SFG1798

GOVERNMENT OF BALOCHISTAN

Social Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Plan

Project Management Unit – BIWRMDP
Balochistan Irrigation Department

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ACRONYMS

BIWRDP	Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Development Project
BCIAP	Balochistan Community Irrigation& Agriculture Project
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BID	Balochistan Irrigation Department
BIDA	Balochistan Irrigation & Drainage Authority
BMIADP	Balochistan Minor Irrigation and Agriculture Development Project
BSSIP	Balochistan Small Scale Irrigation Project
BMIADP	Balochistan Minor Irrigation & Agriculture Project
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCA	Culturable Command Area
CIFO	Community Irrigation Farmer's Organization
CISU	Community Irrigation Services Unit
CoI	Corridor of Impacts
DC	Deputy Commissioner
EHS	Environment, Health & Safety Guidelines
ESMU	Environmental & Social Management Unit
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FOs	Farmers Organizations
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GFPs	Grievance Focal Points
GNHIS	Gundacha,Nurg/Hingri Irrigation Scheme
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Committee
GRS	Grievance Redressal System
Km	Kilo Meter
LPG	Liquid Petrolium Gas
M&ECs	Monitoring & Evaluation Consultants
NGO	Non Government Organization
NRS	National Rural Support Program
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OP	Operational Policy
P&D	Planning & Development Department
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PCC	Public Complaint Centre
PD	Project Director
PEPA	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act/Agency
PHE	Public Health Engineering
PIC	Project Implementation Consultants
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RHC	Rural Health Centre
RoW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SEMP	Social & Environmental Management Plan
SEMMP	Social & Environmental Management & Monitoring Plan

SIA	Social Impacts Assessment
SIAMP	Social Impacts & Management Plan
TOR	Terms of Reference
VLD	Voluntary Land Donation
WB	World Bank

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT BACKGROUND

Water situation in Balochistan is acute as a whole; the province is out of Indus Basin Irrigation System and largely depends on small perennial flows in ephemeral rivers and seasonal short duration floods. Balochistan often faces severe drought conditions and water availability is drastically reduced during extended droughts which lead to high marginality in income and livelihood means. The storage facilities are inadequate for both surface and ground water and the poor conditions of canal and water structures require urgent rehabilitation and regular maintenance. The lack of adequate water storage capacities, flood retention areas as well as flood protection embankments led to the experience of high damages. Urgent efforts and investments are required for rehabilitation of its water infrastructure, water conservation and retention of flood water. Therefore; The Government of Balochistan has proposed to adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management approach to address the above challenges. The government has requested financial support from the World Bank for the Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

Water Distribution & Water Rights

Porali River Basin

The water rights on the perennial water which is commonly known as "*Aab-E-SIAH"* is well defined at the branch canal level among the beneficiaries in the project area. The branch as well as village level distribution is expressed in fixed time share of original cycle of 30 days. The water share of the target branches, Gundacha and Jamot are 7 and 2 days, respectively.

There are downstream users of the perennial flow of Porali River as well as Kannar Kareze flow. The Kannar Kareze is located downstream of the proposed Weir.

As reported by the community over Nimmi scheme, Sher Muhammad Goth, Jani Goth, Sour Dir and Kundi villages have no water share in Kannar Kareze. Only the Langra and Kishari Goths have the entitlement of water share in the Kannar Kareze.

In Proali River Basin, two sub-projects are selected to execute in Year 1 naming Gundacha-Nung Hingri and Nimmi. There are two types of land and water rights on the proposed sub-projects;

- One is the farmers of Sher Muhammad [1]Goth, Jani, Nimmi Bent, Sour Dir, Kundi and Kishari villages who are settled along the bank of Porali River and practicing irrigation for many years through diverting the perennial flow as well as flood water (on need basis) of the Porali River.
- The other is the additional areas which are considered to be commanded under the proposed Sub-project which is owned by the same villages (except Jani & Sher Muhammad Goth) including the villages Hbib and Ibrahim Siapad.

Nari River Basin

In Nari River Basin, two sub-projects are selected to execute in Year 1 namingNari Gorge and Yatabad. The farmers have rights to install the lift irrigation system on Anambar River (Nari) to lift the water to irrigate their land. At the time of visit, there were about 35 pumping units installed and were functioning. While, the floodwater is utilized on a minor scale in the area and there is no

[1]Village.

existing water distribution system. During the consultation, the communities of the area were of the view that the water share should be based on land holding basis.

Land Rights Quartile Distribution

Porali River Basin

Survey results on Gundacha sub-project reveal that 63.29%(upper quartile) of largest land shareholding amongst beneficiary households and lower quartile ownership is 5.63% of the land in the project area.

Survey also reveals that 54.23% of largest land shareholding amongst beneficiary households own (upper quartile) and lower quartile own 9.26% of the land in the Nimmi project area.

Nari River Basin

The quartile distribution at Nari Gorge sub-project is 64.72% (upper quartile) of largest land shareholding amongst beneficiary households and lower quartile is 3.74% of the land in the project area.

Number of Water & Land Shareholders

Porali River Basin

According to the results of the survey, the total number of water and land shareholders on Gundacha Sub-project are 333 having estimated population of 3,474 souls out of which male and female share is 1,707 and 1,760. Over Nimmi sub-project, an inventory of 123 water and land shareholders under the existing irrigation hasbeen prepared. While there are 233 water and land shareholders for the proposed irrigation system after RD:3+000 have been prepared.

Nari River Basin

There are total of 539 households at Nari Gorge Sub-project settled in the 9 villages. There are 674 shareholding households settled in the 22 villages at Yatabad sub-project. All the households own irrigated land and have water rights in the sub-project's areaexcept 21 households.

Communal Land

Porali River Basin

There is no communal land in the command of Gudacha sub-project while in case of Nimmi sub-project, only the strip of land located along the banks of Porali River is distributed among the farmers. After RD:3+000 of the proposed irrigation canal, the land is considered communal on the community level while on Government level, it is considered government property.

Nari River Basin

More than 22% of the total area of the Nari Gorge sub-project is used as rangeland and grazing rights belong to communities living around. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to plain areas. There is no restriction on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing.

At Yatabad sub-project, all the cultivated land is distributed among the individual families and the land titles have been registered under the name ofMoza Sadat Shore, Moza Sahara Ismail Shore, Moza Karazat Ismail Shore and Moza Shadozaiof Tehsil Duki and District Loralai with the Revenue Department, Government of Baluchistan. As surveyed, in the original command of Yatabad, each clan has proportionate size of land in the communal land (Shamillat) which is not distributed yet due to shortage of irrigation water.

Population & community Structure

Porali River Basin

The results of the baseline survey on Gundacha sub-project reveals that the tribal representation is as Roonja 44%,Sian 16%,Khaskheli 13.3%,Bizenjo 4%,Mengal and Jamot 2.7%,Bandija 9.3% and Siapad 1.3% while the tribal representation on Nimmi Sub-project is as Roonja 44%,Sian 16%,Khaskheli 13.3%,Bizenjo 4%,Mengal and Jamot 2.7%,Bandija 9.3% and Siapad 1.3%.

