

Resettlement Plan

August 2014

Pakistan: Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program Tranche 4

Prepared by the National Transmission and Despatch Company Limited Pakistan for the Asian Development Bank.



**NATIONAL TRANSMISSION AND DESPATCH
COMPANY (NTDC), PAKISTAN**

**POWER TRANSMISSION ENHANCEMENT INVESTMENT
PROGRAM (TRANCHE – IV)**

ADB Loan No. 2290

DRAFT

**220 KV GRID STATION (NEW) &
Transmission Line, Chakdara, KPK**

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)



By

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February, 2014
(Revised August, 2014)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	i
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES.....	v
ABBREVIATIONS	vii
DEFINITION OF TERMS	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ix
1. INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
1.2 MFF Conditionality LARP	2
1.3 Sub-project Description	3
1.4 Sub-project Alignment.....	3
1.5 Alternatives for Minimizing the Sub-projectImpacts	4
1.6 Objectives of the LARP	6
2. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	7
2.1 General	7
2.2 Administrative Setting	7
2.3 Settlement Pattern	7
2.4 Demographic Profile of Sample APs	7
2.4.1 Family Size and Gender Composition	8
2.4.2 Literacy Status	8
2.5 Status of Agriculture	8
2.5.1 Cropping Pattern.....	8
2.5.2 Cropping Intensity	9
2.5.3 Crop Yield	11
2.6 Income Analysis	11
2.6.1 Occupations.....	11
2.6.2 Household Income by Source	12
2.6.3 Average Income of Sample Households	12
2.6.4 Average Household Expenditure	13
2.7 Housing Conditions	13
2.8 Availability of Basic Infrastructure.....	14
2.9 Cultural, Religious and Other Structures	15
3. PROJECT IMPACT/ AP BASELINE INFORMATION	16
3.1 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date.....	16
3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement	16

3.2.1	Affected Area by Crop	16
3.3	Affected Trees.....	17
3.4	No. of AHs.....	18
3.5	Building/ Structures	19
3.6	Indigenous People	19
3.7	Gender Impacts	19
4.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	20
4.1	Telegraph Act (TA), 1885	20
4.2	Land Acquisition Act.....	20
4.3	ADB's Policy and Resettlement Principles.....	21
4.4	Comparison of LAA and ADB Policy Principles and Practices	23
4.5	Reconciliation between Pakistan's Acts and ADB SPS	26
4.6	Legislation relevant to Land Classification.....	26
5.	CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND DISCLOSURE.....	27
5.1	Stakeholder's Consultations.....	27
5.2	Public Consultations.....	27
5.3	Concerns Regarding the Sub-project	30
5.3.1	Consultations with APs	30
5.3.2	Redress of Farmers Issues	30
5.3.3	Information Disclosure	31
5.4	Information Brochure.....	31
6.	COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS	32
6.1	Eligibility	32
6.2	Entitlement for Compensation	32
7.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION	38
7.1	National Transmission and Despatch Company	38
7.2	Local Government.....	40
7.3	ADB	40
7.4	LAR Coordination Committee.....	40
7.5	Affected Person Committee	41
7.6	Grievance Redress Mechanism	41
7.7	Organogram.....	43
8.	LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	44
8.1	Implementation Schedule.....	44
9.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	47
10.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....	50

10.1	General	50
10.2	Internal Monitoring	50
10.3	External Monitoring	50
PHOTOLOG		52
ANNEXES.....		55
	SUMMARY PAMPHLET	77

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1: Sub-projects under various Tranches	1
Table 2.1: Average Family Size and Gender Composition of the APs	8
Table 2.2: Average Literacy Rate of the Sample APs	8
Table 2.3: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms.....	9
Table 2.9: Average Annual Expenditure on Food and Non- Food Items	13
Table 2.10: Ownership Status and Housing Conditions.....	14
Table 2.11: Availability of Social Amenities in the Vicinity of Project Area	14
Table 3.1: Land Required for the Sub-project.....	16
Table 3.2: Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project.....	17
Table 3.2: No of Private Trees along the T/L Route Alignment	17
Table 5.1: List of Officials Consulted	27
Table 5.2: List of Public Consultations along the T/L Route Alignment	27
Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule of LARP	44
Table 9.1: Assessment of Value of Crops per Acre	47
Table 9.2: Price Assessment of Trees.....	47
Table 9.3: Resettlement Budget.....	49

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the proposed Sub-project	5
Figure 2.2: APs Involvement in various Occupations.....	12
Figure 2.3: Availabilityof Social Amenitiesin the Vicinity of Sub-project Area	15
Figure 7.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of LARP	43
Figure 8.1: LARP Implementaion Schedule	46

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 3.1: List of Land Owners and Affected Cropped Area.....	55
Annex 3.2: Inventory of Affected Trees.....	65
Annex 9.1: Comodity Prices as per Directorate of Agriculture Punjab	73
Annex 9.2: Price Assessment of Wood/ Timber Trees.....	74
Annex 9.3: Price assessment of Fruit Trees	75
Annex 9.4: Affidavit by Locals/ Estate Agency at Malakand Agency.....	76
Annex-A: Summary Pamphlet of the LARP	77

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
DDR	Due Diligence Report
EXT	Extension
GIS	Gas Insulated Substation
HPP	Hydropower Sub-project
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
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 Dispatch Company (Pakistan)
PC-1	Planning Commission-1
PIU	Project Implementaion Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PTEIP	Power Transmission Enhancement Investment Program
S&I	Survey and Investigation
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Acre of land – acre is a unit of measurement for land and 2.471 acre is 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/Party -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 and the disabled.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Grid station (New) Chakdara and associated transmission line of 85 km (Shahi Bagh – Mardan). The proposed T/L passes through 50 villages belonging to 4 tehsils fall in the jurisdiction of 3 Districts named as Malakand, Mardan and Charsada of the KPK province. 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.

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. The sub-projects under MMF 1 – 3 Tranches are already under implementation at different stages, while 9 sub-projects are proposed for Tranche 4. Tranche 4 is to address the identified sub-projects 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 major aim this sub-project is to enhance the transmission capacity of NTDC system by addition of new 220 kV Chakdara substation along with its allied transmission line to meet the growing power demand of DISCOs, particularly PESCO. The project scope of work includes a) 220 kV substation with two 220/132 kV, 250 MVA transformers with allied equipment and accessories; b) 220 kV D/C transmission line on twin bundle Rail conductor for In/Out of existing 220 kV Shahibagh-Mardan S/C at 220 kV Chakdara (85 km) along with two 220 kV line bays at proposed 220 kV substation Chakdara for said in/out arrangement. In accordance with the NTDC, there will be installation of 238 towers, i.e. each tower will be erected at a distance of 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. There is varying degree of impacts at different stages of implementation of sub-project activities, such as: i) construction of new grid station, ii) installation of towers including a) excavation, b) towers erection 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, and v) installation of transmission lines (stringing activity).

7. This LARP for 220 kV Chakdara sub-projects 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. 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.

8. The socioeconomic conditions of APs were derived from primary data through conducting field survey, and supplemented through secondary data, i.e. data from Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Forest Department, District Population Census, Economic Survey of Pakistan and relevant websites. The primary data include census survey of all affected families covering the nature and magnitude of the impacts and impact on the livelihood of APs. The socioeconomic profile of the sub-project affected families was established based on the interviews of 24.34% of total 229 AHs selected randomly. The field survey was conducted from 09 – 14 January, 2014.

9. For the construction of proposed Grid station, 33 acres private agricultural land will need to be acquired permanently, which is owned by 30 APs. However, there is a person, who has a house including a madarassa and few graves adjacent to the boundary wall of the proposed grid site. The efforts will need to be made by both design as well as construction contractor to ensure protection of these structures.

10. In case of installation of 238 towers and 85 km T/L, crops of an area 1050 acres will be affected and 1,193 private trees (975 wood/ timber and 218 fruit) will need to be cut-down. Total 199 farmers/ APs will be affected due to the loss of crops as a result of installation of towers and transmission line. In addition to crop losses, 128 APs/ farmers will also be affected due to the cutting of trees. There no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the route alignment of transmission line.

11. No indigenous people/ or group of people located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings. Similarly, there would no impact on women due to the sub-project.

12. 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.

13. 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 (draft) was disclosed to the APs. 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 APs as disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.

14. In accordance with the ADB SPS 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 affected persons who settled in the vicinity of the sub-project area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

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

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹
Temporary impacts on arable land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash for lost employment for the affected period.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters.
Permanent impacts on 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"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 9,000).

¹ Compensation for all assets will be to the owner of the asset,

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation plus 10% electrification allowance at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Crops	Crops affected	All APs owning crops (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (Rs. 9,000 per household).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 9,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy

14. The PMU (NTDC) will be responsible for the updation of this draft LARP at final detailed design and implementation of final LARP of 220 kV New Chakdara and its associated transmission line. The Project Director (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 will be notified to redress the community complaints. The category-wise amount of compensation is given below.

Category-wise Amount of Compensation

Sr.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate	Amount	Remarks
-----	-------------	------	----------	-----------	--------	---------

No.				(Rs.)	(Rs.)	
A)	Land Acquisition					
	Construction of new 220 kV Grid Station					
	Private agricultural land – 30 Ahs	Acres	33.0	1,000,000	330,000,00	-
B)	Affected Crops					
	a) Tower Installation					
	i). Tower Base	Acres	13.2	39106	516,199	.
	ii). Erection	Acres	13.2	39106	516,199	
	iii). Stringing	Acres	13.2	39106	516,199	Stringing activity at tower portion
	b) Transmission Line					
	i) Stringing activity	Acres	1,050	39106	41,061,300	Stringing activity at T/L portion
C)	Affected Trees					
	Transmission Line	No. of Wood Trees	975	2000	1,950,000	-
		No. of Fruit Trees	218	3,207	699,126	-

15. 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 6 - 7 months as there is not permanent land acquisition involved².

16. The total amount if LAR activities computed to be Rs. 83.221 million (\$ 0.792 M.). The EA (NTDC) is responsible for the timely allocation of the funds needed to implement this LARP.

17. External monitoring will be carried out by the External Monitoring Agency to be hired by the PMU among the local consultants/ consultaning firms. 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. 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.

² Type of this sub-project will be known as “**Turn-key project**” that is constructed by a developer and turned over to a NTDC in a ready-to-use condition, which includes “**design, supply, and installation**”.

220 kV Grid Station Chakdara& Transmission Line

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1. This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Grid station (New) Chakdara and associated transmission line of 85 km (Shahi Bagh – Mardan). The proposed T/L passes through 50 villages belonging to 4 tehsils, fall in the jurisdiction of 3 Districts named as Malakand, Mardan and Charsada of the KPK province. 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..

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 NTDC³ 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 sub-projects under MMF 1 – 3 Tranches are already under implementation at different stages, while 9 sub-projects are proposed for Tranche 4. Tranche 4 is to address the identified sub-projects 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. In this context, NTDC has prepared sub-projects for tranche 4 under the existing MFF.

4. Todate implementation status of various tranches is given in Table 1.1 as below.

Table 1.1: Sub-projects under various Tranches

Tranche	Total Sub-Projects	Description of Sub-projects	Status of Implementation	Remarks
Tranche 1	21 Sub-projects	<i>Sub-projects include the following:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 6 sub-projects of extension of 500 kV grid station - 11 sub-projects of extension of 220 kV grid station - 1 sub-project of Augmentation of 220 kV grid station - 1 sub-project of construction of new grid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment of compensation completed - Implementation of all 21 sub-projects have been completed 	No social issue is pending

³National Transmission and Despatch Company (NTDC) inherited the transmission assets at voltage level of 500 kV and 220 kV from Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) and is responsible for maintenance, operation and development of the network. The main objective of NTDC Power Sector Program is to provide adequate facilities for reliable and stable transmission of electrical power, keeping in view the growing demand of domestic, commercial, industrial and agriculture sector.

		station of 220 kV		
		- 1 sub-project of 220 kV T/L		
		- 1 sub-project of line bay extension of T/L		
Tranche 2	10 Sub-projects	<u>The sub-projects included in tranche 2 are as below:</u>	- 9 sub-projects completed	1 sub-project of construction of new 500 kV grid stations with T/Line is not completed due to issues relating to the payment of compensation
		- 1 sub-project of construction of new 500 kV grid station	- 1 sub-project not completed due to social issues	
		- 4 sub-projects of construction of new 220 kV grid station		
		- 1 sub-project of Augmentation at 220 kV grid station		
		- 1 sub-project of 132 kV T/L with line bay extension		
		- 1 sub-project of SVC at 220 kV		
		- 1 sub-project of addition of 600 MVA		
		- 1 tools and construction testing equipment		
Tranche 3	3 Sub-projects	<u>Sub-project included in tranche 3 are:</u>	- Implementation of all 3 sub-projects not started yet, due to social issues	Efforts are being made by the PMU (NTDC) to make the pending payments to the affectees.
		- 1 sub-project of extension of line bays and allied T/L (in & out) 220 kV Ghazi Barotha – Shahi Bagh 500 kV, Mardan		
		- 1 sub-project of 2x160 MVA T/ bays & 4 line bays 220 kV, Bandala		
		- 1 sub-project of 250 km twin bundle double circuit T/L 220 kV T/Line D.G. Khan – Loralai.		
Tranche 4	9 Sub-projects (Proposed)	- 5 New 220 kV Grid stations and associated 8 transmission lines of 483 km	-	5 LARPs and 4 DDRs have been prepared. These sub-projects are located in all four provinces of Pakistan (Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Balochistan).
		- 4 extension of existing grid stations		

5. Of the total 9 proposed sub-projects under tranche-4, there are extension & augmentation of four 500 kV grid stations, construction of five new grid stations and installation & up-gradation of eight feeding Transmission lines of about 500 kilometers. The sub-projects are located in all four provinces of Pakistan (i.e. Punjab, Sindh, KPK and Balochistan) in the administrative set-up of 9 Districts.

6. The 220 kV Grid Station (New) Chakdara and associated line of 85 km (Shahi Bagh – Mardan) 9 sub-projects⁴ 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.

1.2 MFF Conditionality LARP

7. The MFF of tranche-IV will be conditional based upon the preparation and approval of the following documents:

- i) PFR approval: an updated LARF; preparation of an advanced draft of LARP; and preliminary disclosure of draft document;

⁴i) 220 kV Lallian, ii) 220 kV Chakdara, iii) 220 kV Nowshera, iv) 220 kV D.I. Khan, v) 220 kV SVS, Quetta, vi) 500 kV Muzaffargarh (Ext.), vii) 500 kV Gujranwala (Ext.), viii) 500 kV Rewat (augmentation of 500/220 kV transformer), and ix) 500 kV Jamshoro (Ext.).

- ii) Contract awards/ signing: approval of a final draft of LARP and its final disclosure;
- iii) Start of project implementation in areas with impacts: finalization of the implementation of the compensation/rehabilitation program as vouched by a compliance report from an independent monitoring agency.

1.3 Sub-project Description

8. The salient features of the sub-project are briefly discussed in this section of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP).

9. The major aim this sub-project is to enhance the transmission capacity of NTDC system by addition of new 220 kV Chakdara substation along with its allied transmission line to meet the growing power demand of DISCOs, particularly PESCO.

The project aims the installation of new 220 kV substation at Chakdara along with associated transmission lines to meet the growing power requirements of the areas including Dir, Malakand, Mardan, Swat and Dargai under the jurisdiction of Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO).

8. The project scope of work is:

- i) A 220 kV substation with two 220/132 kV, 250 MVA transformers with allied equipment and accessories.
- ii) 220 kV D/C transmission line on twin bundle Rail conductor for In/Out of existing 220 kV Shahibagh-Mardan S/C at 220 kV Chakdara (85 km) along with two 220 kV line bays at proposed 220 kV substation Chakdara for said in/out arrangement

12. Based on the social assesment, it was noted that total 33 acres private land owned by 30 AHs will need to be acquired for the construction of grid station. However, there would be the loss of crops and trees due to installation of transmission line and tower spotting. Considering the type and magnitude of impacts, this sub-project falls under category "B" for resettlement.

