	Total Land Owned (Kanal)	Total Affected Land (Kanal)	Sugarcane						Wheat						Fodder (Winter)				
						Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)	Net Income	Area (Kanal)	Production (Kgs)	Total Costs (Rs.)	Price Rs./Kg	Gross Income (Rs.)
32	Transmission Line	Mohammad Aziz	Ahmad Yar	200.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,400	35,000	31	74,400	39,400	-	-	-	-	-
33	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	64.00	13.17	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	13.17	2,480	35,500	31	76,880	41,380	-	-	-	-	-
34	Transmission Line	Mala	Sultan	32.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,160	16,000	31	35,960	19,960	-	-	-	-	-
35	Transmission Line	Mohammad Yousaf	Khan Mohammad	40.00	9.88	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	9.88	1,440	21,000	31	44,640	23,640	-	-	-	-	-
36	Transmission Line	Ahmad Yar	Khan Mohammad	40.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,280	19,000	31	39,680	20,680	-	-	-	-	-
37	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Allah Yar	288.00	82.32	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	70.00	11,600	140,000	31	359,600	219,600	12	12,800	13,000	2.50	32,000
38	Transmission Line	Mohammad Asif	Ahmad Yar	80.00	32.93	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	29.00	3,800	70,000	31	117,800	47,800	-	-	-	-	-
39	Transmission Line	Mohammad Saqib	Mohammad Shabal	320.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	19.76	2,800	38,000	31	86,800	48,800	-	-	-	-	-
40	Transmission Line	Umer Hayat	Wali Mohammad	24.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,160	17,000	31	35,960	18,960	-	-	-	-	-
41	Transmission Line	Dost Mohammad	Ahmed Ali	24.00	6.59	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	6.59	1,120	17,000	31	34,720	17,720	-	-	-	-	-
42	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Khan	162.00	32.93	8.00	30,000	45,000	4.80	144,000	99,000	24.93	3,680	52,000	31	114,080	62,080	-	-	-	-	-
43	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Lali	1,740.00	74.09	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44	Transmission Line	Mohammad Ameer	Mohammad Lali	248.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	Transmission Line	Mohammad Nawaz	Shameer	1,760.00	26.34	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
46	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad Hayat	234.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	Transmission Line	Haji Umer Hayat	Mohammad Khan	240.00	1.65	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	2	2,400	3,500	2.50	6,000
48	Transmission Line	Mohammad Irshad	Manak	80.00	16.46	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	16.46	2,600	40,000	31	80,600	40,600	-	-	-	-	-
49	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Muhammad Khan	120.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	19.76	2,800	48,000	31	86,800	38,800	-	-	-	-	-
50	Transmission Line	Maher Ghulam	Mohammad Khan	120.00	19.76	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	19.76	2,600	46,000	31	80,600	34,600	-	-	-	-	-
51	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad	400.00	28.81	8.00	30,400	50,000	4.80	145,920	95,920	20.81	2,720	50,000	31	84,320	34,320	-	-	-	-	-
52	Transmission Line	Yaqoob	Sikander Hayat	80.00	28.81	8.00	31,200	48,000	4.80	149,760	101,760	20.81	2,720	50,000	31	84,320	34,320	-	-	-	-	-
53	Transmission Line	Mohammad Abbas	Allah Yar	128.00	32.93	-	-	-	4.80	-	-	24.93	3,680	20,000	31	114,080	94,080	8	10,000	10,000	2.50	25,000
		<b>Total</b>		<b>7,520.85</b>	<b>908.96</b>	<b>120.47</b>	<b>400,000</b>	<b>628,000</b>		<b>1,920,000</b>	<b>1,292,000</b>	<b>533.05</b>	<b>82,595</b>	<b>1,156,000</b>		<b>2,560,445</b>	<b>1,404,445</b>	<b>81.08</b>	<b>89,900</b>	<b>101,600</b>		<b>224,750</b>