Nari River Basin

The total population of Nari Gorge package of schemes is 5387, all belonging to the different sub-clans of Khajak, Dephal, Luni, Marghzani, Tareen, Safi and Rind tribes of Pashtun and Baloch. There are total of 539 households in the 9 villages, of which 55 households belong to Dephal and Rind Baloch which are located in Dephal village, 63 families of Baloch Rind are in Ghulam Bolak, 47 families of Barozai are in Kurak, 35 household of marghzani are in Marghzani village, 20 mizri families are in Mizri, 11 safi are in Safi village, 81of Luni tribe are in Luni village, 32 in Gulo Sher and all other 195 families of Khajak, Davi, Mohammadzai and Syed are in Khajak village. In addition to the land owner, about 1000 household resides as tenant in the project area. All households and particularly small water shareholders will benefit from the package of schemes development.

Total population of Yatabad is 7,093, all belonging to the Musyani sub-clans of Tareen, Shadozai of Kakar, Loni and Ustrani tribes of Pashtun and Buzdar of Baloch are dwelling in the Sub-project area. Total households are 674 in the 22 villages. Pashto is the main language in the Sub-project area though most men can also speak Urdu and Saraiki. All, except 21 households, own irrigated land and have water rights in the Sub-project's area. All households and particularly small water shareholders will benefit from Sub-project.

Education Level

Porali River Basin

The socio-economic baseline survey reveals that 55% of the respondents were illiterate, just over 8.3% of the respondent's education level was primary, 34.9% respondent's education level was middle and0.9% respondent's education level was secondary and 32.1% were of the university level.

Nari River Basin

At Nari Gorge sub-project, 27.6% of the respondents were illiterate, just over 42.5% of the respondent's education level was primary, 18.1% respondent's education level was Secondary and 6.3% respondent's education level was in high school and university level are 5.5.

At Yatabad sub-project, 30.9% of the respondents were illiterate, just over 14.4% of the respondent's education level was primary, 26.6% respondent's education level was Secondary and 19.4% respondent's education level was in high school and university level are 8.6.

Language & Religion

Porali River Basin

All the population is Muslim.The languages spoken in the area are Sindhi/Lasi, Balochi and Brahvi. The Urdu is also understandable and spoken in the area. The Sindhi/Lasi language is the dominant language spoken in the project area about 95 percent of the population speaks.

Nari River Basin

Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi are the main languages in the Narai Gorge sub-project area though most men and women can also speak Urdu. In case of Yatabad Sub-project area, Pashto, Brahvi

and Urdu are the languages spoken. The Pashto language is the dominant language spoken in the project area which 100 percent of the population speaks.

Education Facilities

Porali River Basin

There are 14 functional boys primary schools, 05 girls primary schools, 01 middle boys middle school and no high school in the Gundacha Sub-project area. The students go for higher studies to Lasbela city, Quetta and Karachi.There are 4 boys primary schools, 03 Girls primary schools and no middle school or high school in the project area. The students go for higher studies to Lasbela city, Quetta and Karachi.

Nari River Basin

There are 24 primary schools (12 boys and 12 girls), 2 middle schools (1 boys and 1 girls) and one 6 high schools (3boys and 3girls) in the project area.There is one boys High School, 14 Primary schools for boys and 12 primary schools for girls which are functional in Yatabad integrated scheme area in which there are 16 teachers for high school, 40 for all primary schools, in which approximately 1500 enrolment of boys and girls reported. Quality of education and infrastructures are fair as reported by the communities. Boys and girls collages are at a distance of 21 km in Duki town.

Health Facilities

Porali River Basin

Only one functional Basic Health Unit (BHU) was reported in the Omar Goth on Gundacha branch and in the remaining areas, there was not any health facility. The people are going to Lasbela city and for more treatment they refer their patients to Karachi. There is no health facility in the project area of Nimmi.

Nari River Basin

There is one Rural Health Center (RHC), three Basic Health Units (BHUs) and a dispensary within the sub-project's area and all are functional. Lady Health Workers are available only in Luni village, while the serious patients are taken for treatment to Sibi district hospital which is 10 kms away from thesub-project.

Only Rural Health Centre (RHC) is located in the Yatabad sub-project area for general treatment. The RHC is functional as stated by the women community. Lady health worker is also available. Health coverage seems reasonable for the routine treatments.

Drinking Water

Porali River Basin

Survey results of Gundacha sub-project reveals that there are 02 tube wells, 03 dug wells, 02 water tanks and 01 natural spring and the water of the said sources is used conjunctively with canal water for drinking purpose. Out of 02 tube wells, one was reported defunct.Survey results of Nimmi sub-project is indicating that there are 02 dug wells, 02 water tanks and the remaining villages are using canal water for drinking purpose. In overall; the villagers are using the surface water of canal for drinking, livestock and other domestic use.

Nari River Basin

In the villages of the Nari Gorge sub-project area, water supply schemes are developed by PHE Department with networking and all are functional. The O&M of these schemes are responsibility of PHE department. The other source of drinking water is channel water.

About 84% households have their own piped water system at home in the Yatabad Sub-project area. While around 16% household fetch water from channels and tube wells. Only 34% of women make water safer for drinking by boiling. Around 91% women and 57% children respectively go outside their homes for fetching of water for domestic uses.

Family System

Porali River Basin

The baseline study reveals that about 72% of those in the study area live together with their extended family (parents living with married children and their families). Families believe this is a more economical way of living as they often work together on the same land and are able to share their joint incomes to support the entire family, including elderly relatives who are unable to work. About 28% of the population is living in nuclear family system.

Nari River Basin

About 64.7% of those in the study area live together with their extended family (parents living with married children and their families). Families believe this is a more economical way of living as they often work together on the same land and are able to share their joint incomes to support the entire family, including elderly relatives who are unable to work. About 35.3% of the population is living in nuclear family system.

Family Size

Porali River Basin

The survey data in the Table 4.6 and as portrayed in the graphs below reveals that the average family size 1-5 is 53.2%, 5-10 is 11%, 10-15 is 8.3% and above 15 is 9.2% in the project area.

Nari River Basin

The survey data reveals that the average family size 1-5 is 11.3%, 5-10 is 59.0%, and 10-15 is 24.8% and above 15 is 4.9% in the project area.

GENDER ACTION PLAN

The Project Gender Strategy comprising of a detailed gender analysis and a comprehensive Gender Acton Plan (GAP) has been prepared for BIWRMDP and is given as **Annexure-H**.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS ABOUT THE PROJECT

Porali River Basin

The survey data reveals that 100% awareness about the project was reported in the Gundacha and Jamot branches while 50% and 80% awareness was reported on Nurg and Hingri weris respectively.

Nari River Basin

During baseline survey, it was known that 100% of the communities were aware about the proposed Nari Gorge and Yatabad sub-projects.