1.4 Sub-project Alignment

13. Based on the alignment/ route alignment of transmission line marked on the GT Sheet and consultations/ accompany with the surveyors of Survey & Investigation (S&I) section of NTDC, field survey was carried out.

Route alignment

14. In addition to the construction of new Grid station, installation of transmission line passes through 50 villages belonging to 4 Tehsils, fall in the jurisdiction of 3 district named as Malakand, Mardan and Charsada of the KPK province. There will be installation of 238 towers, i.e. each tower at distance of 357 m as reported by Survey & Investigation Section of NTDC. There will be installation of 238 towers, i.e. each tower will be erected at a distance of 357 m as reported by Survey & Investigation Section of NTDC.

Width of RoW

15. In consultation with the Survey & Investigation section of NTDC and the E&SIC (PMU), NTDC, the width of RoW for T/L considered was 50 m, i.e. 25 m on either side from the centre of transmission line and it was 225 m² (i.e. 15m x15m) in case of tower spotting.

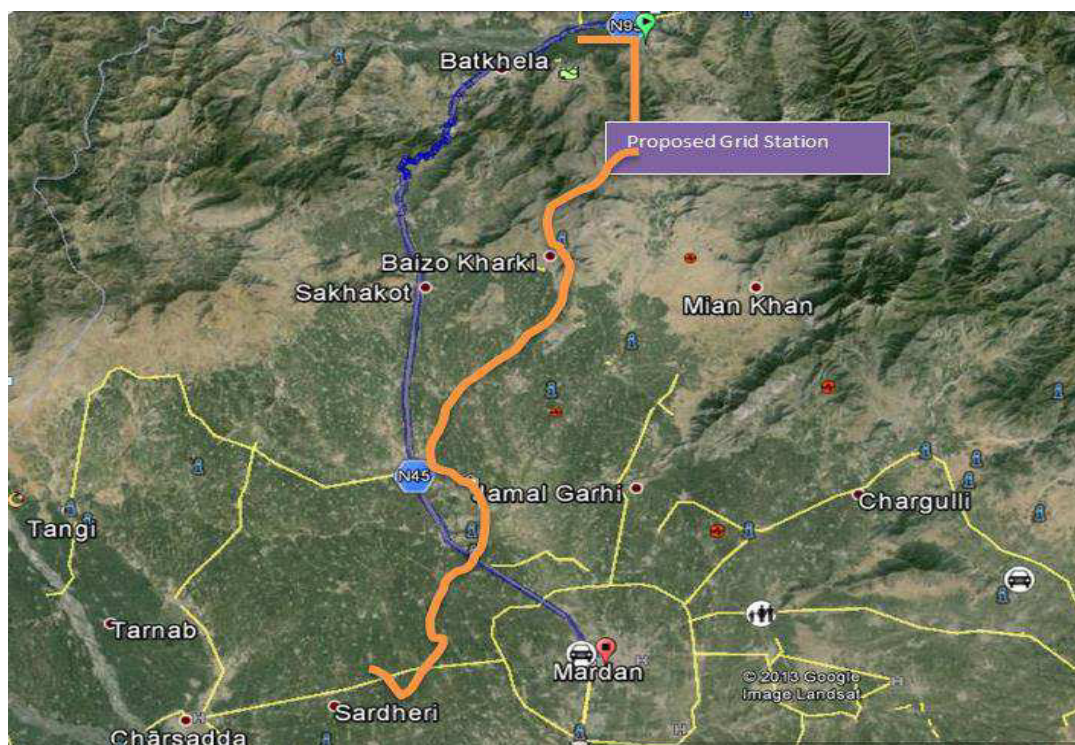
1.5 Alternatives for Minimizing the Sub-projectImpacts

16. In general, it was observed that the following steps were taken into account by S&I section of NTDC in consultation with the PMU (NTDC) to minimize the social impacts of this sub-project using different alternatives:

- Location for the construction of new grid station identified at barren and government owned land in order to avoid private land acquisition;
- Impact on settlements/ villages was avoided, while selecting the route alignment for feeding installation of transmission line;
- Efforts were made to select an alignment, where demolishing of both private and public structures/ infrastructure could be avoided;

17. The location map of the proposed sub-project is illustrated in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1: Location Map of the proposed Sub-project



18. 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
- ii). Installation of towers;
- iii). 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.
- iv). Installation of transmission lines - stringing activity











19. This LARP covers the social impacts due to the construction of new grid station, installation of towers and feeding line. This sub-project involves acquisition of 33 acres of private land for construction of grid station, owned by 30 land owners (Ahs). None of the squatter (s) or tenant (s) resided in this piece of land. However, due to the installation of 238 towers and 85 km transmission line, crops on an area of 1,050 acres will be affected and 1,193 trees (975 wood/ timber and 218 fruit) will need to be cut-down.

20. This LARP for 220 kV Chakdara sub-projects 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.

1.6 Objectives of the LARP

21. 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.

22. The following are the specific aspects 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. SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

2.1 General

23. The socioeconomic conditions of APs were derived from primary data through conducting field survey, and supplemented through secondary data, i.e. data from Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Forest Department, District Population Census, Economic Survey of Pakistan and relevant websites.

24. The primary data include census survey of all affected families covering the nature and magnitude of the impacts and impact on the livelihood of APs. The socioeconomic profile of the sub-project affected families was established based on the interviews of 24% (55) out of total 229 AHs selected systematically at random start⁵, i.e. every 4th AH. This data would provide the socioeconomic profile of AHs and the baseline information for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies.

2.2 Administrative Setting

25. The proposed sub-project is a linear sub-project of construction of new grid station and installation of transmission line of 85 kms. The proposed transmission line is passed through 50 villages, 4 tehsils that fall in the jurisdiction of 3 district named as Malakand, Mardan and Charsada.

2.3 Settlement Pattern

26. The field survey has shown that the settlement pattern along the proposed transmission line route alignment (Shahi Bagh – Mardan). More than 90% of affectees were rural; however some proportion of affectees lived in urban area of above mentioned districts.

27. The potential sub-project affectees are belonged to different caste groups. The main castes are Nipka Khel, Lali, Gujjar, Pathan, Mola Khel, Zaidasari, Lohaar, Utman Khel, Molyan, Tarkhan, Miran, Kaka Khel, Khan Khel, Khanan, Khan, Kandi, Yousaf Zai, Daray Kando, Lohdi, Bajaur, Momand and Khatak.

2.4 Demographic Profile of Sample APs

28. The field survey (including census, interviews, and public consultations) was carried out to collect the socioeconomic data from APs to accomplish the baseline information, which will provide the basis for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies as well as determine the compensation.

29. The demographic features include the information on household's profile, gender composition, occupations, and literacy status of the sample APs resided in the sub-project area (Shahi Bagh – Mardan) belong to above mentioned villages. The information relating to the demographic profile of AHs is described.

⁵An interval, i.e. $229 / 55 = 4.18$, i.e. out of total list of 229 AHs, every 4th AH was selected.

2.4.1 Family Size and Gender Composition

30. Based on the field survey of sample APs, on the whole, the average family size determined to be 10.36, out of which the proportion of male and female is 54.34 percent and 45.67 percent respectively. Detail of district wise data is shown in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1: Average Family Size and Gender Composition of the APs

District	Average Family Size (No.)	Gender Composition (%)	
		Male	Female
Malakand	10.06	56.35	43.65
Mardan	10.54	53.39	46.61
Charsada	10.00	53.33	46.77
Overall	10.36	54.34	45.67

2.4.2 Literacy Status

31. The field survey results have shown in table below that on the whole in all of three districts, the average literacy rate of sample APs estimated as 21.26 percent. The percentage of average literacy rate among male and female residing along proposed project route alignment was 32.39 and 18.17 respectively as shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Average Literacy Rate of the Sample APs

Section	Overall	Average Literacy Rate (%)	
		Male	Female
Malakand	24.86	32.35	15.19
Mardan	26.29	31.98	19.77
Charsada	33.33	37.50	28.57
Overall	21.26	32.39	18.17

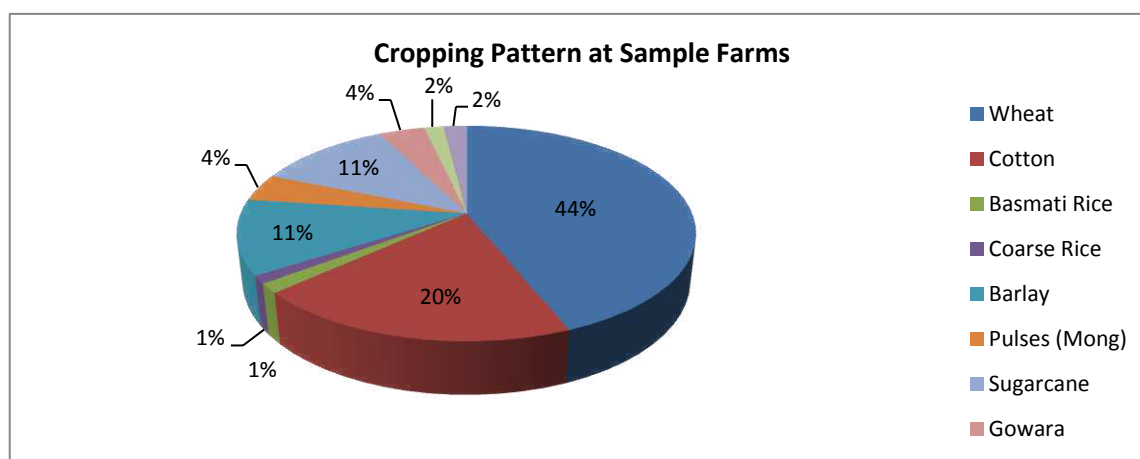
2.5 Status of Agriculture

2.5.1 Cropping Pattern

32. The cropping pattern refers to the allocation of cultivated area under different crops during the year as summarized in Table 2.3. Main rabi crops were wheat, tomato, onion, tobacco, and fodder, while in case of kharif crops, main crops observed were maize and fodder. The sugarcane, malta and lokat are treated as annual crops. Graphical illustration is given in Figure 2.1.

Table 2.3: Cropping Pattern at Sample Farms
(%)

Districts	Cropping Pattern(% of Area Cropped)									
	Wheat	Cotton	Basmati Rice	Coarse Rice	Barlay	Pulses (Mong)	Sugarcane	Gowara	Kharif Fodder	Rabi Fodder
D.I. khan	53.08	3.74	1.45	1.17	14.90	0.47	18.36	4.67	0.93	1.23
Bhakkar	30.23	30.23	-	-	12.40	7.75	2.33	4.65	6.20	6.20
Mian wali	34.90	40.99	-	-	5.84	8.76	3.43	2.54	1.52	2.03
<i>Overall</i>	44.39	19.69	1.45	1.17	11.38	4.14	11.47	3.90	1.63	1.97

Figure 2.1: Cropping Pattern of the Area

2.5.2 Cropping Intensity

33. The cropping intensity refers the extent to which the cultivated area being cropped during the year. The cropping intensity is measured in terms of percentage and is calculated as the cropped area divided by cultivated area multiply by 100.

34. The survey results presented in Table 2.4 that on the whole, the average cropping intensity on sample farms computed to be 151.21%, ranged from 124.01% to 166.05% in all three proposed districts, while it was 78.68%, 41.34% and 31.19% in case of rabi, kharif and annual crops respectively.

Table 2.4: Average Cropping Intensity of Sample Farms

Crops	Cropping Intensity (%)
District Malakand	
<i>Rabi Season</i>	
□ Wheat	52.83
□ Tomato	16.98
□ Onion	18.87
□ Vegetables	30.19
<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	118.87
<i>Kharif Season</i>	
□ Maize	43.40
<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	43.40
Orchards	
□ Malta	1.89
□ Lokat	1.89
Total	166.05
District Mardan	
<i>Rabi Season</i>	
□ Wheat	52.75
□ Tobacco	7.82
□ Rabi Fodder	2.10
<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	62.67
<i>Kharif Season</i>	
□ Maize	33.53
□ Kharif Fodder	1.65
<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	35.18
<i>Annual Crops</i>	
□ Sugarcane	26.15
Total	124.01
District Charsada	
<i>Rabi Season</i>	
□ Wheat	54.55
<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	54.55
<i>Kharif Season</i>	
□ Maize	45.45
<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	45.45
<i>Annual Crops</i>	
□ Sugarcane	63.64
Total	163.64
Overall	
<i>Rabi Season</i>	
□ Wheat	53.37
□ Tomato	5.66
□ Onion	6.29
□ Vegetables	10.06
□ Tobacco	2.60
□ Rabi Fodder	0.7
<i>Cropping Intensity in Rabi Season</i>	78.68
<i>Kharif Season</i>	
□ Maize	40.79
□ Kharif Fodder	0.55
<i>Cropping Intensity in Kharif Season</i>	41.34
<i>Annual Crops</i>	

□ Sugarcane	29.93
Orchards	
□ Malta	0.63
□ Lokat	0.63
<i>Cropping Intensity</i> <i>of annual crops</i>	31.19
Total	151.21

2.5.3 Crop Yield

35. The survey results summarized in Table 2.5 below show that on overall basis, the average yield of major crops per acre is 1,160 Kgs for wheat, 18,903 Kgs for sugarcane, 1,200 Kgs for maize, 1,145 Kgs for vegetables, 3,778 Kgs for tomatoes, 5,520 Kgs for onion and 1,856 Kgs for tobacco.

Table 2.5: Average Yield of Major Crops of Sample Farms

(Kgs/ acre)

District	Wheat	Sugarcane	Maize	Vegetables	Tomato	Onion	Tobacco
Malakand							
Maunds/ acre	29	-	34	69	94	138	-
Kgs/ acre	1,179	-	1,348	2,775	3,778	5,520	-
Mardan							
Maunds/ acre	28	473	29	-	-	-	46
Kgs/ acre	1,123	18,903	1,145	-	-	-	1,856
Charsada							
Maunds/ acre	31.3		30				
Kgs/ acre	1,253	-	1,184	-	-	-	-
Overall							
Maunds/ acre	29	473	30	29	94	138	46
Kgs/ acre	1,160	18,903	1,200	1,145	3,778	5,520	1,856

2.6 Income Analysis

36. The income analysis indicates the socioeconomic status of affected families. This section of income analysis covers the following:

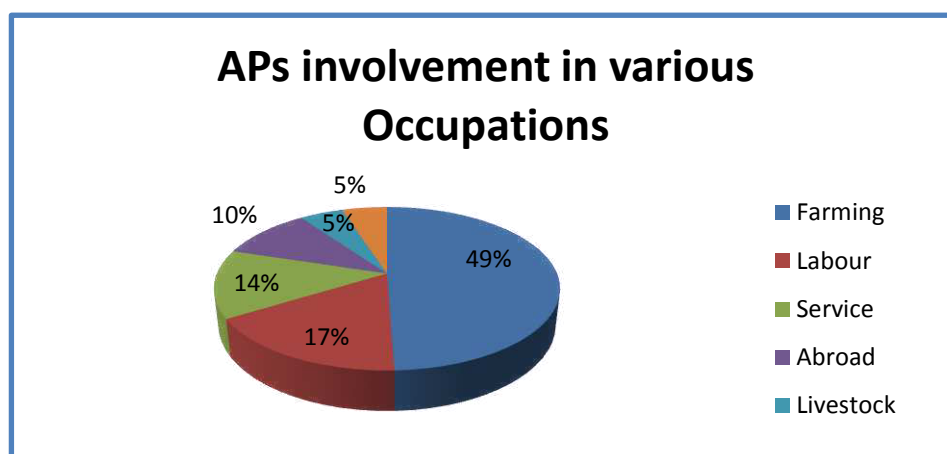
- Occupations of the affected families
- Income by source
- Household expenditure

2.6.1 Occupations

37. During the field survey, it was noted from data given in Table 2.6 and Figure 2.2 that all the farmers (APs) are involved in farming as reported by a major proportion 49.53% of sample farmers, while in addition to farming, 16.84% were labours, 13.55% engaged in service, 10.3% were in abroad, 4.86% were involved in livestock as the livestock is a source of ready cash to supplement their household income and 5.03% were shopkeepers. Details of occupation occupied by APs in all three districts are shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Major Occupations of the Sample APs

District	Main Occupation (%)					
	Farming	Labour	Service	Abroad	Livestock	Shop Keeper
Malakand	44.83	13.79	13.79	20.69	3.45	3.45
Mardan	51.43	18.55	13.5	5.71	5.1	5.71
Charsada	53.63	15.25	12.62	1.5	10.5	6.5
Overall	49.43	16.84	13.55	10.3	4.86	5.03
Avg. Income	211,846	65,125	92,839	103,143	67,000	10,161

Figure 2.2: APs Involvement in various Occupations

2.6.2 Household Income by Source

38. The data given in Table 2.7 shows that on overall basis, main sources of income were observed in case of affected families i.e. farming, labour, service, abroad, livestock and shop keeper. The average household income estimated from farming, labour, service, abroad, livestock and shop keeper was to the extent of Rs. 211,846, Rs. 65,125, Rs. 92,839, Rs. 103,143, Rs. 67,000 and Rs. 10,161 respectively.