**Annex 3.3: Inventory of Affected Timber Trees Compensation**

I D	Area	Name	Father Name	Eucalyptus					Dharaik					Sheesham								
				(Less Than 9")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.)100	(9" - 23")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.)200	(24" - 36")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 420	(Les s than 9")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.)200	(9" - 23")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 390	(24" - 36")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 770	(36" - 48")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 2,475	(Less than 9")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 1,000	(9" - 23")	Compen sation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 1,000	(24" - 36")
1	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan	-	30	6,000	-	-	-	-	7	5,390	-	-	5	5,000	20	20,000	5	10,000	
2	Grid Area	Station	Allah Jawai	Baksha	-	80	16,000	-	-	-	-	7	5,390	-	-	15	15,000	70	70,000	25	50,000	
3	Grid Area	Station	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Grid Area	Station	Zaid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	60,000	30	60,000		
5	Grid Area	Station	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,475	-	-	50	50,000	20	40,000		
6	Grid Area	Station	Inayat Ali	Bahli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2,475	-	-	50	50,000	20	40,000		
7	Grid Area	Station	Kalsoom	Sukha	-	25	5,000	-	10	2,000	-	10	7,700	-	-	-	70	70,000	30	60,000		
8	Grid Area	Station	Janth	Sukha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	-	10	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	50,000	45	90,000		
10	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
11	Grid Area	Station	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad	-	-	-	20	8,400	-	-	3	2,310	-	-	-	5	5,000	4	8,000		
12	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	30	3,000	14	2,800	5	2,100	-	10	3,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
13	Grid Area	Station	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
14	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9,900	15	15,000	50	50,000	15	30,000	
15	Grid Area	Station	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	-	8	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
16	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	30	3,000	100	20,000	25	10,500	-	15	5,850	-	-	15	15,000	50	50,000	20	40,000	
17	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Yar	Jala	15	1,500	14	2,800	5	2,100	-	6	2,340	-	-	20	20,000	-	-	-	-	
18	Grid Area	Station	Mala	Noora	30	3,000	30	6,000	90	37,800	-	20	7,800	-	-	25	25,000	50	50,000	10	20,000	
19	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Aslam	Mala	40	4,000	180	36,000	120	50,400	15	3,000	5	1,950	5	3,850	45	45,000	40	40,000	20	40,000
20	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala	30	3,000	200	40,000	60	25,200	-	15	5,850	-	-	25	25,000	40	40,000	25	50,000	
21	Grid Area	Station	Rehmat Ali	Mala	30	3,000	180	36,000	60	25,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40,000	20	40,000	-	-
22	Grid Area	Station	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Noshier	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
25	Grid Area	Station	Dohla	Shabal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
26	Transmission Line		Mohammad Arshad	Mohammad Yaseen	-	-	-	2	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8,000	-	-
27	Transmission Line		Falik Sher	Manke	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

28	Transmission Line	Mehar Habib	Mohammad Ismail		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
29	Transmission Line	Ghulam Siddique	Muhammad		-	2	400		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
30	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Allah Yar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
31	Transmission Line	Sardar	Mohammad Ameer		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
32	Transmission Line	Mohammad Aziz	Ahmad Yar		-	5	1,000		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
33	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Khan Mohammad		-	5	1,000		-		-		-		-		-	5	5,000		-		
34	Transmission Line	Mala	Sultan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	4	4,000		-		
35	Transmission Line	Mohammad Yousaf	Khan Mohammad		-		-		-	2	780		-		-		-	2	2,000		-		
36	Transmission Line	Ahmad Yar	Khan Mohammad		-		-	1	420		-		-		-		-	2	2,000		-		
37	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Allah Yar		-	30	6,000		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
38	Transmission Line	Mohammad Asif	Ahmad Yar		-	3	600		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
39	Transmission Line	Mohammad Saqib	Mohammad Shabal		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
40	Transmission Line	Umer Hayat	Wali Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
41	Transmission Line	Dost Mohammad	Ahmed Ali		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	2	2,000		-		
42	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
43	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Lali		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
44	Transmission Line	Mohammad Ameer	Mohammad Lali		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
45	Transmission Line	Mohammad Nawaz	Shameer		-	10	2,000		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
46	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad Hayat		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
47	Transmission Line	Haji Umer Hayat	Mohammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
48	Transmission Line	Mohammad Irshad	Manak		-	2	400		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
49	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Muhammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
50	Transmission Line	Maher Ghulam	Mohammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
51	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
52	Transmission Line	Yaqoob	Sikander Hayat		-	2	400		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
53	Transmission Line	Mohammad Abbas	Allah Yar		-	8	1,600		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		
			<b>Total Affected Tree</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>187,600</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>162,960</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>28,470</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>29,260</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14,850</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>660,000</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>586,000</b>