COMMUNITY PRIORITY NEEDS

Porali River Basin

During public consultation and baseline survey in the project area, the needs of the communities were assessed. The baseline reveals that pure drinking water and road are the top priority of the people, education is the second prioritized need, road is third need, electricity is forth and health facilities are at the least concern in the project area.

Nari River Basin

During public consultation and baseline survey on Nari Gorge sub-project, the needs of the communities were assessed. The baseline reveals that sewerage system is the top priority of the 96.4% and Natural gas is the second priority of only Marghzani village.

The needs of the communities on Yatabad sub-project were pure drinking water as top priority of the 96.06% and roads were the second priority of the people.

GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL Mechanism (GRM)

The grievance redress system has been developed. It is designed taking into consideration the World Bank requirements, local laws and tribal traditions..

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

A guideline for the communication strategy has been prepared and to be fully prepared and implemented by the Contractor over the project.

FARMER ORGANIZATIONS (FOs)

There is an existing umbrella FO established 65-70 years back on the Porali River perennial flow from Gundacha to Bara bagh which is dully registered with the Revenue Department. The FO is headed by Tehsildar Bela and all the meeting minutes are officially documented with the Revenue Department. In addition, as experienced on World Bank funded Balochistan Minor Irrigation & Agriculture Project (BMIAD) in 1985-1990, Balochistan Community Irrigation & Agriculture Project (BCIAP) 1992-2002 and Balochistan Small Scale irrigation Project 2009-2015, the scheme based Farmer Organizations (FOs) establishment is proposed. The FOs will be dully registered under the Balochistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority Act (BIDA) 1997 and Community Irrigation Farmer Organization (CIFO) regulations, 2000. These FOs will participate in the design, implementation and O&M of the project.

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE (O&M)

The existing O&M activities on Jamot and Gundacha branches are conducted by the farmers. After completion of the proposed Sub-project capacity building of the farmers in O&M is proposed.

SOCIAL IMPACTS& MANAGEMENT

Impacts

The major impacts associated and anticipated with the proposed sub-project's implementation are land needs, cutting/uprooting of trees, health and safety of the workers and communities, possible disruption of water supply to the command area. The long term positive impacts of the proposed sub-projects are reduction of flood risk and damages, irrigation supply to the existing and additional command areas. During construction period, the sub-project will create employment opportunities for the locals. Land may be acquired to complete the proposed works.

Mitigation Measures

The project investments will have footprint on the ground. Land will be required for the construction or rehabilitation. The project has developed a resettlement policy framework to guide future land acquisition and compensation matters in its investment schemes in line with relevant government and World Bank policies. At the same time, the project has also carried out its resettlement planning for Year One schemes that have completed engineering designs. A Social Impact Assessment And Mitigation Plan has been developed to address such impacts for these schemes.

The specific mitigation measures against tree cutting are devised to be replantation by the Contractor during construction period. The contractors will determine the final alignment of the canals. The Contractor will make efforts to avoid trees cutting. Before commencement of the physical works, the Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventory of those trees which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down trees shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees. As desired and agreed with the communities during the consultation and planning process, the cut down trees will be handed over the owners and new trees will be planted by the contractors and also handed over o the owners.

The Contractor's camp shall be at least 500m away from the settlement to avoid disturbance of the communities. In addition, the Contractor will follow the World Bank Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) guideline for the safety of his labor and communities. The communities are willing to donate the land voluntarily to the project where most of the schemes are actually owned and operated by the communities themselves. Principles and clear procedures are laid out and documented in this plan to ensure transparency and voluntary natureof the land contributions. In case where the proposed works are passing into government land, the PMU will officially correspond with the concerned department. In addition, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)in line with the World Bank OP 4:12 and Land Acquisition Act, 1894 for the project and shall be implemented by the PMU.A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has also been prepared to be signed between PMU and land owner before physical works' commencement.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

Water situation in Balochistan is acute as a whole. Balochistan often faces severe drought conditions and water availability is drastically reduced during extended droughts which lead to high marginality in income and livelihood means. The storage facilities are inadequate for both surface and ground water and the poor conditions of canal and water structures require urgent rehabilitation and regular maintenance. The lack of adequate water storage capacities, flood retention areas as well as flood protection embankments led to the experience of high damages. Urgent efforts and investments are required for rehabilitation of its water infrastructure, water conservation and retention of flood water.

The Government of Balochistan now has proposed to adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management approach to address the above challenges. The government has requested financial support from the World Bank for the Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project. The project consists of the following four components.

- Component-A supports setting up the IWRM Process which will include community mobilization and training for the formation of Farmers Organizations.
- Component-B includes implementation of No-Regret Sub-projects such as irrigation, potable water supply, farm tracks and basic services Sub-projects.
- Component-C includes activities like (i) improve watershed management, rainwater harvesting and water storage schemes, rangeland and forestry management; (ii) rehabilitate and construct irrigation schemes (large, small and minor); (iii) strengthen flood and drought management; (iv)develop micro-hydropower and other water productivity schemes; (v) improve agriculture technologies; and (vi) improve basic services.
- Component-D is on program Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and Studies Balochistan Small Scale Irrigation Project is a World Bank funded project which started in October 2008. It is aimed to support the Government of Balochistan to improve the management of scarce water resources in the Pishin Lora Basin. This project's outcomes initially included feasibility studies for small scale irrigation schemes in 03 other river basins of Balochistan: Porali River; Nari River; and Rakhshan River. The feasibility studies were meant to be limited to isolated small scale irrigation schemes.

Later on, in consultation with various subject experts, the World Bank revised the scope. Instead of localized development schemes, the revised scope requires an "Integrated River Basin Management" approach. This new scope now covers two river basins (rather than three); namely Porali and Nari.

1.2 Aims and Objectives

The Terms of Reference (TOR) for this assignment are attached as **Annexure A**. The main aims and objectives of this study were:

- to establish as socio-economic baseline of the project for social impacts assessment and future monitoring and evaluation;
- to assess the anticipated social impacts of the project; and
- ***If required***; to develop a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

This SIAMP is for the entire project, but the safeguard follows a two-prong approach, i.e. social impact screening and mitigation planning for Batch One schemesand a resettlement policy framework is developed to guide social planning for the rest of the schemes in years to come.

1.3 Scope

The scope of the study as per TORs includes but not limited to:

- Developing a socioeconomic profile of the population of the selected schemes.
- Carrying out inventory survey of project impacts including impacts on land and other properties legally owned or owned without title. These need to be quantified and documented.
- Carrying out census survey of the impacted population, including owners, tenants and those without title. These need to be by household and number of people.
- Designing necessary mitigation measures, including compensation in cash, in kind orfree as possible “donation” practice.Formulating entitlement provisions under the project if resettlement and compensation measures are confirmed as necessary.
- In case of suggestions for land owner “donation”, formulate principles, procedure, necessary documentation requirements.
- Development of implementation arrangements including budgeting, institutions and monitoring etc.
- Designing a grievance redress mechanism.
- Preparing a resettlement action plan in case of relocation.

1.4 Review of Previous Studies

Preparing this SIAMP, the design and social assessment report along with the tender drawings prepared for the priority sub-projects under Year 1 were carefully reviewed.