Table 2.7: Income by Source (Rs./ Annum)

	Occupation (%)					
	Farming	Labour	Service	Abroad	Livestock	Shop Keeper
Avg. Income	211,846	65,125	92,839	103,143	67,000	10,161

2.6.3 Average Income of Sample Households

39. The assessment of annual household income is one of the important indicators to measure the well-being/ livelihood of the household. . In the field survey, the major

sources of income include: income from farming, labour, service, abroad, livestock and shop keeper.

40. Based on the data summarized in Table 2.8 below indicates that the average annual household income computed to be Rs. 550,114, while it is Rs. 53,075 on per capita basis. District wise details of average income of sample households are demonstrated in Table 2.8.

Table 2.8: Average Annual Household Income of Sample Households

Section	Average Household		Average Per Capita	
	Income (Rs.)		Income (Rs.)	
	Annual	Monthly	Annual	Monthly
Malakand	477,604	39,800	47,476	3,956
Mardan	576,244	48,020	54,672	4,556
Charsada	680,333	56,694	68,033	5,669
Overall	550,114	45,843	53,075	4,423

Note: All farmers are the owner of land and they have generally good socioeconomic status as this area is also rich in orchards (citrus).

2.6.4 Average Household Expenditure

41. The annual expenditure and pattern of expenditure provides an indication for assessing standard of living of a household. The expenditure on food items include cereals, pulses, flour, sugar, cooking oil/ ghee, milk etc., while the non-food items include education, medical treatment, clothes, shoes, cosmetics, utilities and other.

42. Total average annual household expenditure on both food and non-food items estimated as Rs. 189,950. On the whole, the proportion of expenditure incurred in all of three districts on food and non-food items is 72.59% and 27.41% respectively as the survey results are given in Table 2.9 as below.

Table 2.9: Average Annual Expenditure on Food and Non- Food Items

Section	Total Expenditure on Food & Non-Food Items (Rs./ annum)	Food Expenditure (Rs)	% on Food Expenditure	Non-Food Expenditure (Rs)	% on Non-Food Expenditure
Malakand	198,123	154,134	77.80	43,989	22.20
Mardan	189,888	132,573	69.82	57,315	30.18
Charsada	141,637	104,404	73.71	37,233	26.29
Overall	189,950	137,994	72.59	51,956	27.41

2.7 Housing Conditions

43. The ownership and housing condition is also one of the important indicators for the assessment of living standard/ household's well-being. Based on the survey results shown in Table 2.10 reveals that on overall basis, a major proportion (99.25%) of sample APs had their own houses.

44. As far as the housing condition is concerned, it was observed during the field survey that a major proportion of APs (31.24%) had their pacca (concrete) houses, while 11.51% and 57.25% had semi-pacca and katcha (mud) houses respectively. Details of district wise data of housing condition are shown in Table 2.10

Table 2.10: Ownership Status and Housing Conditions

Section	Owned Houses (%)	Housing Conditions (%)		
		Pacca (Concrete)	Semi Pacca	Katcha
Malakand	98.58	40.91	6.82	52.27
Mardan	99.56	28	13	59
Charsada	99.65	11.11	22.22	66.67
Overall	99.25	31.24	11.51	57.25

2.8 Availability of Basic Infrastructure

45. During the field survey, the availability of the social amenities/ basic infrastructure in the vicinity of the sub-project area was asked from the sample APs as well as physically observed at site.

46. . It was noted that on the whole, the facilities such as drinking water, electricity, roads and schools were available in the vicinity of the project site (i.e. within 3 sq.km). However, in case of health facilities, POL (Petroleum, Oils, & Lubricants) filling station, and sui-gas such facilities along the transmission line route alignment were limited as presented in table below and also illustrated through a bar chart. The details are shown in Table 2.11 and also illustrated through a diagram as given in Figure 2.3.

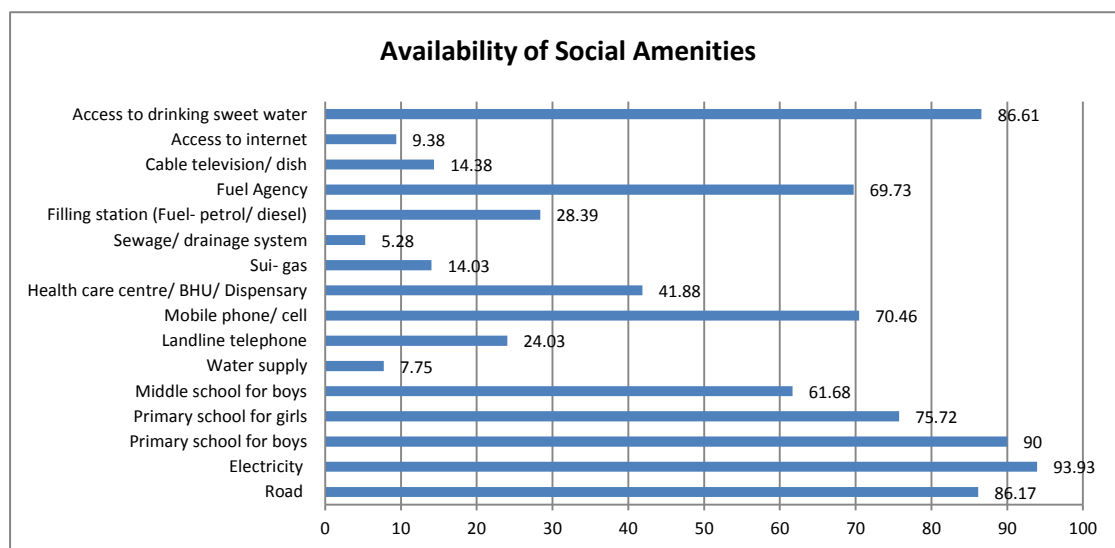
Table 2.11: Availability of Social Amenities in the Vicinity of Project Area

(%)

District	Road	Electricity	Primary school for boys	Primary school for girls	Middle school for boys	Water supply	Landline telephone	Mobile phone/ cell	Health care centre/ BHU/ Dispensary	Sui- gas	Sewage/ drainage system	Filling station (Fuel+ petrol/ diesel)	Fuel Agency	Cable television/ dish	Access to internet	Access to drinking sweet water
Malakand	88.8	88.8	100.0	55.5	77.7	5.5	22.2	66.6	77.7	11.1	-	33.3	72.2	-		83.3
Mardan	84.0	96.0	84.0	84.0	52.0	8.6	24.0	72.0	24.0	16.0	8.0	24.0	68.0	20.0	12.0	88.0
Charsada	95.2	100	100.0	100	78.0	10.5	35.2	75.2	35.0	8.5	5.2	50.0	7.05	35.0	35	90
Overall	86.1	93.3	90.0	75.7	61.6	7.7	24.0	70.4	41.8	14.0	5.2	28.3	69.7	14.3	9.3	86.6

Figure 2.3: Availability of Social Amenities in the Vicinity of Sub-project Area

(%)



2.9 Cultural, Religious and Other Structures

47. No cultural, religious and other structures are present in the vicinity of the sub-project area.

3. PROJECT IMPACT/ AP BASELINE INFORMATION

48. The assessment of project impacts and APs baseline information are discussed in this section of LARP. This section subdivided into; i) impact survey and cut-off date, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, number and type of affected people including indigenous people, gender (number of men and women affected).

3.1 Impact Survey and Cut-off-date

49. The sub-project impact was assessed based on the census of 100% affectees, socioeconomic profile 24.34% of (229 AHs) of total 1,651 Family members and 20 Nos. consultations with APs/ members of local community. The inventory assessment survey was conducted from 09 – 14 January, 2014. Thus, the “cut-off date” was set as 14th January, 2014. This refers to the people who will settle/ started any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project.

3.2 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

50. The proposed sub-project includes, i) construction new Grid station, installation of towers and transmission line.

- In case of construction of Grid station, 33 acres of private agricultural land will be required permanently, which is owned by the 30 farmers (AHs), due to which there will be the loss of crops.
- The activity of tower spotting, and feeding transmission line will be carried on 1,096 acres of private agricultural land during tower base, erection and stringing, for which there would be the loss of crops and trees.

Details are given in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Land Required for the Sub-project

Sub-project Component	Land required (Acres)	Status of Land Ownership	Present Land Use	No. of AHs
a) Construction of Grid Station	33.0	Private	Agricultural activities	30
c) Tower Spotting	13.2	Private	Agricultural activities	50*
c) Installation of T/L	1,050	Private	Agricultural activities	199
Total	1,096	-	-	229 (1,878 individuals)

* These 50 owners of land are included in 199 land owners/ farmers.

3.2.1 Affected Area by Crop

53. For the construction of grid station 33 acres of private land will need to be acquired which is owned by 30 AHs. For towers spotting, installation of transmission line and grid construction, the crops on 1,096 acres will be affected as shown in Table 3.2 below.

List of crop owners (APs) is given in Annex 3.1.

Table 3.2: Affected Cropped Area by the Sub-project

Sub-project Component	Area Cropped (acres)	Crop Owners (Nos.)	Remarks
a) Construction of Grid Station	33.0	30	Land is being cropped
c) Tower Spotting	13.2	50*	Land is being cropped
c) Installation of T/L	1,050	199	Land is being cropped
Total	1,096	229	-

* These affected owners are also included in the total list of 229 AHs

54. The cropping pattern of the affected area was also computed to assess the value of various crops being grown in the project area as given in Table 3.3. The value of each crop considered for crop compensation is presented in Section 9 (Table 9.2).

Table 3.3: Affected Area by Crop Type

Crops	Cropping Pattern (%)	Area by Crop Type (Acres)
Wheat	42.87	469.86
Tomato	1.34	14.69
Onion	1.49	16.33
Vegetables	1.19	13.04
Rabi Fodder	1.40	15.34
Maize	28.73	314.88
Kharif Fodder	1.10	12.06
Sugarcane (for Gurh making)	11.91	130.53
Sugarcane (for Mill)	9.68	106.09
Citrus (malta)	0.15	1.64
Logat	0.15	1.64
	100.00	1,096

3.3 Affected Trees

55. The survey results shown in Table 3.2 indicate that total 1,193 private trees were found along the route alignment of T/L, which will need to be cut-down due to tower installation and stringing of transmission line. Out of total affected trees (1,193), 975 were of wood/ timber trees, while 218 were fruit trees.

56. The main types of wood/ timber trees include shisham, acacia (kikar), eucalyptus and popular, while all fruit trees are beri, orange, peach, guava, mulberry and apricot.

AP-wise details of trees are given in Annex 3.2.

Table 3.4: No of Private Trees along the T/L Route Alignment

a) Wood/ Timber Trees

Type of Tree	No.	Average Girth (Feet)

District Malakand		-
Kiker	63	1-2
Tali	12	1-2
Safida	139	1-2
<i>Sub Total</i>	214	-
District Mardan		
Kiker	22	1-2
Tali	63	2.0
Safida	499	1-2
Popular	162	1-2
<i>Sub Total</i>	746	-
District Charsada		
Tali	3	2
Safida	7	1-2
Popular	5	1-2
<i>Sub Total</i>	15	-
Total	975	-

b) Fruit Trees

Type of Tree	No.	Average Age
District Malakand		
Beri	14	10
orange	95	10
Peach	53	12
Guava	15	10
Japani Fruit	11	13
Apricot	21	10
<i>Sub Total</i>	209	-
District Mardan		
Toot	9	10
<i>Sub Total</i>	9	-
Total	218	-

3.4 No. of AHs

57. The data regarding number of APs by type of impact is given in Table 3.3 reveals that total 229 farmers will be affected due to the loss of land, crops, trees and other structures.

List of all APsis provided in Annex 3.1 and 3.2.

Table 3.5: No. APs by Type of Impact

Sub-project Component	No. of APs	No. of individuals/ (family members)	Remarks
a) Permanent land acquisition	30	246	-
b) Affected crops due to installation of T/L (stringing)	199	1,651	-
c) Affected crops due to tower spotting (excavation, erection & stringing)	50*	410*	-
d) Affected trees	128	1,050*	-
e) Affected structure	-	-	None of the structure will be affected.
Total	229	1,651	-

** These affected owners are also included in the total list of 229 APs.*

3.5 Building/ Structures

58. Based on the survey, it was observed that there is no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the alignment/ route alignment of transmission line, so that no structure will be affected due to the implementation of this sub-project. However, there is a person, who has a house including a madarassa and few graves adjacent to the proposed Grid site. Efforts need to be made to avoid damages to these structures, and there exists flexibility to vary the final alignment of the transmission main in order to avoid any impacts. Should the detailed design process determine that some impacts are unavoidable, the provisions of the LARF will be followed in the determination of appropriate compensation.

3.6 Vulnerable and Indigenous People

59. There are no indigenous people/ or group of people located in the area of this sub-project or its surroundings. Based on the census and socio-economic survey, no vulnerable groups have been identified to date. This will be reassessed during preparation of the final implementation ready LARP in parallel with the detailed design.

3.7 Gender Impacts

60. In the sub-project area, about half of the population is women. Most of them are involved in household activities. There would not be an impact on women related activities.

4. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

4.1 Telegraph Act (TA), 1885

62. 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.

63. The Telegraph Act (Section 11) confers powers on the 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 a 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, land quality or land income). The proponent has to provide compensation for the damages.

64. To accommodate the APs needs, under this Program, the DISCOs have 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 DISCOs 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

65. 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).

66. 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 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 enter 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 enter 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

67. 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 Safeguard⁶ is to 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

⁶. Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards (ADB Safeguard Policy statement, 2009).

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.

68. 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 groups⁷, 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

⁷These 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

69. 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 Acts⁸ and ADB SPS

Telegraph Act (1885)& Pakistan Land Acquisition Act (1894)	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)
Telegraph Act (1885) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 impacts on crops are compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Based on ADB policy all land impacts are to be compensated. As urban/ residential-commercial land is affected both if a tower provides clearance or 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 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.
LAA 1894 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only titled landowners or customary rights holders are recognized for compensation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only registered landowners, sharecroppers and leaseholders are eligible for compensation of crop losses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree losses are compensated based on outdated officially fixed rates by the relevant forest and agriculture departments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

⁸Telegraph Act, 1885 & LAA 1894

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information related to the quantification and valuation of land, structures, other immovable assets, entitlements and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no provisions for income and livelihood rehabilitation measures. There are also no special allowances for vulnerable displaced persons including vulnerable groups such as women headed households. There are no requirements to assess opportunities for benefit sharing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ADB policy requires rehabilitation for lost income and special AP expenses during the 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"> Prepare and disclose resettlement plans (RPs) - there is no law or policy that requires preparation of RPs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement plans are prepared in English and disclosed to the displaced peoples in local language (Urdu).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grievance redress is established through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a continuous mechanisms/ set-up that are accessible locally and available throughout sub-project implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only compensation is paid but not resettlement allowances, there is no mechanism to ensure payment is made before displacement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All compensation and allowances to be paid prior to physical or economic dislocation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No requirements to prepare and disclose monitoring reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepare and disclose monitoring reports.