I D	Area	Name	Father Name	Poplar					Kekar					Sheri				Bamboo		
				(Less than 9")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 100	(9" - 23")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 200	(24" - 36")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 420	(Less Than 9")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 100	(9" - 23")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 200	(24" - 36")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 420	(9" - 23")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 200	(24" - 36")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 420	(108" - 120")
1	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Grid Area	Station	Allah Jawai	Baksha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Grid Area	Station	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Grid Area	Station	Zaid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad	-	40	8,000	20	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Grid Area	Station	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan	-	30	6,000	10	4,200	-	15	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Grid Area	Station	Inayat Ali	Bahli	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Grid Area	Station	Kalsoom	Sukha	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Grid Area	Station	Janth	Sukha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	-	20	4,000	10	4,200	-	10	2,000	20	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad	-	-	-	14	5,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,680	-	-	-
11	Grid Area	Station	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad	-	40	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad	20	2,000	15	3,000	5	2,100	-	6	1,200	6	2,520	-	-	-	-	-
13	Grid Area	Station	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad	15	1,500	60	12,000	20	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Grid Area	Station	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad	-	-	38	7,600	10	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar	20	2,000	50	10,000	-	-	-	-	14	5,880	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Yar	Jala	40	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	800	3	1,260	4	70,200
18	Grid Area	Station	Mala	Noora	-	-	80	16,000	25	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Aslam	Mala	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala	20	2,000	-	-	-	-	15	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	Grid Area	Station	Rehmat Ali	Mala	20	2,000	120	24,000	30	12,600	5	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Grid Area	Station	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Noshir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Grid Area	Station	Dohla	Shabal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	Transmission Line		Mohammad Arshad	Mohammad Yaseen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	420	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	Transmission Line		Falik Sher	Manke	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400	2	840	-	-	-	-	-	-

28	Transmission Line	Mehar Habib	Mohammad Ismail		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
29	Transmission Line	Ghulam Siddique	Muhammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
30	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Allah Yar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
31	Transmission Line	Sardar	Mohammad Ameer		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
32	Transmission Line	Mohammad Aziz	Ahmad Yar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
33	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Khan Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
34	Transmission Line	Mala	Sultan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
35	Transmission Line	Mohammad Yousaf	Khan Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
36	Transmission Line	Ahmad Yar	Khan Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
37	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Allah Yar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
38	Transmission Line	Mohammad Asif	Ahmad Yar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
39	Transmission Line	Mohammad Saqib	Mohammad Shabal		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
40	Transmission Line	Umer Hayat	Wali Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
41	Transmission Line	Dost Mohammad	Ahmed Ali		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
42	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
43	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Lali		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
44	Transmission Line	Mohammad Ameer	Mohammad Lali		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
45	Transmission Line	Mohammad Nawaz	Shameer		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
46	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad Hayat		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
47	Transmission Line	Haji Umer Hayat	Mohammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
48	Transmission Line	Mohammad Irshad	Manak		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
49	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Muhammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
50	Transmission Line	Maher Ghulam	Mohammad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
51	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
52	Transmission Line	Yaqoob	Sikander Hayat		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
53	Transmission Line	Mohammad Abbas	Allah Yar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-
		<b>Total Affected Tree</b>		<b>135</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>98,600</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>60,480</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>18,060</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>70,200</b>