1.5 SIAMP Methodology

Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used for the preparation of SIAMP. The study was based on relevant primary and secondary sources of data i.e. the social assessments, design reports, engineering drawings of the Sub-projects and official documents published by the government of Balochistan, Pakistan.

1.5.1 Tools of Data Collection

Focus group discussions and consultative meetings were conducted at village level and with different departments and organizations to gather additional relevant primary data. The following questionnaires were designed (**given as Annexure B**) and applied in the project area;

- A village profile and socio-economic questionnaires were designed and administrated to the target population in the project command area. The socio-economic questionnaire is divided into 14 sections, including basic information of the household, awareness regarding the project, demographic details, available facilities in the house, fuel consumption, social issues, livestock, anticipated losses due to project, housing, land holding and land use by the household, commercial assets, and livelihood and income of the respondent.
- For resettlement survey, the questionnaires for Inventory of affected commercial structures, inventory for affected residential structures and inventory of public and community structures were prepared.
- In addition, the census survey of the water & land shareholders was also carried out.

1.5.2 Data Collection

For the collection of socio-economic baseline primary data, a sample survey of 25% was conducted within the command area of each branch and Weir. Primary data has been

collected through interviews from individuals and groups carried out by the male sociologists. A small number of villages being not the legally entitled for land and water share in the scheme area were also visited for collection of household and population data to create a more authentic picture with respect to the project area.

1.6 Study Team

The assessment was carried out and the report prepared by a multidisciplinary team of qualified environmental and social scientists. The key members of the team are listed below in Tables 1.1 and 1.2;

Table 1.1: The SIAMP Team for Porali River Basin

Sr. No.	Name of Expert	Designation
1	Mr. S.M Kakar	SIAMP Expert
2	Mr.Gulzar Khan	Sociologist
3	Mr.Yasir Habi	Sociologist
4	Mr.Ghulam Rasool Siapad	Community Organizer

Table 1.2: The SIAMP Team for Nari River Basin

Sr.No.	Name of Expert	Designation
1	Mr. Niamatullah	SIAMP Expert
2	Mr. Abdul Shakoor Khan	Sociologist
3	Mr. Saranjam Khan	Sociologist
4	Mr. Aurangzaib	Community Organizer

During reconnaissance visit, proposed sites were jointly visited along with the engineering team of TECHNO-Consult International who designed the scheme and the names are given in the following Table 1.3 and 1.4.

Table 1.3: Engineering Team

Sr. No.	Name of Expert	Designation
1	Mr. Muhammad Ali	Irrigation Engineer
2	Mr.Nizam	Surveyor

Table 1.4: Engineering Team

Sr. No.	Name of Expert	Designation
1	Mr. Anwaar-u-Haq	Irrigation Engineer
2	Mr.Waqar	Surveyor

1.7 Assessment & Reporting

1.7.1 Impact Assessment Process

This study has been conducted using standard SIAMP methodologies, the assessment process consists of a number of elements based on previous studies and incorporation of additional information gathered during site visits, discussions with officials of government departments and meetings with groups from the communities living in as well as adjacent to the project area.

1.7.2 Use of Engineering Drawings

The engineering drawings prepared for the sub-projects by Feasibity Consultants have been used to assess the impacts of the project on the existing settlements and land use.

1.7.3 Public Consultation

Public consultation is one of the key regulatory tools employed to improve transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of regulations for a development project. It involves actively seeking the opinions of those interested or affected by a project. It is a two-way flow of information, which may occur at any stage of development from project identification through planning, design, construction and operation. It may be a process or a continuing dialogue between project implementation authority and the affectees. Consultation is increasingly concerned with the objective of gathering information and finds the acceptable solution. The consultation process presented in this SIAMP was carried out in accordance with the national regulatory requirements and the WB Operational Policies on stakeholder consultation. The purpose of consultation was to disseminate project information among the project stakeholders and obtain their feedback regarding local knowledge of baseline, mitigation measures, perception of the community regarding impact significance and their views on project interventions.

1.7.4 Objectives

Participation mechanisms facilitate the consultative process and include: information sharing and dissemination; disclosure; and participation of all stakeholders in the project related activities so that their views and concerns shall be addressed properly and ensure them that they are actual beneficiaries of the project. It is of basic importance to involve representatives of local communities' right from the start. The institutional arrangements should also be in place for continuous consultation throughout the process of planning to implementation of the project.

1.8 Area of Influence

1.8.1 Corridor of Impact (CoI)

The Corridor of Impact (CoI) is considered the area to be commanded by the project in which there could be a direct impact when the irrigation system is improved and modernized. Therefore; the socio-economic and other SIAMP relevant surveys are conducted in this area.

1.8.2 Right of Way (RoW)

To carry out the resettlement surveys, the Right of Way (RoW) has been considered as the area along the existing earthen canals and weirs where the proposed engineering works are to be carried out. Following the General Drawings of Feasiility Study for Gundacha-Nurg/Hingriand Nimmi scheme), the RoW for the canals is decided 8 meters. In the case of weirs; there are existing weirs and the project is planning to rehabilitate only the existing structures.

The RoW of Yatabad and Nari Gorge sub-projects were54m for the main canal of Yat Abad and branch canals are 32m. The RoW of Nari Gorge sub-project is 15ft.

1.8.3 Structure of SIAMP

This report is presenting the existing irrigation practices, villages' profile, socio-economic baseline, land acquisition & resettlement situation and impacts including their mitigation measures for the selected schemes/su-projects under Year 1. The description for Porali River Basin area is given in**Part-A**, Nari River Basin area in**Part-B**whereas; social impacts management planning for BIWRMDP is in **Part-C**. The **Annexures** are given at the end of the Plan.

2 ROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the Sub-project, based on the detailed design and tender documents prepared in 2013-14, explaining the nature of engineering interventions, how the Sub-project will be implemented and operated. For fulfilling the requirement of the SIAMP, the description of the Sub-project has been outlined to identify the social impacts of the proposed Sub-projects interventions in Nari and Porali River Basins and if any the likely significant impacts are identified, the mitigation measures are recommended.

2.2 Sub-project Location & Description

2.2.1 GundachaSub-project

The Gundacha-Nurg/Hingri Sub-project is located in Tehsil Bela and District Lasbela on the Porali River and is an integrated project of two existing earthen canals i.e. Gundacha & Jamot and two existing Weir structures i.e Hingri and Nurg. The Gundacha area lies along the middle reach of the Porali River. The river flowing in this reach covers a Culturable Command Area (CCA) of around 6000 acres. The main issue at Gundacha is the uncontrolled flow entering the Command area. The Gundacha–Nurg Hingri Irrigation Scheme (GNHIS) package proposes a reliable diversion system at the Gundacha stretch of Porali River.

Nurg Hingri area lies at about 5 km downstream of the Gundacha village. The existing Nurg and Hingri Weirs command the area through flood flows and cover about 8,000 and 12,000 acres respectively. The major issue in this area is the open crest high volume discharge in the downstream earthen channels. This package proposes an improvement of existing Nurg-Hingri diversion Structures and conveyance channels. The key plan of Gundacha Sub-project is given as **Figure 2.1**.