4.5 Reconciliation between Pakistan's Acts and ADB SPS

70. 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 households (AHs) that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

71. 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

72. 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.

73. 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.

74. 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.

75. 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

76. 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.

77. 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.

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

79. 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
6	7-1-2014	S&I Wing, NTDC	Mr. M. Razaq	Chief Surveyor
7	7-1-2014	S&I Wing, NTDC	Mr. M. Ayub	Surveyor
8	7-1-2014	S&I Wing, NTDC	Mr. M. Ashraf	Surveyor
9	7-1-2014	S&I Wing, NTDC	Rana Allah Reham	Surveyor

5.2 Public Consultations

80. A series of consultations (20 Nos (consisting of 111 participants) were carried out 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.

81. 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

Public consultation No.	Date	Location/ Venue	Category of participants	Name of Main Participants
1	09-01-2014	Nalo Kala, Tehsil Thana District Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ property dealer	- Khan Badshah S/o Gul Meer - Mr. Zaheer Khan S/o Zarghon - Mr. Shoaib Ahmad S/o Rehmat Ullah - Mr. Arshad S/o Gul Zada
2	09-01-2014	Mora Banda Agency Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ Drivers	- Mr. Hussain Gul S/o Moeen Shah - Sher Dad Khan S/o Mir Dad Khan - Mr. Shahid S/o Gul karim - Mr. Siab Reham S/o Barkat Din - Mr. Noor Jamal S/o Ahmad Shah

				Bacha
3	10-01-2014	Nalo kala Tehsil Batkhela Distt Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ Transport Dealer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Dawood Khan S/o Sadeeq - Mr. Darvesh Muhammad S/o Baghdad Shah - Mr. Muhammad Rasan S/o Zarghon shah - Mr. Muhammad Nasir S/o Parveez Khan - Mr. Muhammad Quam S/o Hafiz Malik - Mr. Akhtar Muhammad S/o Ameer Hamad
4	10-01-2014	Nalo kala Tehsil Batkhela Distt Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ Property Dealer/ shop keeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Kabul khan S/o Nad Ullah - Mr. Haji parveez khan S/o Rehman Gul - Mr. Ameer zeb S/o Fareed Khan - Mr Ameer Sultan S/o Zarghon shah - Mr. Aslam khan S/o Sherad Khan
5	10-01-2014	Nalo kala Tehsil Batkhela Distt Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ Teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Nazir khan S/o Fateh Khan - Mr. Ameer khan S/o Zahar khan - Mr. Ameer Muhammad S/o Mer dad - Mr Yaseen Khan S/o Sarghan Khan - Mr.Jameel Khan S/o Sarghan Khan
6	10-01-2014	SherKhani Tehsil Batkhela Distt Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ Labour/ Student/ Teacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Muhammad Ameen S/o Ameer khan - Mr. Masha Ali S/o Shahzada - Mr. Noushad S/o Gul zada - Mr Adeel shah S/o Masha Ali
7	11-01-2014	SherKhani Tehsil Batkhela Distt Malakand	APs/ Farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Muhammad Arif S/o Saeed Naik - Mr. Muhammad Farooq S/o Saeed Naik - Mr. Rehmat Nasar S/o Mumbar Bacha - Mr Fazal Nasar S/o Mumbar Bacha
8.	11-01-2014	Palai Tehsil Batkhela Distt Malakand	APs/ Farmers/ Student/ Shopkeeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Muhammad Asad S/o Darawodon - Mr. Fazal Wahid S/o Abdul Qayoom - Mr. Salman S/o Muhammad Ayub - Mr Lal Muhammad S/o Ghulam Muhammad - Mr. Muhammad Sajjad S/o Abdul Khaliq - Mr. Arslan Khan S/o Abdul Akbar - Mr. Muhammad Gul S/o Jumma Khan - Mr. Muhammad Tariq S/o Abdul Wahid - Mr. Muhammad Ijaz S/o Bashir Ahmed
9	11-01-2014	Barabarn Tehsil Katlang Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Labour/ shopkeeper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Gul Muhammad S/o Shah Sultan - Mr. Ali Akbar S/o Gul Akbar - Mr. Khan Bahadur S/o Gul Muhammad - Mr Naiz Ali S/o Gul Muhammad - Mr. Noor Muhammad S/o Sultan Muhammad
10	12-01-2014	Sarbi Tehsil Katlang Distt Mardan	APs/ Property Dealer/ Labour/ Livestock Holder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr.Yousaf Muhammad S/o Atta Muhammad - Mr. Alamgher S/o Jalendar - Mr. Rahim Shah S/o Amesh Gul - Mr Fareed Khan S/o Maskeen Khan - Mr. Zareen Khan S/o Tosh

				- Mr. Rasheed S/o Maskeen Khan
11	12-01-2014	Kando janabad Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Student/ Assistant Commissioner	- Mr. Jan Muhammad S/o Sherjan - Mr. Umarajan S/o Sherjan - Mr. Fawad Ahmed S/o Umarajan - Mr. Muhammad Jalal S/o Sher Afzal - Mr. Waleed Jan S/o Shahjan - Mr. Muhammad Ismail S/o Sherjan - Mr. Anwar jan S/o Sherjan - Mr. Mian jan S/o Sherjan
12	12-01-2014	Saeed NAWAB kala Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Labour	- Sher Ali S/o Zareen Khan - Mr. Zain Ullah S/o Lal Badshah - Mr. Akbar Ali S/o M. Akram - Mr. Abdul Aziz S/o Shamsha Noor - Sir Saraz S/o Zareen khan
13	12-01-2014	Kalo Shah Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Labour/ Civil Engineer	- Mr. Sami Ullah S/o M. Anwar - Mr. Shahid Khan S/o M. Ayub khan - Mr. Shafi Ullahh S/o Hazrat Jan - Mr. Altaf S/o M. Anwar
14	13-01-2014	Miangano Kala Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Driver	- Mr. MuhammadNazeef S/o Dost Muhammad - Mr. Muhammad Idran S/o Saad ullah - Mr. Mian Hussain S/o Jamal - Mr. Asim Bacha S/o Adullah - Mr. Fazal Akbar S/o Gul Akbar - Mr. ShamsulHaq S/o Ziaulhaq - Mr. Muhammad Qasim Bacha S/o Abdul Haq - Mr. M. Aman S/o Ameen Khan
15	13-01-2014	Gulabad Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Labour/ Livestock Holder	- Mr. Yaqoub khan S/o Asif Khan - Mr. Rafi Ullah S/o Wazirzada - Mr. Abdur Razzaq S/o Gulzada - Mr Ghulam Ahmed S/o Ghulam Nabi - Mr. Rehman Wali S/o Habib Wali - Mr. Naseeb Zada S/o Sher Afzal
16	13-01-2014	Qutabgarh Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Shopkeeper	- Mr. Ajmal Khan S/o Habib Ullah - Mr. Gharz S/o Khalfia - Mr. Jamal Shah S/o Habib Ullah - Mr. Haji Zariat Gul S/o Nazar Gul - Mr. Bashir Ahmed S/o Yadmeershah - Mr. Haji Naseem Gul S/o Shahzad Gul - Mr. Abdul Qasim S/o Nawab Gul
17	14-01-2014	Madia Baba Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Bio-technician	- Mr. Pir Shoaib Muhammad S/o Pir gul muhammad - Mr. M. Iqbal S/o Azeem khan - Mr. Malik Awan S/o Rehmanudin - Mr. Mughalkhan S/o Pirameer muhammad - Mr. Riaz S/o Gul muhammad
18	14-01-2014	Hasal Din Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers	- Mr. Kabir S/o Khansher - Mr. Ghafar S/o Zaveer Din - Mr. Khan Sher S/o Haji Rehmanudin - Mr. Israr Khan S/o Madder gul - Mr. Sulman S/o Haji Merzada - Mr. Ibrahim S/o Abdur Rehman
19	14-01-2014	Mamondo Garu shah Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers	- Mr. Sher Ali S/o Hazrat gul - Mr. Haji Wazir Muhammad S/o Turbaz - Mr. Ibrahim S/o Sher Ali - Mr. Farooq S/o Bahujan
20	14-01-2014	Akbar khan kala Tehsil Takhbahi Distt Mardan	APs/ Farmers/ Students	- Mr. Shoaib S/o Lal muhammad - Mr. Ghayor S/o Sarfarz - Mr. Inam Ullah S/o Gul Muhammad - Mr. Dawood S/o Ihsan ullah

5.3 Concerns Regarding the Sub-project

82. During the field survey, people were asked about their views regarding the proposed sub-project. In general, local community has positive attitude towards the implementation of this proposed sub-project that this will help in reducing the shortage of electricity in the area.

5.3.1 Consultations with APs

83. Consultation is a continuous process that started at the project preparatory stage and will continue till project completion. Based on the consultations with the affected persons and general public, a number of concerns were highlighted and accordingly some feedback was also provided. The main concerns include the compensation of crops & trees at current market rates and disbursement should be made prior to the start of civil works; employment to the local peoples should be provided and routine working of local women should not be hindered during the construction phase of the project. RoW clearance for undertaking the project activities should be minimized at the best possible extent.

5.3.2 Redress of Farmers Issues

84. Compensation for the loss of crops and trees will be estimated by the concerned department keeping in view the current market rates and payment will be made prior to start civil works; one-third of unskilled labor will be engaged from local community especially APs and timing of project work will be adjusted with respect to the peak working hours of local women.

The redressal of APs/ local community concerns is tabulated as below:

APs/ Community Concerns and their Redress

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
An employment in the project should be provided to increase the livelihood.	Preference will be given to engage local people especially APs in the project related jobs.	-
The impact of electromagnetic induction increases during the rainy days.	It is required to avoid any field activity by the local people during rainy days to prevent accidents.	-
In some cases, local women are working in agricultural fields so their routine activities should not be disturbed due to the construction activities.	The timing of work will be adjusted with respect to the peak working hours of local women.	Contractor's will take care of this issue.
RoW clearance for installation of towers and transmission line should be minimized at the best possible extent.	All efforts and engineering practices will be adopted during final design to minimize the RoW clearance.	Design Contractors will ensure its compliance under the NTDC

		supervision.
Installation should be done after harvest of crops	Preference will be given to installation after harvest, but in case of any crop/ tree losses, compensation at current market rate will be given to owners of crops/ trees.	PMU (NTDC) will ensure the payment against the loss of crops/ trees.

5.3.3 Information Disclosure

85. 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 APs. Disclosure is a condition for LARP approval.

86. Furthermore, this LARP will also be disclosed in local language to the APs and some other key local persons residing in the vicinity sub-project area, so that each AP 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.

87. The PIU will keep the APs informed about the impacts and entitlement of compensation and facilitate in addressing grievance (s) of the APs as well as local community members. Finally, there will be on-site community/ APs gathering to monitor the entitled disbursement of the compensation to the APs.

88. 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

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

6. COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENTS

6.1 Eligibility

90. 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.

91. 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

92. 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 selfrelocation 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 APs will be provided with sufficient cash to rehabilitate the land.

(c) Vulnerable Affected 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 APs. Assessments will be conducted by the DPAC. In case an AP 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 needsto 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. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.

(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 one year 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) Relocation assistance is to be paid for APs 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 1 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 income⁹ of below Rs.9,000 (OPL, 2012-13) and those who are identified as vulnerable through the SIA. This includes distinct groups 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 and the disabled.

⁹This figure is based on the provincial poverty line using the minimum wages that are fixed by the Government of the Punjab.

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

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁰
Temporary impacts on arable land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash for lost employment for the affected period.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters.
Permanent impacts on 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"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential/ Commercial Land		Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 9,000).
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation plus 10% electrification allowance at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining

¹⁰ Compensation for all assets will be to the owner of the asset,

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁰
			<p>lease period, or three months, whichever is higher.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Crops	Crops affected	All APs owning crops (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (Rs. 9,000 per household).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 9,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy

7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION

94. 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, Wapda, and other concerned.

95. The PMU (NTDC) will be responsible for the updation of this draft LARP at final detailed design and implementation of final LARP of 220 kV New Grid Station Chakdara and its associated transmission line. The Project Director (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

96. 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) 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.

97. For updating, 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)

98. 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) ¹¹	Member
vi). Surveyor	Member

99. 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 LARP.

¹¹ 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.

- 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.

100. 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

101. 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 onto 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.

102. 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 activities¹².

103. 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)

104. 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:

¹²The 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. The medium term task will be the monitoring of the effectiveness of the compensation package.

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

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

106. 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.

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

7.2 Local Government

108. 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

109. 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

110. 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.

111. 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)

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

7.5 Affected Person Committee

113. 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).

114. 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

115. This section of the LARP describes mechanism to receive and facilitates 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.

116. 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.

117. 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.

118. 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.

119. 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

120. A comprehensive grievance redress process regarding land compensation and other compensation is described below. The grievance redress mechanism will be gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the APs at no cost and without retribution

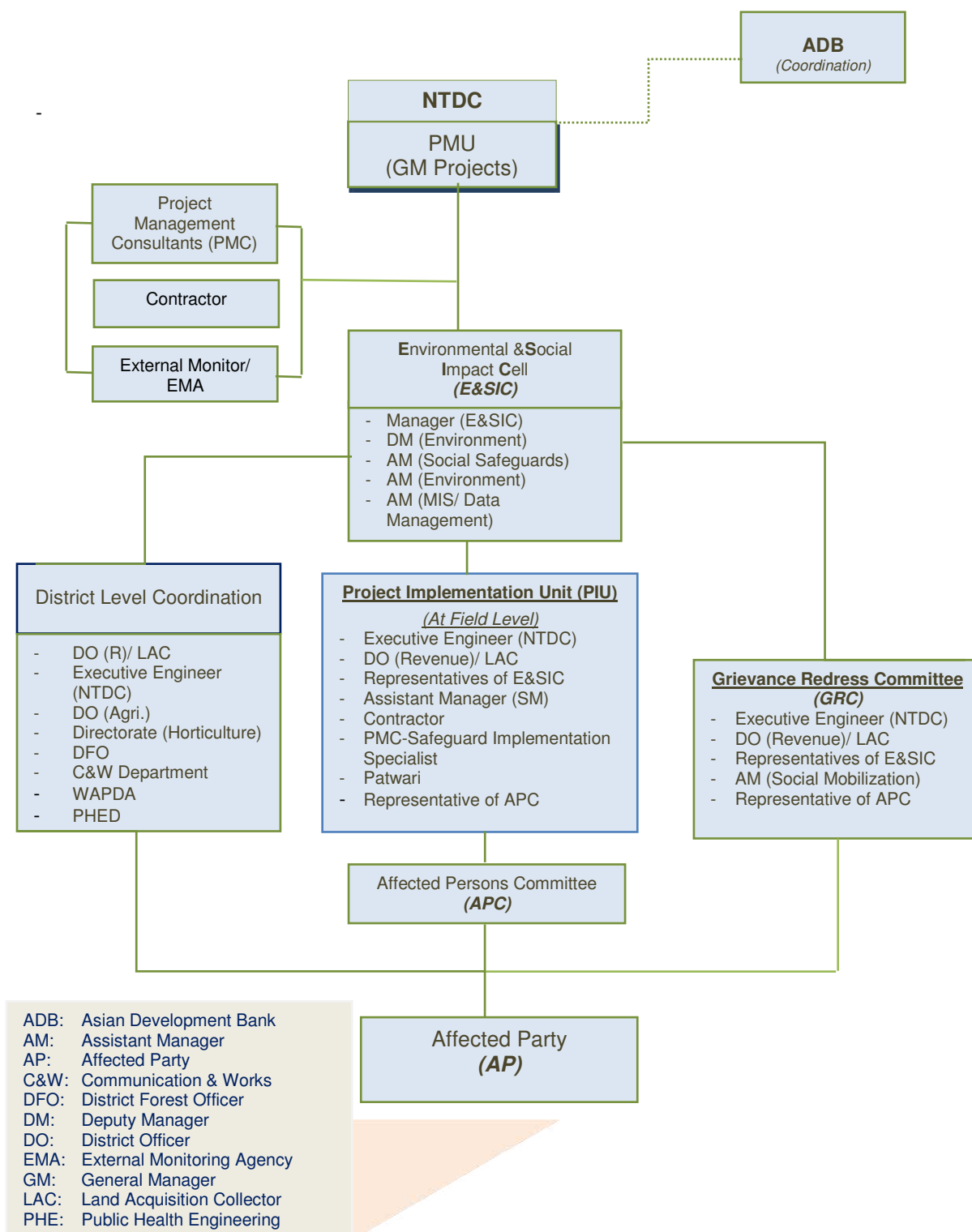
Grievance Redress Process

Land Compensation Issues	Other Items Compensation Issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and APC as well as other local committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First, complaints will be redressed at field level through the involvement of PIU and APC as well as other local committees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If issue is unresolved, then it will be lodged to the DO (Revenue)/ LAC who will have 14 day to make decision on it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If no solution is accomplished, then grievance will be lodged to GRC. 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If issue still unsettled, then grievance will be forwarded to GRC. GRC will provide decision within 3 weeks, which should be in compliance with the LARP and provisions given in the LARF. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If still APs are not satisfied, they can pursue their case to appropriate Court of law.