ID	Area	Station	Name	Father Name	Simbal										Mulberry					Total Number of Trees	Total Compensation (Rs.)	
					(Less than 9")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 200	(9" - 23")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 390	(24" - 36")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 770	(37" - 48")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 2,475	(50" - 62")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 5,650	(Less Than 9")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 200	(9" - 23")	Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 390	(24" - 36")			Compensation Rate Per Tree (Rs.) 770
1	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmed Khan	6	1,200	10	3,900	5	3,850		-		-		-	7	2,730	7	5,390	102	63,460
2	Grid Area	Station	Allah Jawai	Baksha	19	3,800	30	11,700	25	19,250		-		-		-	38	14,820	43	33,110	352	239,070
3	Grid Area	Station	Kaniz Bibi	Ahmed Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
4	Grid Area	Station	Zaid Sarfraz	Sarfraz Ahmad		-		-		-		-		-		30	11,700	10	7,700	190	155,800	
5	Grid Area	Station	Muhammad Hayat	Ahmad Khan		-		-	4	3,080	1	2,475	3	16,950		-		-		-	134	128,180
6	Grid Area	Station	Inayat Ali	Bahli		-		-	4	3,080	3	7,425		-		-		-		-	93	105,980
7	Grid Area	Station	Kalsoom	Sukha	20	4,000		-	60	46,200	30	74,250		-		-		-		-	260	270,150
8	Grid Area	Station	Janth	Sukha		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
9	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nawaz	Ahmad Khan	25	5,000	25	9,750	30	23,100	5	12,375		-	40	8,000		-		-	290	218,825
10	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Akbar	Sher Mohammad		-	50	19,500		-		-		-		-		-		-	74	31,680
11	Grid Area	Station	Khizar Hayat	Sher Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	72	31,710
12	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Anwar	Sher Mohammad		-		-		-		-		-	20	4,000		-		-	131	26,620
13	Grid Area	Station	Kusar Bibi	Mohammad Anwar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
14	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Riaz	Shair Mohammad		-		-	2	1,540		-		-		-		-		-	181	128,340
15	Grid Area	Station	Asad Ali	Said Ahmad		-	25	9,750	10	7,700		-		-		-		-		-	91	30,850
16	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Nasir	Barkhudar		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	339	162,230
17	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Yar	Jala		-	10	3,900	15	11,550		-		-		-		-		-	136	120,450
18	Grid Area	Station	Mala	Noora		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	360	176,100
19	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Aslam	Mala		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	480	226,200
20	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Sadiq	Mala		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	430	194,050
21	Grid Area	Station	Rehmat Ali	Mala		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	505	183,300
22	Grid Area	Station	Asmat Bibi	Mohammad Noshier		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
23	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Asad	Mohammad Hayat		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
24	Grid Area	Station	Mohammad Ismail	Ahmad Khan		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
25	Grid Area	Station	Dohla	Shabal		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	-	-
26	Transmission Line		Mohammad Arshad	Mohammad Yaseen		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	7	9,260
27	Transmission Line		Falik Sher	Manke		-		-		-		-		-		-		-		-	4	1,240

7	Line																					
2	Transmission Line	Mehar Habib	Mohammad Ismail		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2	Transmission Line	Ghulam Siddique	Muhammad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400			
3	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Allah Yar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Transmission Line	Sardar	Mohammad Ameer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
3	Transmission Line	Mohammad Aziz	Ahmad Yar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1,000			
3	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Khan Mohammad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6,000			
3	Transmission Line	Mala	Sultan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4,000			
3	Transmission Line	Mohammad Yousaf	Khan Mohammad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2,780			
3	Transmission Line	Ahmad Yar	Khan Mohammad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,420			
3	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Allah Yar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6,000			
3	Transmission Line	Mohammad Asif	Ahmad Yar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	600			
3	Transmission Line	Mohammad Saqib	Mohammad Shabal		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Umer Hayat	Wali Mohammad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Dost Mohammad	Ahmed Ali		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2,000			
4	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Khan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Ahmad Sher	Mohammad Lali		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Mohammad Ameer	Mohammad Lali		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Mohammad Nawaz	Shameer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2,000			
4	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad Hayat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Haji Umer Hayat	Mohammad Khan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
4	Transmission Line	Mohammad Irshad	Manak		-	-	-	-	1	2,475	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2,875			
4	Transmission Line	Bashir Ahmad	Muhammad Khan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Transmission Line	Maher Ghulam	Mohammad Khan		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Transmission Line	Sher Mohammad	Mohammad		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	Transmission Line	Yaqoob	Sikander Hayat		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	400			
5	Transmission Line	Mohammad Abbas	Allah Yar		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1,600			
			<b>Total Affected Tree</b>		<b>70</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>58,500</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>119,350</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>99,000</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16,950</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>29,250</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46,200</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>2,535,570</b>