The GNHIS Package will result in overall socio-economic up-gradation of the locals and will considerably benefit the farming communities as well. The branch wise details are given in the following sections:

A. Gundacha Branch

A 410 m wide ungated overflow weir has been proposed at Gundacha. The primary purpose of this weir is to raise the water level to ensure continuousirrigation water supply to the command area. The weir structure will also prevent the incoming sediments to enter into the main canal. An under sluice is to be provided on the right flank of the weir with 3 openings each 2.2 m wide. The head regulator for has been designed as an open intake with concrete box section. Guide bunds will be provided for protecting the command area from flooding.Gundacha branch is a century old community operated irrigation system located in Union Council Kannar, Tehsil Bela and District Lasbela. The branchis offtaking form the Poorali River and commanding the land on the right bank of the river through an earthen canal of 12km.

B. Jamot Branch

Jamot branch is also of the same nature irrigation system and situated in the same area. The branch is offtaking form the Poorali River and running parallel to the Gundacha Branch commanding the land on the right bank of the river through an earthen canal of 12km.

C. Hingri & Nurg Weirs

The existing Nurg Hingri overflow weir is a 295 m wide concrete structure with two secondary weirs of 66 m and 44 m wide water way respectively. The site survey of the Weir location indicated absence of maintenance and upkeep during past years. Based on the damage caused at the downstream of the weir, an up gradation of the weir and related structures has

been proposed. The excessive discharge will be controlled by providing a breast wall on the Nurg and Hingri Weirs to limit the entering peak floods. An under sluice will be provided to keep the tendency of river flow towards the off take. Reconstruction and strengthening of the embankment bunds and spot repairs for minor damages will also be carried out.

Both Weir structures are constructed in the past and irrigating the command through earthen canals aligning within the river bed. Due to its alignment in the river bed, the canals are frequently damaged after each flash flood.

2.2.2 NimmiSub-project

The proposed weir site is located at main Porali River upstream of the proposed Gundacha sub-proejct, at a distance of 3.5 km from RCD Highway in the north-west direction. The site is only accessible by unpaved Track. The co-ordinates of the proposed weir are26°30'33.02" N and 66°22'43.45" E and the weir axis is border between Lasbela and Khuzdar districts. The location of weir site is given in **Figure2.2**while the key plan is given in the **Figure 2.3.**

The project includes construction of a diversion weir, together with appurtenant structures such as head regulator, under sluice, cross regulator and siphons, 24,000 meter concrete main canal and about 5,100 m of branch canals.The overflow weir is an ungated concrete structure with its crest at EL 268.5 m. Length of the weir is 280 m. The crest of the overflow weir is USBR standard sharp crested shape with sloping upstream face having and also sloping face on the downstream. The sloping portion of the weir crest is joined on with the stilling basin floor i.e. at EL 266.5 m by means of straight sloping portion having slope of 1V:1H and a circular curve. The floor level onupstream of the weir is kept at EL 267.0 m while the crest level of weir is 268.5 m. The weir is designed for a flood discharge of 3,500 cumecs. The under sluices in the weir structure are provided to flush out sediment deposit from upstream of head regulator, and discharge flood water. The head regulator is designed as a gated sluice with breast wall. It consists of two (2) openings each of size 1 m wide x 0.5 m high (clear). Vertical lift type gates will be provided to regulate the flow. Sill of regulator is provided at EL.267.5 m which is 0.50 m above the upstream floor level set at EL.267.0 m and 0.50 m above the crest of under sluice to prevent sediment from entering the main canal. The head regulator is designed for a maximum discharge of 1 cumecs. The irrigation system has been designed to cater for command area of 1,457 ha (3,600 acres). The length of main canal is about 24,000 m, while that of branch canal is about 5,100 m and following structures.

Table 2.1: Proposed Structures on Nimmi Scheme

Aqueduct Large	11
Aqueduct Small	15
Glasic Falls Structure	15
Field Offtake Structures	30
Drainage Culvert Large	17
Drainage Culvert Small	49
Road Culvert Small	27
Road Culvert RCD Highway	5

2.2.3 Yatabad Sub-project

The Yatabadis located in District Loralai Tehsil Duki and is a new proposed irrigation project consists of one main and 10 branch canals and one Weir structure. The details are given in the following sections and the location of the sub-project is shown in **Figure:2.4**.

A. Main Canal

Main canal of Yatabad is a new irrigation system located in Tehsil Duki and District Loralai. The canals are proposed to divert form the Anambar River to command the land on the right bank of the river.

B. Branch Canals

Along with main canal, 10 branch canals are also proposed to command the land situated on different locations. The total lengths of main and Branch canals are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2: Detail of Main and Branch Canals

Branch wise Detail of Yatabad Integrated Irrigation Scheme			
Name of Branch Canal	**No. of Farmers**	**Length in Km**	**Area in Acres**
Main Canal	**74**	**22**	**250.2**
Branch Canal No. – 1	7	1.4	7.59
Branch Canal No. – 2	6	3.2	19.28
Branch Canal No. – 3	27	4.93	35.25
Branch Canal No. – 4	0	7.7	58.13
Branch Canal No. – 5	19	5.95	41.22
Branch Canal No. – 6	19	9.08	71.8
Branch Canal No. – 7	5	6.3	43.65
Branch Canal No. – 8	4	4.5	28.8
Branch Canal No. – 9	8	3.25	19.58
Branch Canal No. – 10	9	1.74	10.48
Total	**104**	**48.05**	**335.78**
Grand Total	**178**	**70.05**	**585.98**

2.2.4 The Nari Gorge Integrated Sub-project

The area of the Sub-project is located in the Chakar-Lehri sub-basin. It starts near the boundary of Bolan-Mushkaf sub-basin and including Luni, Dehpal, Kurak, Marghzani Kalan, Sibi and Kahajjak. The boundaries end near Kot Barozai village. The area lies between latitudes 29°28' to 29° 40' N and longitudes 67° 48' to 68° 02' E. It is connected with Quetta and Jacobabad with the metaled roads. The geographical area of the Sub-project is about 9470 km^2. The project location is shown in the **Figure 2.5**.

2.3 Administrative Setup of Porali River Basin

TheSub-projects of Porali River Basin are falling in the administrative setup of Lasbela District. District administration is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) who is assisted by heads of other departments. The DC is responsible for the coordination of functions of all the departments in the district. The main district departments include: administration; judiciary; police; education; health; communication and works; agriculture; forestry; irrigation; and livestock and fisheries. The head of each district department is responsible for the performance of his department and is generally designated as the Deputy Director or Executive District Officer. On the judicial side, the Deputy Director is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate and on the revenue side by an Assistant Deputy Commissioner.