7.7 Organogram

121. 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

122. 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.

123. 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 7months as there is not permanent land acquisition involved.

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

Table 8.1: Implementation Schedule of LARP

Action	Timeline	Responsibility	Todate 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. This cell needs to be strengthened by adding 1 Assistant Manager (MIS) and a Surveyor.
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	31 Jan 2015	NTDC	NTDC (PMU) will need to notify the PIU at District level with specific roles and responsibilities. In addition, AM (Social mobilization) at PIU level will also be deployed for community consultations and information disclosure.
Establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).	31 Jan, 2015	NTDC	NTDC (PMU) will need to notify the GRC at PIU level to redress the APs/ community concerns/ issues.
Submission of draft LARP to ADB	8 Oct 2014	PMU/ Consultants	-
LARP Updating	31 Aug 2015	PMU	E&SIC will update the draft LARP to final (implementation ready) LARP in parallel with detailed design
Approval of LARP	-	ADB	-
Urdu translation and disclosure of LARP	31 Aug 2015	E&SIC/ PMU	In addition to disclosure to APs, also to be placed at PIU and posted at NTDC website.
Formation of APC at District level representing to all concerned villages	28 Feb 2015	PIU in coordination with E&SIC	AM Social mobilization at PIU level (proposed position) in coordination with PMC (Safeguard Implementation Specialist) will establish the requisite APC (s).
Placement of Project Management Support Consultants	28 Feb 2015	NTDC	Dates will be finalized in accordance with the construction plan.
Relocation of public utilities/ infrastructures (if any)	30 Sep 2015	Contractor/ PIU	-

Date of Contract Award ¹³ (expected)	31Mar, 2015	NTDC/ PMU	Dates will be as per construction plan of the project
Hiring of EMA	31 Jul 2015	NTDC/ PMU	External monitoring agency to be engaged by the PMU subject to the requirement of ADB for this sub-project.
Employment to the APs in the project related jobs.	31 Oct 2015	Contractor/ PIU	Dates to be finalized in accordance with the construction plan.
Full Implementation of LARP	31 Oct 2015	PMU/ E&SIC/ PIU	Implementation is the responsibility of PMU through E&SIC and PIU and PMS consultants
EMR confirming LARP implementation	31 Oct 2015	EMA	-
Commencement of civil works	Subject to ADB approval	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.

Figure 8.1: LARP Implementaion Schedule

Main Activities	Tentative Date	Year 2014				Year 2015										Remarks
		9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Establishment of PMU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			- Already in place
Setting-up the E&SIC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			- Already in inplace
Project Implementation Unit (PIU) at field level	31 Jan															To be notified
Establish Grievance Redress Committee (GRC).	31 Jan															To be notified
Submission of draft LARP to ADB	8 Oct															-
Urdu translation and disclosure of LARP	28 Feb.															-
Formation of APC at District level representing to all concerned villages	28 Feb															-
Submisison of final (implementation ready) LARP.	31 Aug.															-
Relocation of public utilities/ infrastructures (if any)	30 Sep.															-
Date of Contract Award ¹⁴ (expected)	31 Mar.															-
Employment to the APs in the project related jobs.	31 Oct															-
Full Implementation of LARP	31 Oct.															-
EMR confirming LARP implementation	31 Oct															-
Commencement of civil works	Subject to ADB approval of EMR															-
Redress of community complaints	Continuou s															Continous activity

9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

125. 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 Compensation Methodology

126. Based on the field survey, it was observed that due to the implementation of the proposed sub-project, there will be impact on crops, trees and other assets.

127. To represent the current market rates equivalent to the replacement cost, 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.

128. The unit rate of crops and trees by type is given in Table 9.1 and 9.2 respectively.

Table 9.1: Assessment of Value of Crops per Acre

Crops	Area Sown (Acres)	Av. Yield/ Acre (40 Kgs.)	Total Production (40 Kgs.)	Price/ 40 kgs. (Rs.)	Total Value of Crop Production (Rs.)	Value of Crops/ Acre (Rs.)
Wheat	144	29	4,176	1,295	5,409,818	37,568
Tamato	4.5	94	425	1,200	510,000	113,333
Onion	5	138	690	1,040	717,600	143,520
Vegetables	4	29	114	933	106,823	26,706
Rabi Fodder	4.7	443		32000	150,400	32,000
Maize	96.5	30	2,895	1,239	3,585,664	37,157
Kharif Fodder	3.7	21.37		20000	74,000	20,000
Sugarcane (Gurh)	40	71		2,400	170,400	4,260
Sugarcane	32.5	495	16,074	150	2,411,149	74,189
Total Value of Crops/ Acre (Rs.)					-	39,106

Source: Commodity Prices (2012-13), Directorate of Agriculture, Economics & Marketing, Lahore.

Table 9.2: Price Assessment of Trees

a) Wood Trees

Wood/ Timber Trees	Size of Girth			
	Upto 2 Feet (Rs./ tree)	Between 2 – 4 feet (Rs./ Tree)	Between 4 – 6 feet (Rs./ Tree)	Between 6 feet and above (Rs./ Tree)
Shisham (<i>Dalbergia sissoo</i>)	2,000	5,000	12,000	21,000
Other species (i.e. Eucalyptus, Kikar, Neem)	1,000	2,000	3,500	15,000

Source: Office of the Chief Conservator of Forest, Lahore (2012-13)– **Annex 9.2.**

b) Fruit trees

Plant Age	Mango/ Jaman/ Citrus (Rs./ tree)	Apple/ Loquat Apricot/Plum Prune (Rs./ tree)	Litchi (Rs./ tree)	Guava/ Mulberry/Ber (Rs./ tree)	Falsa/ Pomegranate (Rs./ tree)	Date-Palm (Rs./ tree)
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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
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 (2012).

9.3 Source of Financing

129. 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.

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

131. 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.

9.2 Resettlement Budget

132. The resettlement budget was estimated keeping in view the sub-project impacts including crops and trees as well as other assistance to the APs. The total amount if LAR activities computed to be Rs. 83.221 million (\$ 0.792 M.) as presented in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Amount (Rs.)	Remarks
A)	Land Acquisition					
	Construction of new 220 kV Grid Station					
	Private agricultural land	Acres	33.0	1,000,000	330,000,00	A copy of an Affidavit provided by an Estate Agency at nearby site, Malakand agencnt, KPK (Annex 9.4).
B)	Affected Crops					
	a) Tower Installation					
	iv). Tower Base	Acres	13.2	39106	516,199	.
	v). Erection	Acres	13.2	39106	516,199	
	vi). Stringing	Acres	13.2	39106	516,199	Stringing activity at tower portion
	b) Transmission Line					
	ii) Stringing activity	Acres	1,050	39106	41,061,300	Stringing activity at T/L portion
C)	Affected Trees					
	Transmission Line	No. of Wood Trees	975	2000	1,950,000	Reference Table 9.2 and Annex 9.2
		No. of Fruit Trees	218	3,207	699,126	Age 4-5 years, reference Table 9.2 and Annex 9.3.
D)	Affected Structure	-	-	-	-	-
	Grid Station	No.	-	-	-	-
	Transmission Line	No.	-	-	-	-
E)	Affected Private Tubewells					
	Grid Station	No.	-	-	-	-
	Transmission Line	No.	-	-	-	-
F)	Livelihood Assistance					
	Vulnerable allowance to APs (below poverty line and 3 months payment equal to OPL Rs. 9,000/ month).	Nos.	-	-	-	All affectees are land owners and none of the persons was found vulnerable. However, payment can be made at Rs. 27,000 per vulnerable family (if any).
G)	External Monitoring Agency	-	-	-	1,000,000	
	Sub-total (A+B+C+D+E+F+G)	-	-	-	79,259,024	
	Contingencies @ 5%	-	-	-	3962951.2	
	Grand Total	-	-	-	83,221,975	
	US\$	-	-	-	792590.24	

1 US \$= Rs. 105 as of 13 February, 2014.

10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 General

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

134. ADB will prepare the terms of reference (TOR) for the EMA before to start the LARP implementation.

10.2 Internal Monitoring

135. 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.

136. 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.

137. 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 compensation 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;

138. The above information will be collected by the Manager (E&SIC) through Assistant Manager (Social Safeguard) and PIU including Assistant Manager (Social Mobilization).

10.3 External Monitoring

139. External monitoring will be carried out by the External Monitoring Agency to be hired by the PMU among the local consultants/ consulting firms.

140. 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.

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

142. 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.

143. The proposed indicators for external monitoring tasks include:

- a) Review and validate the internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU (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.

144. The EMA 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



Plate 1: View of the affected Peach Orchard at Nalo Kala Dist Mardan, Tehsil Thana



Plate 2: View of consultative meeting with Property Dealer Mr. Arshad at Thana Agency Malakand



Plate 3: View of the affected Tomato crops, at Mora Banda Agency Malakand

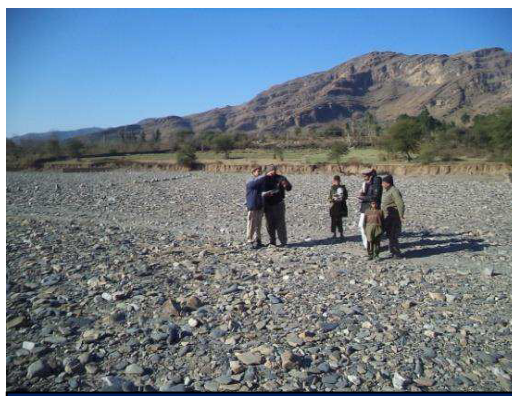


Plate 4: View of the Seasonal Nullah at Mora Banda Agency Malakand



Plate 5: View of the Govt. Agriculture Garden at Sher Kani, Tehsil Batkhela and Agency Malakand



Plate 6: View of Field Work at Afzal Khan Kilay Tehsil and District Charsada.



Plate 7: View of the field work , village Akbar Khan Klay, tehsil Takh Bhai and District Mardan



Plate 8:View of transmission line, village Bara ban Dist Mardan, Tehsil Katlink



Plate 9: View of Survey team locating TL direction at Palai Tehsil Batkhela and Agency



Plate 10: View of Consultative meeting with community at Mian Gano Kaly , tehsil Takh Bhai, Mardan

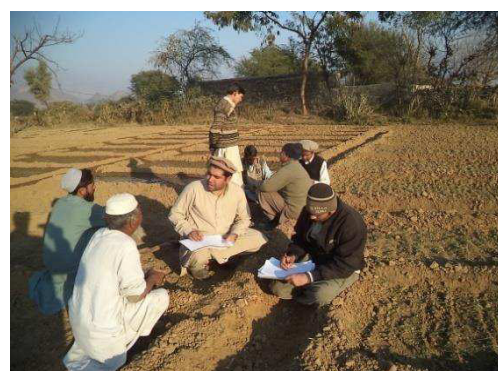


Plate 11: View of Field work by survey team at Bara Ban Tehsil Katlink and District Mardan

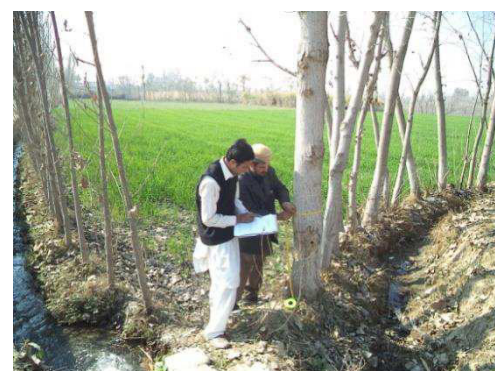


Plate 12: View of Survey team measuring girth of Wood trees at Mian Gano Kaly, Batkhela, Mardan

ANNEXES

Annex 3.1: List of Land Owners and Affected Cropped Area

Sr.#	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Caste	Village	Tehsil	District	Land Use Category	Total Land Holding (Acres)	Affected Land (acres)	Total Family Members (Nos.)	Male (Nos.)	Female (Nos.)	Children <10 yrs. (Nos.)	Main Occupation	Secondary Occupation
1	Mr. Fazal Khada Khan	Abdul Razzaq Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
2	Mr. Shafique Ahmad Khan	Khuwaid Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
3	Mr. Tariq Aziz	Fazal Reheem		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.						Note: The land owners were willing to provide land to WAPDA but on the basis of current market rates. However all information regarding land and family profile will be provided after negotiation of rates at final design stage of proposed grid station.		
4	Mr. Riaz Ahmad Khan	Ghulam Ahmad Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
5	Mr. Fetah Khan	Amin Ullah		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
6	Mr. M. Nawab Khan	Wali Muhammad Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
7	Mr. Fazal e- Rabi	Ameer Hatam		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
8	Mr. Shoaib Ahamd	Rehmat Ullah		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
9	Mr. Dawood Khan	M. Siddque		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
10	Mr. Bacha Muhammad	M. Ahmad		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
11	Mr. Rozi Rehman	Jaouns Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
12	Mr. Shoaib Ahamd	Rehmat Ullah		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
13	Mr. M. Jawad	M. Nawab Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
14	Mr. Madad Khan	Karamat Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
15	Mr. M. Roshan Khan	Dolat Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
16	Mr. Hazrat Gul	Gul M.		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
17	Mr. Bhakat Rawan	M. Saeed Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								
18	Mr. Ameer M.	Sher Dad Khan		Nalo Kala,	Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.								