**Annex 3.4: Inventory of Affected Fruit Trees Compensation**

<b>S.No</b>	<b>No. of Tree</b>	<b>Age (yr)</b>	<b>Per Tree Compensation (Rs.)</b>	<b>Total (Rs.)</b>
5 GS	1	6	3,000.00	3,000
	3	1	3,000.00	9,000
11 GS	2	4	98,210.00	196,420
	4	10	8,256.00	33,024
12 GS	2	10	24,525.00	49,050
	1	18	59,780.00	59,780
18 GS	1	20	88,128.00	88,128
21 GS	4	8	29,975.00	119,900
38 TL	25	8	29,975.00	749,375
		<b>Total:</b>		<b>1,307,677</b>

## Annex 3.5: Inventory of Affected Structures Compensation

ID	Structure	T. Covered Area							Roof		Wall				Floor		Grand Total
		W (m) (for x-dir)	L (m) (for y-dir)	H (m)	Area (sq-m) (for Roof & Floor)	Area (sq-m) (for Wall in x-dir)	Area (sq-m) (for Wall in y-dir)	Volume (cu-m)	Unit cost (sq-m)	Tot. Cost	Unit cost (cu-m)	Unit cost (sq-m) (for x-dir)	Unit cost (sq-m) (for y-dir)	Total Cost	Unit cost (sq-m)	Tot. Cost	
1	House	9	9	3	84	31	31	280	450	37,626	6,381	698	698	85,580	560	46,823	170,029
2	House	4	8	3	29	12	27	97	450	13,044	6,381	1,745	805	85,580	560	16,232	186,479
3	House	4	17	3	76	15	57	255	450	34,181	6,381	1,434	374	85,580	560	42,536	423,894
5	House	5	13	3	59	15	43	196	450	26,338	6,381	1,396	498	85,580	560	32,776	327,129
6	House	4	16	3	68	14	53	227	450	30,435	6,381	1,495	403	85,580	560	37,875	389,198
7	House	4	10	3	36	12	33	120	450	16,054	6,381	1,745	654	85,580	100	3,567	119,102
8	House	4	11	3	49	15	37	164	450	21,973	6,381	1,434	582	85,580	560	27,345	189,802
9	House 1	8	16	3	123	26	54	413	450	55,393	6,381	837	395	85,580	560	68,934	365,436
	House 2	4	10	3	40	14	32	135	290	11,674	6,381	1,517	667	85,580	408	16,425	113,679
10	House	10	14	3	142	35	46	477	450	63,964	6,381	616	465	85,580	560	79,599	229,143
11	House	5	12	3	57	15	42	192	450	25,711	6,381	1,396	511	85,580	560	31,996	281,179
12	House	5	9	3	45	16	31	150	450	20,067	6,381	1,308	698	85,580	560	24,972	167,289
13	House	5	5	3	24	15	17	79	450	10,661	6,381	1,396	1,232	85,580	100	2,369	253,700
14	House	5	9	3	43	15	32	145	450	19,440	6,381	1,396	675	85,580	560	24,192	150,214
15	House	5	18	3	81	15	59	271	450	36,434	6,381	1,396	360	85,580	560	45,340	221,804
16	House	5	13	3	59	15	43	198	450	26,589	6,381	1,396	494	85,580	560	33,088	280,698
																<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,868,778</b>



ID	Area	Affected Timber Trees		Affected Fruit Trees		Total Compensation for Affected Land/Assets (Rs.)	Admissible Allowances			Total Allowances (Rs.)	Total Compensation (Compensation with Allowances) (Rs.)
		Total Number of Trees	Total Compensation (Rs.)	Total Number of Trees	Total Compensation (Rs.)		Shifting Allow.	Transitional Allowance (6 months OPL)	Vulnerability Allowance		
1	GS	102	63,460			2,288,446	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,386,446
2	GS	352	239,070			8,113,952	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	8,211,952
3	GS	-	-			962,343	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,060,343
4	GS	190	155,800			2,082,928	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,180,928
5	GS	134	128,180	4	12,000	2,410,526	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,508,526
6	GS	93	105,980			985,552	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,083,552
7	GS	260	270,150			5,043,546	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	5,141,546
8	GS	-	-			4,718,548	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	4,816,548
9	GS	290	218,825			4,550,803	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	4,648,803
10	GS	74	31,680			1,597,847	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,695,847
11	GS	72	31,710	6	229,444	1,869,172	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,967,172
12	GS	131	26,620	3	108,830	1,651,468	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,749,468
13	GS	-	-			332,450	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	430,450
14	GS	181	128,340			1,758,271	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,856,271
15	GS	91	30,850			2,651,189	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,749,189
16	GS	339	162,230			2,827,441	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,925,441
17	GS	136	120,450			2,536,208	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,634,208
18	GS	360	176,100	1	88,128	1,855,689	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	1,953,689
19	GS	480	226,200			3,245,658	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	3,343,658
20	GS	430	194,050			3,184,625	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	3,282,625
21	GS	505	183,300	4	119,900	3,405,649	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	3,503,649
22	GS	-	-			3,423,001	20,000	78,000	39,000	137,000	3,560,001
23	GS	-	-			84,375	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	182,375
24	GS	-	-			2,865,321	20,000	78,000	-	98,000	2,963,321
25	GS	-	-			3,478,125	-	-	-	-	3,478,125
26	TL	7	9,260			9,260	-	-	-	-	9,260
27	TL	4	1,240			1,240	-	-	-	-	1,240
28	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
29	TL	2	400			400	-	-	-	-	400
30	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
31	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
32	TL	5	1,000			1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
33	TL	10	6,000			6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
34	TL	4	4,000			4,000	-	-	-	-	4,000
35	TL	4	2,780			2,780	-	-	-	-	2,780
36	TL	3	2,420			2,420	-	-	-	-	2,420
37	TL	30	6,000			6,000	-	-	-	-	6,000
38	TL	3	600	25	749,375	749,975	-	-	-	-	749,975
39	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
40	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
41	TL	2	2,000			2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
42	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
43	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
44	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
45	TL	10	2,000			2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000
46	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
47	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
48	TL	3	2,875			2,875	-	-	-	-	2,875
49	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
50	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
51	TL	-	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
52	TL	2	400			400	-	-	-	-	400
53	TL	8	1,600			1,600	-	-	-	-	1,600
		<b>4,317</b>	<b>2,535,570</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,307,677</b>	<b>68,715,082</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>1,872,000</b>	<b>39,000</b>	<b>2,391,000</b>	<b>71,106,082</b>

**Annex 5: Price assessment of Fruit Trees**

(Applicable for all provinces of Pakistan as indicated by the Agriculture Department/ Horticulture wing, Punjab)



**ASSESSMENT OF FRUIT PLANTS (Rs./ plant)**

Plant Age	Mango /Jaman	Apple /Loquat /Apricot /Plum /Prune	Litchi	Guava / Mulberry /Ber	Falsa/ Pomegranate	Date-Palm
1	828	811	289	312	98	333
2	1518	1364	499	540	178	601
3	2142	1984	685	743	250	817
4	2703	1914	852	3474	331	1011
5	3207	2211	4875	3131	579	1186
6	3862	2479	4251	2822	656	3082
7	18484	10322	3962	2676	535	3240
8	17262	9931	3703	2808	516	3250
9	16160	9578	3469	2426	442	3259
10	15187	9280	3258	2320	378	2940
11	14273	8974	3066	2224	316	2653
12	13467	7850	2599	1884	258	2459
13	12742	6837	2176	1577	213	2284
14	11405	5924	1795	1301	169	2127
15	10201	5102	1452	1053	129	1904
16	9118	4382	1143	974	94	1777
17	8139	3694	864	626	62	1662
18	7249	3093	613	444	44	1066
19	6455	2552	387	280	28	1378
20	5741	2084	183	133	13	1294
21	5097	1624				1214
22	4517	1228				1081
23	4023	872				958
24	3553	550				847
25	3129	261				747
26	2750					656
27	2404					575
28	2093					502
29	1888					530
30	1562					468
31	1335					412
32	1131					331
33	944					321
34	781					282
35	632					246
36	497					215
37	376					179
38	267					160
39	168					139
40	81					116
41						97
42						80
43						65
44						51
45						39
46						27
47						17
48						8