19	Mr. Habib Khan	Zahar Khan		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
20	Mr. Fazal M.	-		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
21	Mr. Iftikhar Ahmad	M. Saeed		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
22	Mr. Jamil Khan	Sargan Khan		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
23	Mr. Abdul Jalil	Abdullah		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
24	Mr. Naseer Ud Din	Mian Taj Ul Din		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
25	Gul Muhammad	-		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
26	Mr. Shabaz Khan	Aziz Ahmad Khan		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
27	Mr. Abdul Diyan Khan	Gul Shahzada		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
28	Mr. Fazal Ahmad	Akhtar M.		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
29	Mr. Qadar M.	Wazir M.		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
30	Mr. Rozi Rehman	Jaouns Khan		Nalo Kala, Batkhela	Malakand	Agri.										
31	Mr. Fateh Khan	Amin Ullah	Nipka Khel	Nal Kala	Batkhele	Malakand	Agriculture	0.5	8	5	2	1	Farming	Service		
32	Mr. Tariq Aziz	Fazal Rahim	Lali	Nalo Kala	Batkhele	Malakand	Agriculture	0.25	0.125	8	4	4	0	Farming	Labour	
33	Mr. Khaliq Dad	Rehmat Shah	Gujjar	Nalo Kala	Batkhele	Malakand	Agriculture	0.63	0.25	9	4	2	2	Farming	Labour	
34	Mr. M. Baghona	Toor Lali	Lali	Nalo Kala	Batkhele	Malakand	Agriculture	0.25	0.125	10	5	3	2	Farming	Labour	
35	Mr. Afzal Khan	M. Niaz	Pathan	Nalo Kala	Batkhele	Malakand	Agriculture	0.63	0.125	8	4	3	1	Farming	Labour	
36	Mr. Ghulam Rahim	Saeed Rahim	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	2.5	9	5	4	0	Farming	Labour	
37	Mr. Meer Dostan	Rahid Rahim	Zaidsadri	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	0.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour	
38	Mr. Hazrat Hussain	Rehmat Ali	Zaidsadri	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	1	8	6	2	0	Farming	Labour	
39	Mr. Hashim Khan	Bomba Khan	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	1	7	3	2	2	Farming	Labour	
40	Gul Tooti	Amin Ullah	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	0.5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour	
41	Mr. Ghulam Saeed	Ghulam Sarwar	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	0.5	8	5	3	0	Farming	Labour	
42	Mr. Hashim Khan	Bomba Khan	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	0.5	7	4	2	1	Farming	Labour	

43	Mr. Rahim Din	Salaudin	Lohaar	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	1.5	6	3	3	0	Farming	Labour
44	Mian Gul Diyar	Shamas UI Qammar	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	1	9	4	3	2	Farming	Labour
45	Mr. Khista Haleem	Saheb Ali	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	1	6	4	2	0	Farming	Labour
46	Mr. Hashim Khan	Bomba Khan	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	1	8	5	2	1	Farming	Labour
47	Mr. Momim Shah	Abdul Wahid	Utman Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	3	8	4	4	0	Farming	Labour
48	Mr. Roshan Nawaz	Niaz Ali Khan	Zaidsadri	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	2	6	3	3	0	Farming	Labour
49	Mr. Ghaffar Ali	Noor Sher	Zaidsadri	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	2	9	4	3	2	Farming	Labour
50	Mr. Sultan Ullah	M. Mazoo	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	0.00	0.5	8	5	3	0	Farming	Labour
51	Mr. Fazal Qasim	Mr. Abdul Qayyum	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	2	10	5	3	2	Farming	Labour
52	Mr. Lal Rahim	M. Ashray	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	6.00	3	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour
53	Mr. Hajab Khan	Gul Hambar	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.00	0.5	8	3	3	2	Farming	Labour
54	Mr. Sami Ullah	Hameed Ullah	Molyan	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	1.75	1	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour
55	Mr. M. Sattar	Muhammad	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	4.50	2	5	3	2	0	Farming	Labour
56	Mr. Omar Hassan	M. Hassan	Tarkhan	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	4.00	1.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour
57	Mr. Aziz Ur Reham	Asif Ullah	Miran	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	2.5	6	3	3	0	Farming	Labour
58	Dr. Fazal Azeem	Fazal Karim	Kaka Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	12.50	2.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	Service
59	Mr. M. Iftikhar	Walid Khan	Khan Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	9.00	3	8	5	2	1	Farming	Labour
60	Mr. Saheb Din	Salaudin	Tarkhan	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	10.00	3.5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour
61	Mr. Yasin Iqbal	Ahsan Ullah	Mola Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	1.5	10	5	3	2	Farming	Labour
62	Dr. Fazal Azeem	Fazal Karim	Kaka Khel	Mora Banda	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	6.00	2.5	0	-	-	-	Farming	-
63	Mr. M. Shakir	Master Zahid	Molyan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.50	1	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service
64	Mr. Saeed Rehman	Mombar Badshah	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	12.50	5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour
65	Mr. Zahir Sher	Shamshad Khan	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	12.50	5	9	4	3	2	Farming	Labour
66	Shah Fahad	M. Mazhar	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.00	1	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour
67	Mr. Fazal Malik	Faqir Khan	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	25.00	5	10	5	4	1	Farming	Labour
68	Mr. Hamayu Khan	Ghulam Muhammad	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	7.50	3	10	6	3	1	Farming	Labour

69	Mr. M. Altaf	Sher Afzal Khan	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.00	1	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour
70	Mr. Taj Muhammad	M. Bakhsh	Gujjar	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.00	1	6	3	3	0	Farming	Labour
71	Mr. M. Farooq	Saeed Naik	Khan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	7.50	3.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour
72	Master Zakir Hassan	Haji Nawab	Khan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	4.00	1.5	8	4	2	2	Farming	Service
73	Mr. M. Javaid	M. Ghaffar	Khan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.00	1	9	5	3	1	Farming	Labour
74	Mr. M. Jabbar	Muhammad	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.00	1	8	4	3	1	Farming	-
75	Mr. Rahim Nisar	M. Mombar	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	4.50	2	6	3	3	0	Farming	Labour
76	Mr. Hamayu Khan	Ghulam Muhammad	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	2.5	0				Farming	-
77	Mr. Shahid Hassan	Ali M. Khan	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	4.00	1.5	8	4	4	0	Farming	Labour
78	Mr. Maroof Islam Khan	Abdul Rahim	Khanan	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	1.50	0.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	Service
79	Peer Zaada	Jamil Bacha	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.50	1	6	3	3	0	Farming	Service
80	Ahsan Khan	M. Maji	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.00	1	7	4	3	0	Farming	Service
81	Mr. Fazal Sattar	Saad Ullah Khan	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.50	0.5	8	4	2	2	Farming	Labour
82	Mir Rahim	Abdul Karim	Kandi	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.50	0.75	9	4	3	2	Farming	Labour
83	Mr. M. Jabbar	Muhammad	Kaka Khel	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	10.00	2.5	0				Farming	Service
84	Mr. Babo Khan	Sher Ali	Yousaf Zai	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Forest Safida	10.00	2.5	6	3	2	1	Farming	
85	Mr. Salay Muhammad	Dost M.	Yousaf Zai	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	1.50	0.5	8	3	3	2	Farming	
86	Mr. Anayat Ullah	M. Abdullah	Yousaf Zai	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	10.00	2.5	8	4	3	1	Farming	
87	Mr. Ghani Khan	Wali M.	Yousaf Zai	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.00	0.75	7	3	3	1	Farming	
88	Mr. M. Arshad	Bacha Gul	Yousaf Zai	Sher Khana	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.00	1	9	4	3	2	Farming	
89	Mr. Zia Ullah	Uzair Ullah	Yousaf Zai	Ziarat	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	9.00	5	9	5	3	1	Farming	Service
90	Mr. Nazir Khan	Dawood Khan	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	4.00	1	9	5	3	1	Farming	Business
91	Lai Shahzada	Late Shah gee	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	1.50	0.75	10	4	4	2	Farming	Service
92	Mr. M. Razaq	Molve Niaz	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	1.00	0.5	11	6	4	1	Farming	Service
93	Mr. M. Fida Hussain	Wali M Khan	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	1.25	12	5	5	2	Farming	Service
94	Gul Muhammad		Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	1.75	9	4	4	1	Farming	Service
95	Mr. Dost. M	M. Saeed	Daray	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	6.00	2	12	5	5	2	Farming	Labour

NTDC: PTEIP (Tranche-4)LARP of 220 kV Chakdara Sub-project

			Kando												
96	Mr. Ghulam Raool	Ghulam M.	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.00	0.75	10	6	3	1	Farming	
97	Mr. Ali Muhammad	Muhammad	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	2.00	0.6	13	5	5	3	Farming	Rent
98	Mr. M. Jamil	Muhammad	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	7.50	2.5	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service
99	Mr. Noor M.	M. Ahmad	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barran	20.00	10	9	4	3	2	Farming	Service
100	Mr. M. Ibrahim	Fazal Karim	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barran	5.00	2.5	12	6	5	1	Farming	Service
101	Mr. M. Faqir	-	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	5.00	2.5	10	5	5	0	Farming	Service
102	Mr. Ghulam Rasool	-	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	7.50	2.5	11	6	5	0	Farming	Service
103	Mr. Noor Halim	-	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barran	2.50	1	9	4	3	2	Farming	Service
104	Gul	Ghulam Haider	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barran	3.50	1.5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Service
105	Mr. Wazir Ullah	Muhammad	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barani	20.00	10	11	5	5	1	Farming	Service
106	Mr. Ali Muhammad	Kawatay Khan	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barani	3.00	1	11	6	4	1	Farming	Service
107	Naik Haji	Haji Rasool	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	25.00	12.5	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service
108	Mr. Saeed Asghar	M. Ansar	Lohdi	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Barani	2.00	0.5	12	6	5	1	Farming	Service
109	Mr. Wali M.	-	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	3.50	1.5	10	5	5	0	Farming	Service
110	Buland Khan	-	Khanan	Palai	Batkhele	Malakand	Agri	12.50	5	10	5	4	1	Farming	Service
111	Mr. M. Salaat	M. Yaqoob	Yousaf Zai	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	3.00	1	9	4	3	2	Farming	Service
112	Mr. M. Shahid	M. Qasim	Yousaf Zai	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	5.00	2	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour
113	Mr. Gul zada	M. Sher	Yousaf Zai	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	3.50	1	10	5	4	1	Farming	Labour
114	Mr. Sher Ali	M. Ahmad	Yousaf Zai	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	5.00	2	11	5	5	1	Farming	Labour
115	Mr. M. Siraj	Gul Bahadar	Khanan	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	3.00	1	10	4	4	2	Farming	Labour
116	Mr. Aslam Zaib	Abdul Waris	Yousaf Zai	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	7.50	3	11	5	5	1	Farming	Service
117	Mr. Bacha Khan	M. Sodaghar	Pathan	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	25.00	12.5	15	8	5	2	Farming	Service
118	Mr. Ashraf Gul	Omar Gul	Pathan	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Agri	6.00	2.5	9	5	3	1	Farming	Labour
119	Sarobi Village Area	-	Gujjar	Sarobi	Katlink	Mardan	Barren Land	8000.00	100	0				Labour	Farming
120	Mr. Alam Gheer	M. Ghulam	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	2.50	1.25	10	5	4	1	Farming	Abroad
121	Mr. M. Rehman	Fazal Haq	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	10.00	2.5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Labour
122	Hajab Khan	M. Sazan	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	10.00	3.75	10	6	4		Farming	Service
123	Mr. Yousaf Khan	M. Sazan	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	10.00	4.375	6	3	2	1	Farming	Labour
124	Mr. Ameer Nawab	M. Sazan	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht	Mardan	Barren/	10.00	2.5	5	2	2	1	Farming	Abroad

					Bahi		Agri								
125	Mr. Saeed Rehman	Habib Ullah	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	26.25	6.25	10	6	4		Farming	Abroad
126	Mr. Shrin Zada	-	Bajaur	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	10.00	3.75	12	6	4	2	Farming	Service
127	Mr. Aziz Ahmad	Molana Afzal Zareen	Gujjar	Mar Jani Gondi	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	35.00	17.5	8	4	4		Farming	Abroad
128	Mr. Sardar	Maray Khan	Afghan	Mar Jani Gondi	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	25.00	10	9	5	4		Farming	Rent
129	Mr. Abdul Aziz	Allah DAD	Dundia	Mar Jani Gondi	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren Land	10.00	5	10	6	3	1	Farming	
130	Sher Zaman	Alam Khan	Molyan	Alam Khan	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	50.00	15	8	4	4		Farming	Service
131	Mr. Sajjad Khan	Saeed Nawab Khan	Molyan	Saeed Nawab	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	25.00	5	9	5	4		Farming	
132	Khan Badshah	M.Khano	Molyan	Ghulam Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	30.00	10	8	5	3		Farming	Service
133	Mr. Farman	Saeed Bacha	Molyan	Ghulam Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	175.00	50	7	4	3		Farming	Service
134	Mr. Isa Khan	Zareen Khan	Molyan	Ghulam Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	150.00	60	9	5	4		Farming	Service
135	Mr. M. Faqir	Gul Abbas Khan	Sher Khel	Enzir Gul Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	5.00	1	10	6	3	1	Farming	Labour
136	Mr. Abdul Wahid	-	Sher Khel	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	3.50	1	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service
137	Dr. Hassan Khan	-	Sher Khel	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	1.00	0.5	8	4	3	1	Farming	Service
138	Mr. Faqir M.	-	Prash Khanan	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5.00	1.5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Abroad
139	Khista Rehman		Prash Khanan	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2	0.5	6	3	2	1	Farming	Service
140	Mr. Kameen Khan	Muhammad	Khanan	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	1.5	8	4	3	1	Farming	Service
141	Mr. Ali Haider	M. Musaffar	madyani	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5	2.5	8	4	2	2	Farming	Service
142	Mr. Rehman Malik	Abdul Malik	Bajaur	Mian Omar Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	7	2.5	9	4	4	1	Farming	Service
143	Mr. Amin UI haq	M. Bilal	Yousaf Zai	Mian Omar Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	1.5	10	4	4	2	Farming	Labour
144	Mr. Qasim Bacha	Abdul Haq	Kaka Khel	Mian Gano Kaly	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	350	25	12	6	4	2	Farming	Service
145	Mr. M. Riaz	Ahmad Jan	Momand	Isa Khan Klay	Takht	Mardan	Agri	25	10	10	5	3	2	Farming	Forest

					Bahi										
146	Mr. M. Sultan	Faqir Muhammad	Momand	Isa Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	15	6	9	4	3	2	Farming	Service
147	Mr. Aziz Khan	Meer Khan	Lund Ghor	Adam Khan Klay Jaro	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	50	15	7	3	3	1	Farming	Abroad
148	Sher Ali	M. Ayub	Momand	Hatino	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	20	5	12	7	3	2	Farming	Service
149	Mr. M. Shah	Naeem Shah	Bajaur	Shago Naka	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5	2	10	5	4	1	Farming	Service
150	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Yar Muhammad	Khatak	Yar M. Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	100	25	9	5	4	0	Farming	Service
151	Mr. M. Javaid	Abdul Wahid	Bajaur	Rab Nwaz Band	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	25	5	8	4	3	1	Farming	
152	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Yar Muhammad	Khatak	Yar M. Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	15	5	0	-			Farming	
153	Gul Zada	Andaz Khan	Bajaur	Gul Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	1	10	6	4	0	Farming	Service
154	Mr. Ram Dad	Dheer Wala	Bajaur	Gul Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2	1	10	6	3	1	Farming	Service
155	Mr. Tahir Khan	Haji Gul Shahzad	Khatak	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	150	40	11	7	4	0	Farming	
156	Malik Ameer Khan	Meer Ghaz M.	Khatak	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	15	4	10	6	4	0	Farming	Service
157	Mr. Abdul Hussain	Molona Asad	Khatak	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5	1.5	10	5	3	2	Farming	Labour
158	Mr. M. Ibrahim Majeed	Shahzad Gul	Khatak	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	150	20	8	4	3	1	Farming	Rent Land
159	Mr. Faqir Khan	Haji Gull Ahmad	Mosa Khel	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	7.5	2	11	5	4	2	Farming	Rent Land
160	Mr. Sultan Khan	M. Noor	Bajaur	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Barren/ Agri	40	5	9	4	3	2	Farming	Rent Land
161	Gul Sher Ali	Maliko	Gujjar	Maliko Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2.5	1	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour
162	Mr. Shamsher Ali	Hazrat Jamal	Momand	Mosama Banda Khan	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	17.5	3	9	5	3	1	Farming	Service
163	Mr. Dilawar	Juma Khan	Momand	Mosama Banda Khan	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	10	2	10	6	4	0	Farming	Service
164	Mr. Mishal Khan	Abdul Wahab	Molyani	Abdul Wahab Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	12.5	4	10	6	4	0	Farming	Service
165	Sher Ali	M. Riaz	Molyani	Abdul Wahab Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	6	1.5	12	7	4	1	Farming	Service
166	Mr. Aqibat Shah	Kaki Shah	Molyani	Khanjiran	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	1	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service