Note: (1) Wood of the plants will be the property of the owner  
 (2) This assessment is not valid for court

o/c

Director  
 Horticultural Research Institute  
 AARI, Faisalabad

## **Annex-6: Summary Pamphlet of the LARP**

### **220 kV Lalian Grid Station and associated Transmission Line Project**

#### ***LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN***

### **SUMMARY PAMPHLET**

#### **Background**

This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Lalian Grid Station and associated 6 km transmission line, which is one of the 12 sub-projects of tranche-4. This sub-project is located in tehsil Lalian, District Chiniot, Punjab, Pakistan. The main objectives of the sub-project is to enhance the transmission capacity of NTDC system by addition of new 220 kV grid station at Lalian along with its allied transmission line to meet the growing power demand.

The Government of Pakistan is implementing the “Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program (PTEIP) under the financial assistance of ADB to meet the requirements of NTDC for financing of the sub-projects planned for implementation under short, medium and long term. The Program seeks to (i) rehabilitate, augment, and expand parts of the system to meet current generation capacities; (ii) expand and augment the system to cope with future power generation stations; and (iii) ensure continued operation and maintenance in accordance with best international practices.

#### **Project Description**

The scope of work includes: construction of new grid station and installation of associated transmission line of 6 km. In accordance with the NTDC, there will be installation of 17 towers, i.e. each tower will be erected at a distance of 357 m. The proposed sub-project involves the construction of new grid station, installation of towers and feeding transmission line. There is varying degree of impacts at different stages of implementation of sub-project activities, such as:

- i) Construction of new grid station
- i) Installation of towers including a) excavation, b) towers erection and c) stringing;
- ii) In order to have an access to tower installation, the private agricultural land will also be affected due to which, there would be loss of crops and trees.
- iii) Installation of transmission lines - stringing activity

#### **Objectives of the LARP**

The major objective of this LARP is the assessment of type and magnitude of LAR impacts, eligibility and entitlement of compensation; institutional arrangements for the implementation of LAR activities as well as redress of community complaints, cost, implementation schedule and conducting internal and external monitoring.

## **Project Impacts**

This sub-project involves acquisition of 311.30 kanals (38.92 acres) of private land for the construction of grid station. This is irrigated cropped land, owned by 25 affected families (AFs), including one woman-headed HH. These AFs will be losing their 100% lands, with no other source of livelihood other than cropping. In addition, the project will need removal of 4360 trees (4317 timber/wood and 43 fruit trees). The project will also impact permanently 16 residential structures on 100%. The other affected assets include 12 hand pumps, 11 donkey pumps, 04 tubewells bore-holes and 12 khurlies (a cemented structure for animal feeding). Besides permanent LAR impacts, the project will also cause temporary impacts due to the installation of 16 towers on 6 km connecting transmission line mainly on cropped area.

## **Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles**

In accordance with the Government of Pakistan laws/ acts and ADB social safeguard policy, the land acquisition and resettlement activities of this sub-project will be carried out ensuring that compensation to be provided at replacement cost basis for all direct and indirect losses, so that no one could be worsen-off because of the sub-project. The provision of subsidies or allowances will also need to be given for affected households (AHs) that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

In this context, the following principles will be taken into consideration:

- i). Need to screen the sub-project early on in the planning stage
- ii). Carry out meaningful consultations
- iii). At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the sub-project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups
- iv). Prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid
- v). Provide affected people with adequate assistance
- vi). Ensure that affected people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working and eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets; and
- vii). Disclose all reports.