					Bahi										
167	Mr. M. Nisar	Shamsul Qammar	Molyani	Khanjiran	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	12.5	1.25	8	4	3	1	Farming	Service
168	Mr. Omar Gul	Haji Namdar	Molyani	Khanjiran	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	30	4	7	4	3	0	Farming	Service
169	Mr.Fazal Yousaf	M.Khan	Molyani	Khanjiran	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	30	4.25	10	6	3	1	Farming	Service
170	Lal M.	M. Zai	Yousaf Zai	Khanjiran	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	30	3.5	12	5	3	4	Farming	Service
171	Mr. M. Safdar	Khan Zamir	Yousaf Zai	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	12.5	1.3	12	6	4	2	Farming	Service
172	Mr. Badam Gul	Waheed Gul	Gujjar	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		1.25	6	3	3	0	Farming	Service
173	Mr. Lal M.	Taj M.	Gujjar	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.50	7	4	3	0	Farming	Cement Shop
174	Mr. M. Nazir	Rehman Gul	Yousaf Zai	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.25	8	4	4	0	Farming	Wapa employe
175	Mr. Wakeel Shah	Zubair Shah	Kuda Dad Khel	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.13	7	3	3	1	Farming	Medical Store
176	Mr. Sobat Khan	Kallaur Din	Kuda Dad Khel	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.06	5	3	2	0	Farming	Service
177	Mr. Noor Rehman	Fazal Rehman	Momand	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.25	3	2	1	0	Farming	Labour
178	Shiekh M.	Kallaur Din	Kuda Dad Khel	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.75	4	2	2	0	Farming	Labour
179	Mr. M. Zaheer Khan	Nawab Khan	Rawan	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.75	8	4	4	0	Farming	Abroad
180	Mr. M. Haider	Peer Sehib	Peeran	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri		0.13	9	5	3	1	Farming	Service
181	Mr. Habib Ur Rehman	Gul Rehman	Afghan	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	6	2	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service
182	Peer Shoaib M.	Peer Gul M.	Peeran	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5	1	7	4	2	1	Farming	Service
183	Mr. Awal Khan	Muhammad	Peeran	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2	0.5	6	3	2	1	Farming	Labour
184	Sardar	Syed Khan	Yousaf Zai	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	1	8	4	2	2	Farming	Labour
185	Mr. M. Asghar	Mian Ahmad Shah	Kaka Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	7	1.5	9	4	3	2	Farming	Service
186	Mr. Karamat Shah	Mian Ahmad Shah	Kaka Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	7	1.25	7	4	3	0	Farming	Medical Store
187	Dr. Sharif	Takkar Khel	Takker	Maday Baba	Takht	Mardan	Barren/	15	5	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service

			Khel		Bahi		Agri								
188	Dilbar Khan		Takker Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	25	7.5	7	4	2	1	Farming	Service
189	Mr. Roshan Khan	Sher Ali	Takker Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	1	8	4	3	1	Farming	Labour
190	Mr. M.Nisar	Gul M.	Takker Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5	1.75	9	5	4	0	Farming	Labour
191	Mr.M. Zahoor	Takkar Khel	Takker Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	7	1	10	7	3	0	Farming	Labour
192	Mian Jan	Mian Maqsood		Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	7	1.25	8	4	2	2	Farming	Service
193	Mr. Taj M.	Saeed Muhammad	Kashmeri	Saeed Ahmad Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	40	10	9	6	3		Farming	Service
194	Mosa Khan	M. Mateen	Mosa Khel	Juma Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	12.5	4	8	4	3	1	Farming	Service
195	Mir Zaman Khan	Fazal Wahid	Shanwari	Juma Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	5	1.25	7	4	3		Farming	Abroad
196	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Diwa Khan	Shanwari	Juma Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2.5	0.5	8	4	2	2	Farming	Labour
197	Mr. Anwar Khan	Neesib Khan	Moro Khel	Saeed Rab Nawaz Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	4	0.75	8	4	3	1	Farming	Labour
198	Mr. M. Khalid	M. Nadir	Momand	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2.5	0.5	6	3	2	1	Farming	Service
199	Mr. Muhammad	Naeem Khan	Moray Khel	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	100	20	8	4	2	2	Farming	Service
200	Mr. Kabir Khan	Khan Sher	Momand	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	20	5	8	4	3	1	Farming	Service
201	Mr. M. Musaffar	Sher Haji	Momand	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	11.5	6	7	3	3	1	Farming	Service
202	Mr. M. Ghaffar	Ziwar Din	Momand	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	20	5.5	7	4	2	1	Farming	Service
203	Mr. Rasool Shah	Mian Gul	Kaka Khel	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	6	2	7	4	2	1	Farming	Service
204	Gul Muhammad	Muhammad	Kaka Khel	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	20	3	6	3	3	0	Farming	Service
205	Mr. Saif Jullah	M. Mohib Ullah	Utman Khel	Garoh Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	1.5	0.25	7	4	3	0	Farming	Service
206	Mr. Shamshad		Momand	Garoh Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2.5	0.5	6	3	3		Farming	Govt. Job
207	Mr. Sher Bahadar	M. Yaqoob	Momand	Garoh Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	2.5	0.6	7	4	2	1	Farming	Labour
208	Mr. M. Waris Khan	M. Ali	Momand	Garoh Shah	Takht	Mardan	Agri	2.5	0.65	9	4	2	3	Farming	Labour

					Bahi										
209	Mr. Nisar Khan	Gul M.	Momand	Garro Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	3	0.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	Labour
210	Mr. Shaukat	Asal Khan	Momand	Garro Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	8	1.5	6	3	2	1	Farming	Service
211	Mr. M. Ikram	Karim Bakhsh	Momand	Garro Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	3.5	1	8	4	2	2	Farming	Service
212	Mr. Saleem Shah	M. Bakhtiar	Dawood Zai	Momanday Garro Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	15	3	9	4	3	2	Farming	Labour
213	Mr. Tila M.	Waheed Ullah	Momand	Momanday Garro Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	12.5	4	7	4	3	0	Farming	Service
214	Mr. Niaz Khan	Jr. Khan	Dawood Zai	Momanday Garro Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Agri	20	5	9	4	3	2	Farming	Service
215	Col. Saheb		Durani	Kholo Klay	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	9	4	10	5	3	2	Farming	Service
216	Mr. Imdad Khan	Rehmat Ullah Khan	Durani	Kholo Klay	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	10	4.25	7	4	3	0	Farming	
217	Mr. Habib Rasool	Khan Baba	Durani	Kholo Klay	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	2.5	1	9	4	4	1	Farming	Service
218	Mr. Jamshaid	M. Shahzada	Durani	Dua Saro	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	10	4.75	8	4	2	2	Farming	
219	Mr. Fetah Khan Baba	Asal Din	Durani	Dua Saro	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	2	0.5	7	5	2	0	Farming	Labour
220	Haji Muqamal Shah	Alif Khan	Maliko	Dua Saro	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	8	3	6	3	2	1	Farming	Abroad
221	Mr. Rauf Shah		Hajino	Dua Saro	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	4.5	1	7	3	2	2	Farming	Service
222	Mr. Fazal Khaliq	Haji Baba	Hajino	Dua Saro	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	4.5	1.2	8	4	3	1	Farming	Service
223	Mr. Shah Jahan	Murtaza Khan	Momand	Afzal Khan Killi	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	10	4.5	7	4	2	1	Farming	Abroad
224	Maliko	M. Aman	Momand	Afzal Khan Killi	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	11	4	9	4	3	2	Farming	Abroad
225	Mr. Nasir Khan	Manzoor Khan	Durani	Afzal Khan Killi	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	15	3.5	6	3	2	1	Farming	Abroad
226	Mr. Aslam Khan	M. Arif	Durani	Afzal Khan Killi	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	20	6	5	2	2	1	Farming	Abroad
227	Mr. Atta Ullah	Abdul Ahad	Kadi Khel	Dosary Musaffar Baba	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	9	3.5	7	4	3	0	Farming	
228	Mr. Abdul Akram	Abdul Raza	Kadi Khel	Dosary Musaffar Baba	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	1.5	0.5	9	5	3	1	Farming	
229	Nasim ur Rehman	Mian Ali	Khanan	Dosary Musaffar Baba	Charsada	Charsada	Agri	60	20	8	4	2	2	Farming	

Annex 3.2: Inventory of Affected Trees

Sr. #	ID	Owner's Name	Father's Name	Village	Tehsil	District	Type of Trees	Usage (shade Timber, Fuel, Fruit)	Ownership Status (IPD, Forest, Private)	No of Trees	Girth of Wood Trees (Feet)	Age of Fruit Trees (ft)
1	1	Mr. Fateh Khan	Amin Ullah	Nal Kala	Thana	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	2.9	-
					Thana	Malakand	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.5	-
2	2	Mr. Ghulam Rahim	Saeed Rahim	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	10
3	4	Mr. Hazrat Hussain	Rehmat Ali	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	2.9	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	2	-	12
4	5	Mr. Hashim Khan	Bomba Khan	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	3	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	3	-	10
5	10	Mian Gul Diyar	Shamas UI Qammar	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	3.1	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	2	-	8
6	16	Mr. Sultan Ullah	M. Mazoo	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	2.8	-
7	22	Mr. Fazal Qasim	Mr. Abdul Qayyum	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
8	23	Mr. Lal Rahim	M. Ashray	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	4	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	15
9	24	Mr. Hajab Khan	Gul Hambar	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
10	25	Mr. Sami Ullah	Hameed Ullah	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.6	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.7	-
11	26	Mr. M. Sattar	Muhammad	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
12	27	Mr. Omar Hassan	M. Hassan	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
13	28	Mr. Aziz Ur Reham	Asif Ullah	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	9
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
14	29	Dr. Fazal Azeem	Fazal Karim	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
16	30	Mr. M. Iftikhar	Walid Khan	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
16	31	Mr. Saheb Din	Salaudin	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	1.6	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-

17	32	Mr. Yasin Iqbal	Ahsan Ullah	Mora Banda	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	10
18	34	Mr. M. Shakir	Master Zahid	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
19	35	Mr. Saeed Rehman	Mombar Badshah	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.4	-
20	36	Mr. Zahir Sher	Shamshad Khan	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Beri	Fruit	Private	1	-	7
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	1.2	-
21	37	Govt. Agriculture Garden	-	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Litchi	Fruit	Govt.	10	-	3
22	38	Shah Fahad	M. Mazhar	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	4	1.3	-
23	39	Mr. Fazal Malik	Faqir Khan	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
24	40	Mr. Hamayu Khan	Ghulam Muhammad	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	4	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-
25	41	Mr. M. Altaf	Sher Afzal Khan	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
26	42	Mr. Taj Muhammad	M. Bakhsh	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	8	-	10
27	43	Mr. M. Farooq	Saeed Naik	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Tali	Fuel	Private	1	1.3	-
28	44	Master Zakir Hassan	Haji Nawab	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	10	-	9
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	1.5	-
29	45	Mr. M. Javaid	M. Ghaffar	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
30	46	Mr. M. Jabbar	Muhammad	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
31	47	Mr. Rahim Nisar	M. Mombar	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	10	-	9
					Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	8	-	10
32	48	Mr. Hamayu Khan	Ghulam Muhammad	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
33	49	Mr. Shahid Hassan	Ali M. Khan	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
34	50	Mr. Maroof Islam Khan	Abdul Rahim	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-

					Malakand	Malakand	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	1.9	-
35	51	Peer Zaada	Jamil Bacha	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	1.5	-
36	52	Ahsan Khan	M. Maji	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	1.3	-
37	53	Mr. Fazal Sattar	Saad Ullah Khan	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-
38	54	Mir Rahim	Abdul Karim	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
39	55	Mr. M. Jabbar	Muhammad	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.5	-
40	57	Mr. Babo Khan	Sher Ali	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	50	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Guava	Fruit	Private	10	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	5	-	7
41	58	Mr. Salay Muhammad	Dost M.	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Japani Fruit	Fruit	Private	5	-	10
42	59	Mr. Anayat Ullah	M. Abdullah	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Japani Fruit	Fruit	Private	6	-	15
43	60	Mr. Ghani Khan	Wali M.	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	10	-	10
44	61	Mr. M. Arshad	Bacha Gul	Sher Khana	Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	5	-	8
					Malakand	Malakand	Appicoat	Fruit	Private	5	-	9
45	62	Mr. Zia Ullah	Uzair Ullah	Ziarat	Malakand	Malakand	Guava	Fruit	Private	5	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	7	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
46	64	Mr. Nazir Khan	Dawood Khan	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	5	-	12
47	65	Lal Shahzada	Late Shah gee	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	8	-	10
48	66	Mr. M. Razzaq	Molve Niaz	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	7	-	9
49	67	Mr. M. Fida Hussain	Wali M Khan	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	5	-	7
					Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	6	-	8
50	68	Gul Muhammad		Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	5	-	8
					Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	5	-	10
					Malakand	Malakand	Appicoat	Fruit	Private	6	-	10
51	69	Mr. Dost. M	M. Saeed	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	5	-	12
					Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	5	-	15
52	70	Mr. Ghulam Raool	Ghulam M.	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	8	-	13
53	71	Mr. Ali Muhammad	Muhammad	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	7	-	15
54	72	Mr. M. Jamil	Muhammad	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	orange	Fruit	Private	5	-	12
					Malakand	Malakand	Appicoat	Fruit	Private	5	-	10
55	73	Mr. Noor M.	M. Ahmad	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.3	-
					Malakand	Malakand	Safida	Fuel	Private	4	1.5	-
56	74	Mr. M. Ibrahim	Fazal Karim	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.2	-
57	75	Mr. M. Faqir	-	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	Appicoat	Fruit	Private	5	-	10
58	81	Naik Haji	Haji Rasool	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	8	-	20
59	83	Mr. Wali M.	-	Palai	Malakand	Malakand	Peach	Fruit	Private	6	-	19
60	88	Mr. Sher Ali	M. Ahmad	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-

					Katlink	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
61	89	Mr. M. Siraj	Gul Bahadar	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
62	92	Mr. Ashraf Gul	Omar Gul	Bar Bara Ban	Katlink	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
					Katlink	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
63	95	Mr. Alam Gheer	M. Ghulam	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Toot	Fruit	Private	3	-	10
64	96	Mr. M. Rehman	Fazal Haq	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Toot	Fruit	Private	2	-	10
65	97	Hajab Khan	M. Sazan	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
66	98	Mr. Yousaf Khan	M. Sazan	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	1.2	-
67	99	Mr. Ameer Nawab	M. Sazan	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	1	1.9	-
68	100	Mr. Saeed Rehman	Habib Ullah	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.2	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	1	1.9	-
69	101	Mr. Shrin Zada	-	Lalma	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.5	-
70	102	Mr. Aziz Ahmad	Molana Afzal Zareen	Mar Jani Gondi	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	1.9	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-
71	103	Mr. Sardar	Maray Khan	Mar Jani Gondi	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	2.5	-
72	104	Mr. Abdul Aziz	Allah DAD	Mar Jani Gondi	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	300	2.3	-
73	105	Sher Zaman	Alam Khan	Alam Khan	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	2.1	-
74	106	Mr. Sajjad Khan	Saeed Nawab Khan	Saeed Nawab	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	6	2.2	-
75	107	Khan Badshah	M.Khano	Ghulam Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-
76	108	Mr. Farman	Saeed Bacha	Ghulam Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	2.1	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	4	2.5	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
77	109	Mr. Isa Khan	Zareen Khan	Ghulam Abad	Takht	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	3	1.8	-

					Bahi							
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-
78	115	Mr. Abdul wahid	-	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	50	1.5	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	5	2.2	-
79	116	Dr. Hassan Khan	-	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	4	2.1	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
80	117	Mr. Faqir M.	-	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	4	1.5	-
81	120	Mr.Ali Haider	M. Musaffar	Ghando	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	10	1.9	-
82	121	Mr. Rehman Malik	Abdul Malik	Mian Omar Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	2.1	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	2.3	-
83	123	Mr. Qasim Bacha	Abdul Haq	Mian Gano Kaly	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	10	1.8	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	2.5	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	6	2.1	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Toot	Fruit	Private	4	-	10
84	125	Mr. M. Riaz	Ahmad Jan	Isa Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	50	1.5	-
85	128	Sher Ali	M. Ayub	Hatino	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	1.9	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	1	2	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	2.2	-
86	129	Mr. M. Shah	Naeem Shah	Shago Naka	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	1.9	-
87	130	Mr. Muhammad Ghulam	Yar Muhammad	Yar M. Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.3	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	1	2.1	-
88	131	Mr. M. Javaid	Abdul Wahid	Rab Nwaz Band	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	2.2	-
89	136	Mr. Tahir Khan	Haji Gul	Qutab Garh	Takht	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-

			Shahzad		Bahi							
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-
90	141	Mr. Faqir Khan	Haji Gull Ahmad	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	5	2.2	-
91	142	Mr. Sultan Khan	M. Noor	Qutab Garh	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	2.1	-
92	143	Gul Sher Ali	Maliko	Maliko Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Kiker	Fuel	Private	4	2.1	-
93	146	Mr. Mishal Khan	Abdul Wahab	Abdul Wahab Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	1	2.2	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	1.5	-
94	151	Mr. Fazal Yousaf	M. Khan	Khanjiran	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.2	-
95	153	Mr. M. Safdar	Khan Zamir	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	1	2.3	-
96	155	Mr. Badam Gul	Waheed Gul	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	2.1	-
97	156	Mr. Lal M.	Taj M.	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	2	2.2	-
98	157	Mr. M. Nazir	Rehman Gul	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	2.1	-
99	158	Mr. Wakeel Shah	Zubair Shah	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	8	2.3	-
100	159	Mr. Sobat Khan	Kallaur Din	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	5	2.1	-
101	160	Mr. Noor Rehman	Fazal Rehman	Khan Mahal	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	6	2	-
102	163	Mr. M. Zaheer Khan	Nawab Khan	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.7	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	2.1	-
103	164	Mr. M. Haider	Peer Sehib	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	6	2.2	-
104	165	Mr. Habib Ur Rehman	Gul Rehman	Maday Baba	Takht	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	5	2.1	-



					Bahi							
105	166	Peer Shoaib M.	Peer Gul M.	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	6	1.9	-
106	168	Sardar	Syed Khan	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	4	1.8	-
107	169	Mr. M. Asghar	Mian Ahmad Shah	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	2	-
108	170	Mr. Karamat Shah	Mian Ahmad Shah	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	4	1.9	-
109	171	Dr. Sharif	Takkar Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	2	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	2	1.8	-
110	172	Dilbar Khan		Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	1.6	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-
111	173	Mr. Roshan Khan	Sher Ali	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	4	1.8	-
112	174	Mr. M.Nisar	Gul M.	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	5	1.9	-
113	175	Mr.M. Zahoor	Takkar Khel	Maday Baba	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	4	1.5	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	2.1	-
114	178	Mr. Taj M.	Saeed Muhammad	Saeed Ahmad Banda	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	4	1.6	-
115	179	Mosa Khan	M. Mateen	Juma Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	7	1.9	-
116	181	Mr. Ghulam Muhammad	Diwa Khan	Juma Khan Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	10	1.8	-
117	182	Mr. Anwar Khan	Neesib Khan	Saeed Rab Nawaz Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	5	1.9	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2	-
118	185	Mr. Kabir Khan	Khan Sher	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	10	1.7	-
119	186	Mr. M. Musaffar	Sher Haji	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	5	2	-
120	187	Mr. m. Ghaffar	Ziwar Din	Asal Din Klay	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	6	1.7	-
121	191	Mr. Shamshad		Garo Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	10	2	-
122	195	Mr. Shaukat	Asal Khan	Garo Shah	Takht	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	15	1.6	-

					Bahi							
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Tali	Fuel	Private	3	2	-
					Takht Bahi	Mardan	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.6	-
123	198	Mr. Tila M.	Waheed Ullah	Momanday Garo Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	6	1.9	-
124	199	Mr. Niaz Khan	Jr. Khan	Momanday Garo Shah	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Private	5	2	-
125	200	Scarp Drainage System		Fazal Abad	Takht Bahi	Mardan	Popular	Fuel	Govt.	100	2	-
126	210	Mr. Habib Rasool	Khan Baba	Kholo Klay	Charsada	Charsada	Popular	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
					Charsada	Charsada	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	2	-
127	213	Haji Muqamal Shah	Alif Khan	Dua Saro	Charsada	Charsada	Popular	Fuel	Private	2	1.9	-
					Charsada	Charsada	Tali	Fuel	Private	1	2	-
					Charsada	Charsada	Safida	Fuel	Private	2	1.7	-
128	221	Mr. Abdul Akram	Abdul Raza	Dosary Musaffar Baba	Charsada	Charsada	Safida	Fuel	Private	3	1.9	-
					Charsada	Charsada	Tali	Fuel	Private	2	2.1	-

Annex 9.1: Comodity Prices as per Directorate of Agriculture Punjab

Agriculture	Marketing	Information	Service
Directorate of Agriculture (Economics & Marketing) Punjab, Lahore			

Commodity: Wheat [All Prices are in Rs./100 Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		3680	3750	3715	-
50		3500	3700	3600	-

1 Quintal = 100 Kg

Commodity: Rice Basmati Super (Old) [All Prices are in Rs/100Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		11600	11600	11600	-
50		12800	13000	12900	-

1 Quintal = 100 Kg

Commodity: Citrus (Kinnow) (100 Pcs) [All Prices are in Rs/100 Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		210	250	230	-
50		240	260	250	-

Commodity: Green Fodder [All Prices are in Rs./100 Kg specified otherwise]

Price Date: Dec 10, 2013	Graph	Min	Max	FQP	Arrival Quantity(in Quintals)
46		200	300	250	31
50		200	300	250	31

1 Quintal = 100 Kg

Sugarcane

Punjab fixes sugar cane purchase price at Rs 425 per 100 kg

<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/10/30/news/national/punjab-fixes-sugar-cane-purchase-price-at-rs-425-per-100-kg/#sthash.pmFBZnXL.dpuf>

Punjab Government has fixed minimum purchase price of sugarcane at the factory Gate as well as at the Cane Purchase Centres, for the crushing season 2012-13 at **Rs. 170/- per 40 kg or Rs. 425 per 100 kg** (per quintal) or Rs.4250 per metric ton. However, the sugar factories may deduct from the purchase price, the transportation charges incurred by them on the cane purchased at purchase centers and other locations away from the factory gate at the rate of Rs.1.25/- per quintal (100 kg) per kilometer subject to a maximum deduction for a distance of 40 km(s) from the factory gate for the crushing season 2012-13.

Note: On the receipt of todote data, this table will be updated.

Annex 9.2: Price Assessment of Wood/ Timber Trees*(Applicable for all provinces of Pakistan as indicated by the Forest Department, Sindh)*

Phone: 022-4000002-4000003
Fax: 022-4000004
E-mail: forest@sindh.gov.pk
URL: www.sindh.gov.pk

**OFFICE OF THE
CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
SINDH AT HYDERABAD**

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

PRICE ASSESSMENT OF WOOD /TIMBER TREES IN SINDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

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

***Per Stack Rate: (1000 cft)**

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

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

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

Chief Conservator of Forests
Sindh at Hyderabad

Annex 9.3: Price assessment of Fruit Trees

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

No. 85 / 29-7 Dated 17-1-2012

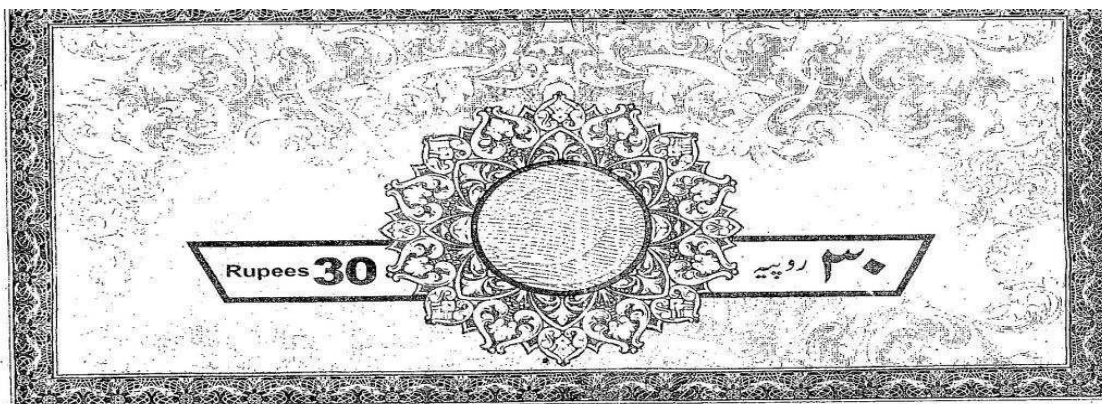
DIRECTORATE OF HORTICULTURE
Ayub Agricultural Research Institute, Faisalabad
Ph. No. 041-9201699 Fax No. 041-2550399

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	912	98	333
2	1518	1384	499	540	178	801
3	2142	1984	685	743	250	917
4	2703	1914	862	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	518	3250
9	16160	9578	3469	2426	442	3259
10	15167	9280	3258	2320	376	2940
11	14273	8974	3066	2226	316	2653
12	13467	7850	2599	1884	258	2459
13	12742	6837	2176	1672	213	2284
14	11405	5924	1795	1308	169	2127
15	10201	5102	1452	1053	129	1904
16	9116	4362	1143	874	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	139	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					430
30	1662					368
31	1335					312
32	1131					261
33	944					215
34	781					179
35	632					160
36	497					139
37	376					116
38	267					97
39	168					80
40	81					65
41						51
42						39
43						27
44						17
45						6

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

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Director
Horticultural Research Institute
AARI, Faisalabad



خدا کی فضل ستار و علم فضل خالق ساکن تھا نہ ضلع جاوانکوٹ۔ بڑے لیمہ خور پر سزا دے ہوئے
تھوڑا سا ذیل بیوش و حواس منہ بلا جیسر و گراہ اقرار کر کے مقدمہ تیار ہوا۔ کہ میں ایک قلع
اراضی کل رقبہ چھ ہزار مربع فٹ (6000) مضاف محدود حدود ذیل شادی اراضی عبدالباقی
وغیرہ جنوباً بارہ فٹ چوڑا ماستر شہر تھا نل روڈ غرباً اراضی محمد ظہور واقع نل روڈ شمال
نزد اسلام آباد لائن کا بدلا شہر گستاخی سے زرخیز و مالک۔ مٹا لیں۔ و ذیل و متصرف ہیں۔
اراضی بالا پر شہر کی نقصان ملکیت و آباد گناہات وغیرہ سے پاک و صاف ہے۔ اراضی مذکورہ میں
نے ان حدود سے اندر بہت سی فصل ثنائی و علم فضل رازق ساکن چیشا تھا نہ سمجھا سہیل
300 روپے فی مربع فٹ کل مبلغ تیس لاکھ روپے 30,00,000 روپے بیع قطعی فروخت
کیا اور جملہ زرغن اراضی شہر مانتہ یکشت و بروئے گواہان و اصول پاکر قبضہ و دخل اراضی
حوالہ شہر میں کر کے خود دستبردار ہوا۔ اراضی بالا کیلئے آج کے اجور میرا اور میری دیگر
ورثاء و لا کوٹ قلع باقی نہیں رہا نیز پر شہر کی نقصان ملکیت ہرگز ہو نہ کی صورت میں
من حقرا یا تم تلافی کا ذمہ دار ہوں گا۔

لقد بنيت هذا سنداً تحريراً - المرفوع : 13 نوفمبر 2012 -

Lark'sul

مفضل تار ولد فضل خالق ساکن قصبہ ضلع مالاکنڈ
15402-1403290-7

کاتبہ الخروئے غلام اللہ
مراٹھا نو لیس۔

تواضعاً
اور نگرانہ خیال و دل علیٰ حیدر رہا
ساکن تہران -

د. محمد رفیع
 ترجمہ
 اخلاق احمد علی علی احمد علی
 ساکن قضاہ

Annex-A: Summary Pamphlet of the LARP

220 KV GRID STATION AND ASSOCIATED TRANSMISSION LINE CHAKDARA, KPK

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

SUMMARY PAMPHLET

Background

This LARP has been prepared for the sub-project of 220 kV Grid station (New) Chakdara and associated transmission line of 85 km (Shahi Bagh – Mardan). The proposed T/L passes through 50 villages belonging to 4 tehsils fall in the jurisdiction of 3 Districts named as Malakand, Mardan and Charsada of the KPK province.

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.

Project Description

The major aim this sub-project is to enhance the transmission capacity of NTDC system by addition of new 220 kV Chakdara substation along with its allied transmission line to meet the growing power demand of DISCOs, particularly PESCO. The project scope of work includes a) 220 kV substation with two 220/132 kV, 250 MVA transformers with allied equipment and accessories; b) 220 kV D/C transmission line on twin bundle Rail conductor for In/Out of existing 220 kV Shahibagh-Mardan S/C at 220 kV Chakdara (85 km) along with two 220 kV line bays at proposed 220 kV substation Chakdara for said in/out arrangement. In accordance with the NTDC, there will be installation of 238 towers, i.e. each tower will be erected at a distance of 357 m.

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

For the construction of proposed Grid station, 33 acres private agrcultural land will need to be acquired permanently, which is owned by 30 APs. However, there is a person, who has a house including a madarassa and few graves adjacent to the proposed Grid site. Efforts need to be made to avoid damages to these structures.

In case of installation of 238 towers and 85 km T/L, crops of an area 1050 acres will be affected and 1,193 private trees (975 wood/ timber and 218 fruit) will need to be cut-

down. Total 199 farmers/ APs will be affected due to the loss of crops as a result of installation of towers and transmission line. In addition to crop losses, 128 APs/ farmers will also be affected due to the cutting of trees. There no building/ structure (residential/ commercial) as well as other structures located within the route alignment of transmission line.

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Principles

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. 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 14 January, 2014. This refers to the people who will settle/ started any activity after the cut-off date will not be entitled for any compensation under this sub-project. 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.

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

Entitlement Matrix for Compensation

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁵
Temporary impacts on arable land	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works;
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash for lost employment for the affected period.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters.
Permanent impacts on 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"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost; or; Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at replacement cost based on market value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs
		Leaseholders/ Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease/ sharecropping contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease/ contract years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of 1 gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
	Additional provisions for severe impacts (More than 10% of land loss)	Farmers/ Titleholders Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crop and additional to standard crop compensation)
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of share of harvest lost (additional to standard crop compensation)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross harvest of the affected land for 1 year (inclusive of winter and summer crops and additional to standard crop compensation)
Residential/ Commercial		Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of a plots comparable in value/ location to plot lost or Cash compensation plus 15% CAS for affected land at full replacement cost free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.

¹⁵ Compensation for all assets will be to the owner of the asset,

Asset	Specification	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements ¹⁵
Land		Renters/ Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 months allowance (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month)
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance (Rs. 9,000).
Houses/ Structures		All relevant APs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation plus 10% electrification allowance at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure.
Crops	Crops affected	All APs owning crops (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
Trees	Trees affected	All APs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: Cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
Business/ Employment	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All APs (including squatters, agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business owner: (i) Cash compensation equal to one year income, if loss is permanent; (ii) cash compensation for the period of business interruption, if loss is temporary. Workers/ employees: Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 3 months (at OPL level Rs. 9,000/ month).
Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of sufficient allowance to cover transport expenses and livelihood expenses for one month (Rs. 9,000 per household).
Community assets	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health center	Affected community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers).
Vulnerable APs livelihood	Households' below poverty line and female headed households, disable persons of HH.	All affected vulnerable APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lump sum one time livelihood assistance allowance (Rs. 9,000 at OPL Punjab) on account of livelihood restoration support. Temporary or permanent employment during construction or operation, where ever feasible.
Unidentified Losses	Unanticipated impacts	All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deal appropriately during sub-project implementation according to the ADB Safeguard Policy