## **Entitlement for Compensation**

The “cut-off date” was set as 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2015. This refers to the people who will settle in designated area or start any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project. In accordance with the provisions of LARP, the affected persons will be eligible for compensation or rehabilitation assistance as discussed below:

- i). All land owning affected persons losing land or non-land assets, whether covered by legal title or customary land rights, whether for temporary or permanent acquisition.

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

The compensation and rehabilitation entitlements are summarized in the Entitlement Matrix presented as below:

### Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
Arable Land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation, in cash or kind, for all damaged crops and trees.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees</li> </ul>
Arable Land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or;</li> <li>• Cash compensation for affected land at replacement cost plus 15% CAS, based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs. (25 TITLE HOLDER ARE IDENTIFIED IN THE PROJECT)</li> </ul>
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or</li> <li>• Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years). (NO LEASE HOLDERS OR SHARECROPPERS FOUND IN THIS PROJECT).</li> </ul>
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss. (NO SQUATTERS FOUND IN THIS PROJECT)</li> </ul>




Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)</li> </ul>
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or</li> <li>Cash compensation for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.</li> </ul>
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 13,000/ month) (NO RESIDENTIAL RENTER OR LEASEHODER FOUND)</li> </ul>
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 13,000).</li> </ul>
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs.</li> <li>In case of partial impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure.</li> </ul>
Crops	Crops affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by grid construction, tower base, stringing and access.</li> <li>All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.</li> </ul>
Trees	Trees affected	All APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content.</li> <li>Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production based on the yearly produce of tree and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree.</li> </ul>
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary.</li> <li>Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 13,000/ month Punjab Minimum Wage Rate 2015).</li> </ul>
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of one time paid transport allowance of Rs. 20,000/= to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses equal to 6 months of OPL.</li> </ul>
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).</li> </ul>
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 13,000 at OPL Punjab Minimum Wage Rate 2015) on account of livelihood restoration support.</li> <li>Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.</li> </ul>
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy</li> </ul>

### **Grievance Redress Mechansim**

A grievance mechanism will be available to allow an AP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, survey, and time of compensation.

APs/ local community will enter their complaints/ concerns and issues formally including the information of date, name and address of complainant, description of complain. The PIU will maintain a register named as "*community complaint register (CCR)*". The register will include the information as date, name and address of complainant, description of complaints, and will enter the complaints in a date covering the minimum information of name and address of complaint, description of complaints, action taken, status of redress of complaints and reasons in case issue not resolved.

### Annex-7: GRC Notification

 NATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND DESPATCH COMPANY LTD.  
CHIEF ENGINEER (EHV-1)  
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS NTDCCL

No. 1032-95/CE/EHV-1/ Date 29-1-16

**OFFICE ORDER**

Sub:- **NOTIFICATION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESSES COMMITTEE FOR 220KV GRIDSTATION LALIAN CHINIOT.**

Ref:- G.M.(Projects) NTDC, Lahore letter No. 1495-96 dated 30.12.2015.

In pursuance to above, a Grievance Redresse committee comprising the following officers/official is hereby constituted to settle the ROWs/grievances if ar created during execution of subject 220kV Lalian Gridstatio Project:-

1- P.D. (EHV) NTDC, Lahore.	Convene
2- XEN (EHV) TLC 'D' NTDC, Faisalabad.	Member
3- A.M. Environment & Social Impact Cell (ESIC)	Member
4- SDE o/o XEN (EHV) TLC 'D' NTDC, Faisalabad	Member
5- ALAO o/o XEN (EHV) TLC 'D' NTDC, Faisalabad	Member
6- Affected person/or his representative	Member

The above said Committee will address/resolve t ROW/grievances.

*Manager (CC)*  
*R. Aslam*  
*Manager (ESIC)*

*W. M. M. M.*  
Chief Engineer (EHV-1)  
NTDC

CC:-

- 1- G.M. (GSC) NTDC, Lahore.
- 2- G.M. (Projects) NTDC, Lahore w.r.t. his letter referred above
- 3- P.D. (EHV) NTDC, Lahore.
- 4- XEN (EHV) TLC 'D' NTDC, Faisalabad.