2.4 Administrative Setupof Nari River Basin

The Sub-projects of Nari River Basin are falling in the administrative setup of Loralai and Sibi Districts and the administrative setup is similar to the other districts of Baluchistan. District administration is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) who is assisted by heads of other departments. The DC is responsible for the coordination of functions of all the departments in

the district. The main district departments include: administration; judiciary; police; education; health; communication and works; agriculture; forestry; irrigation; and livestock and fisheries. The head of each district department is responsible for the performance of his department and is generally designated as the Deputy Director or Executive District Officer. On the judicial side, the Deputy Director is assisted by an Additional District Magistrate and on the revenue side by an Assistant Deputy Commissioner.

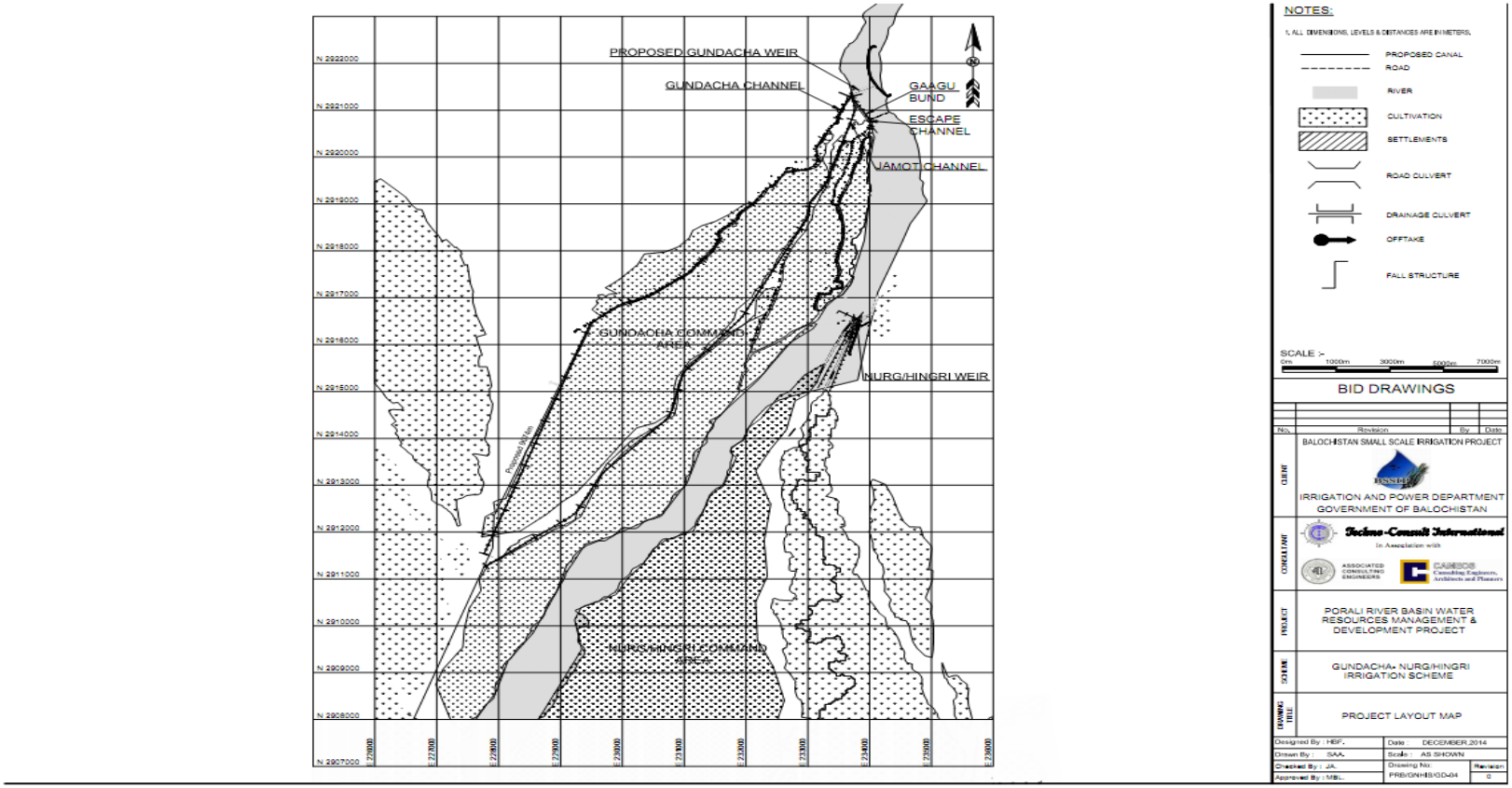

Figure 2.1: Key Plan of Gundacha-Nurg Hingri Sub-project

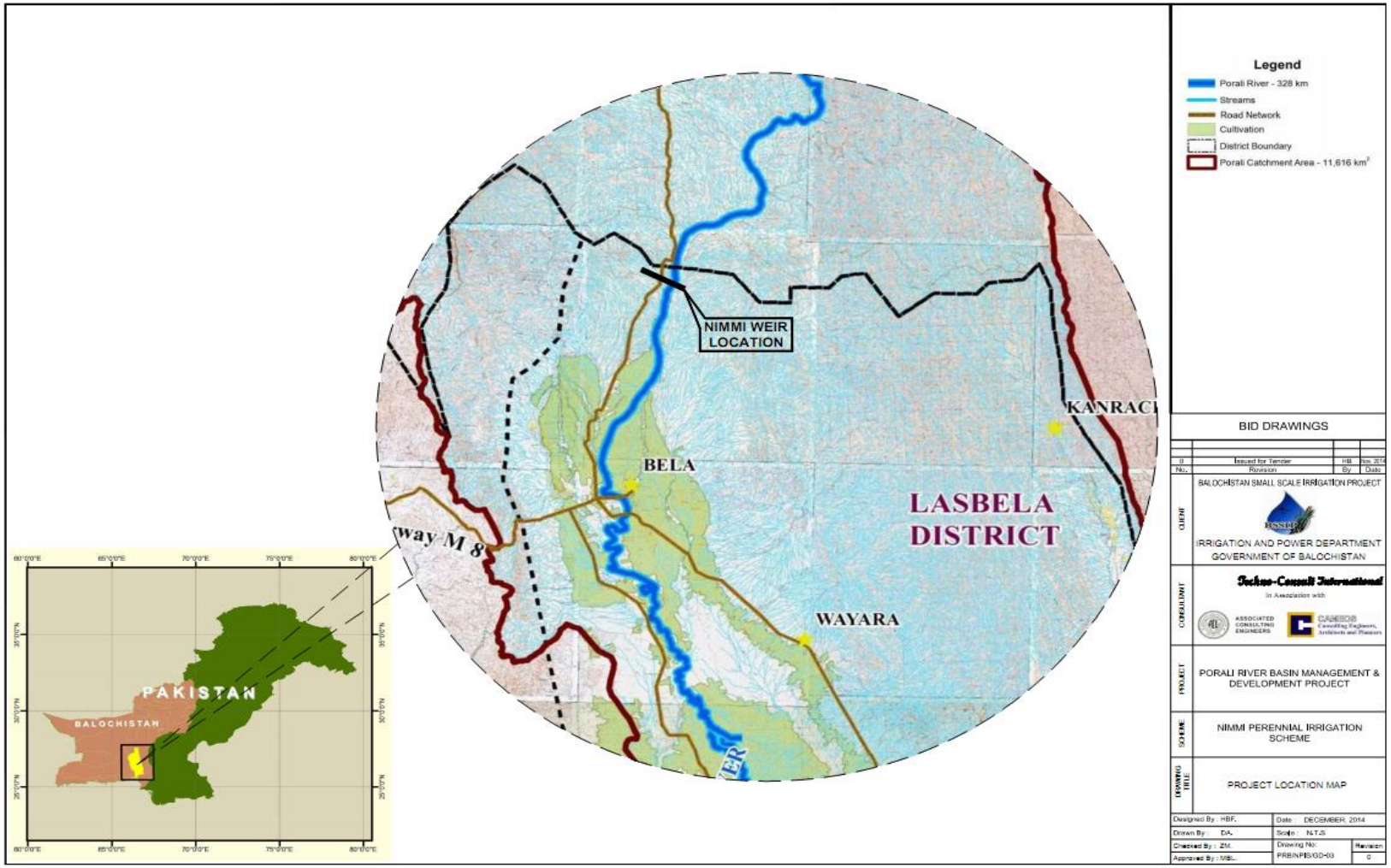

Figure 2.2: Nimmi Sub-project Location Map

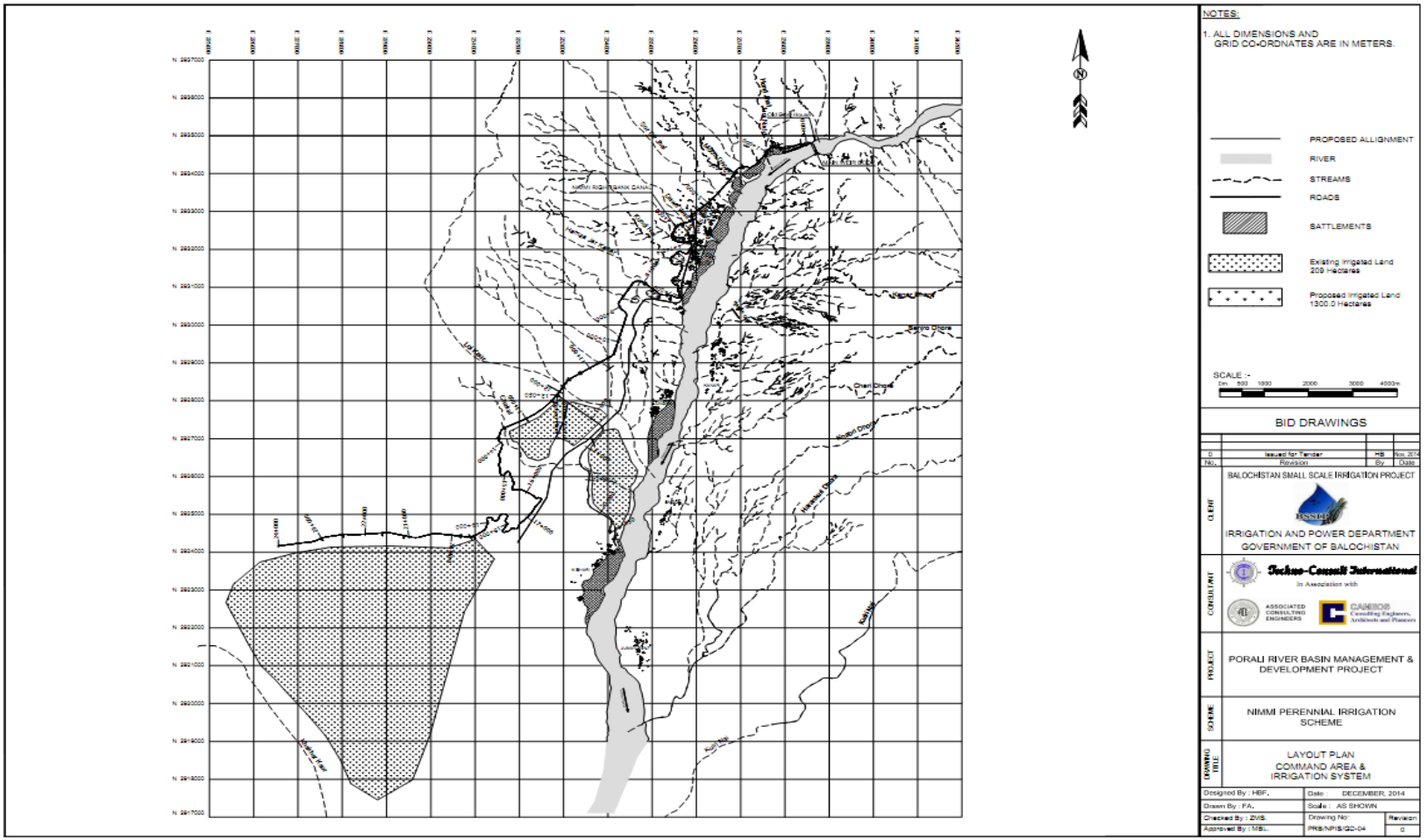

Figure 2.3: Key Plan of Nimmi Sub-project

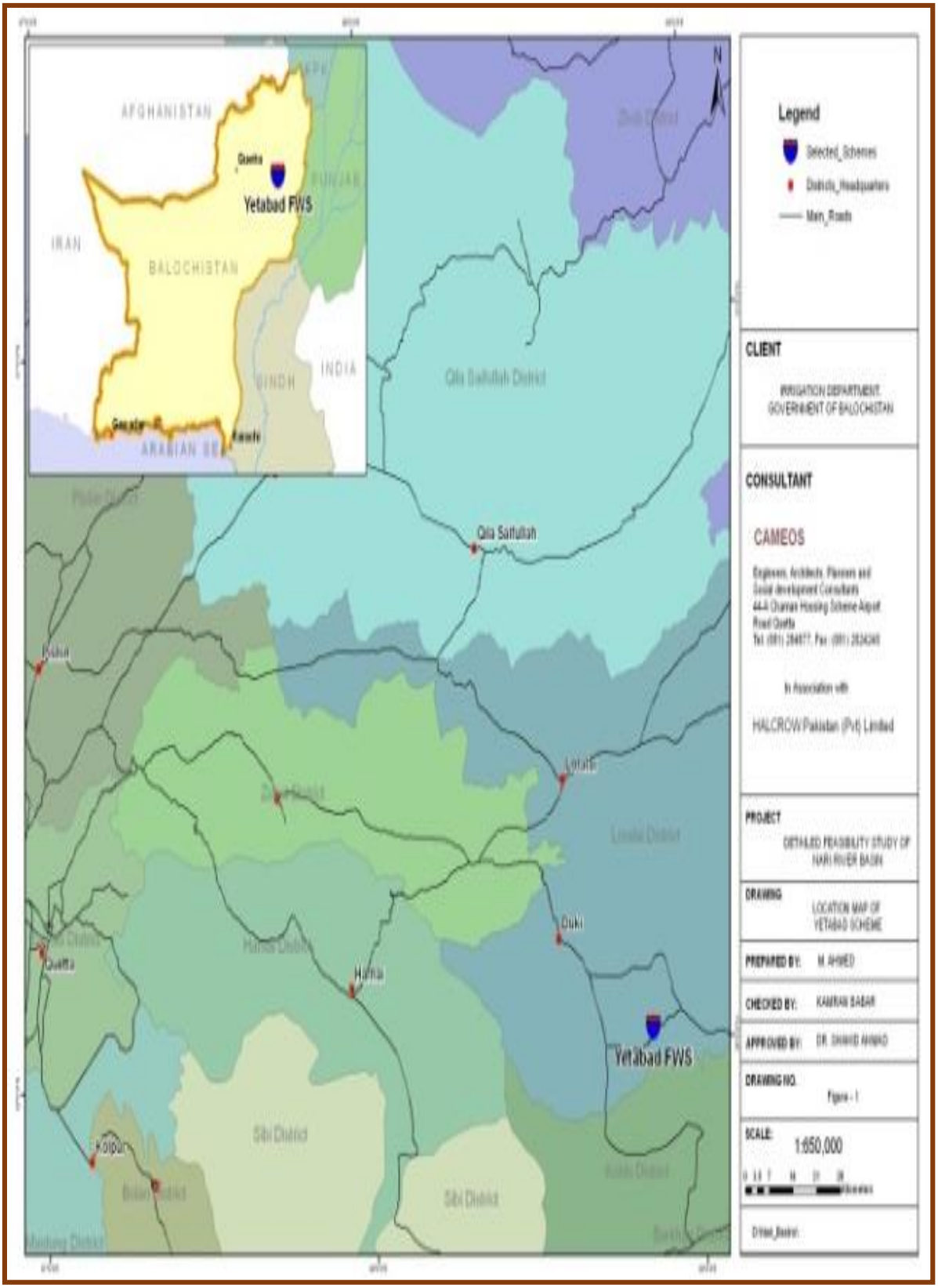

Figure 2.4: Location of Yatabad Sub-project

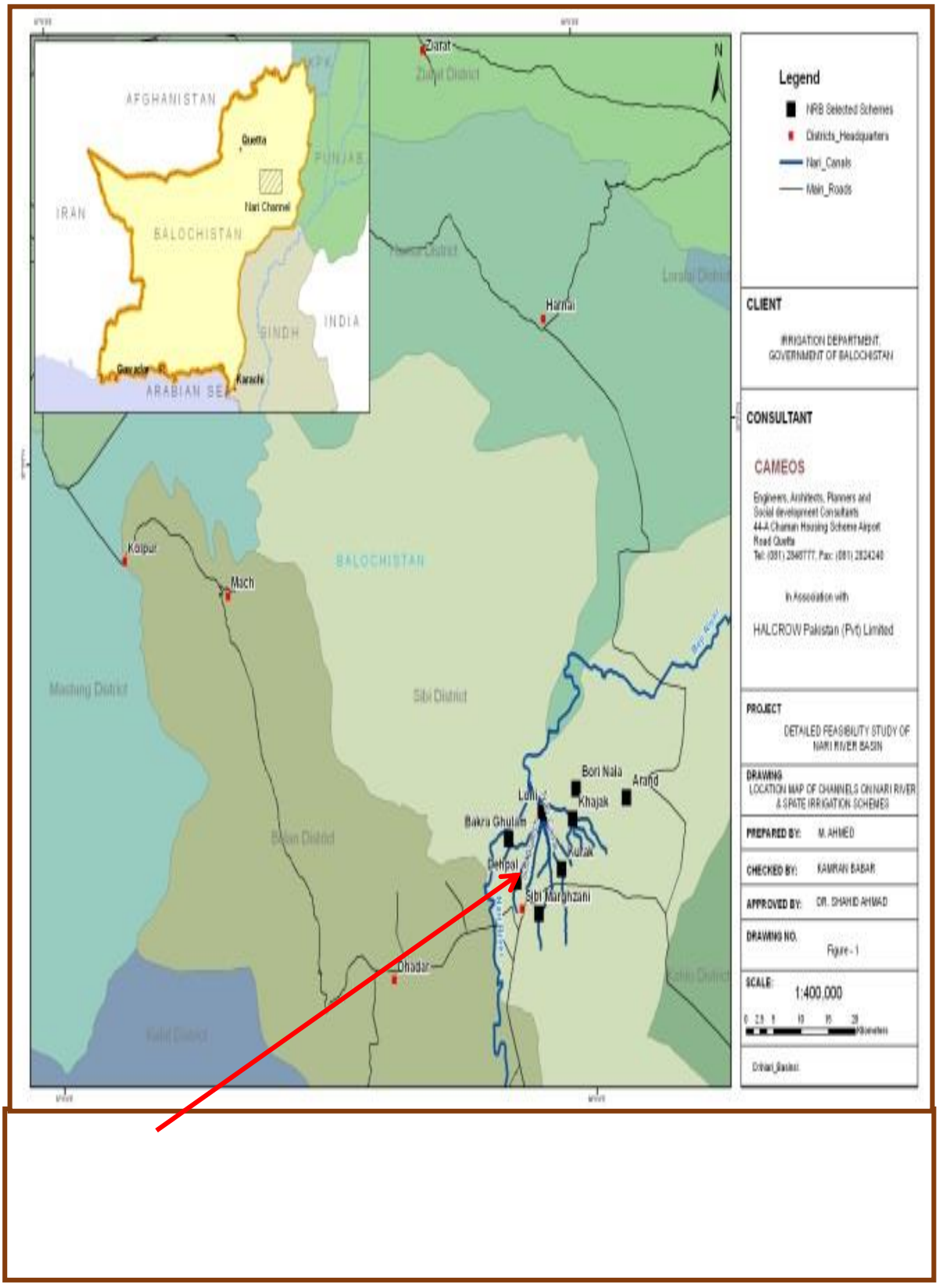

Figure 2.5: Location map of Nari Gorge Integrated Sub-project

PART ONE

PORALI RIVER BASIN AREA SUB-PROJECTS

3 EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM IN PORALI RIVER BASIN

3.1 Mode of Irrigation

3.1.1 GundachaSub-project

The Gundacaha and Jamot branches are performing dual functions of perennial and flood irrigation system. The Porali River is perennial and the farmers are utilizing the perennial flow as well as the flood water in monsoon season. The mode of irrigation on Hingri and Nurg weirs are only for flood water utilization.

3.1.2 Nimmi Sub-project

There are two types of water one is the Porali River perennial and flood water and the other is Kannar Kareze. This time the farmers are dependent on perennial flow of the river and the Kareze flow is utilized when the perennial flow of the river decreases in summer months or completely dried up while due to high flood intensity, the farmers are not able (except a few) to divert the flood water of the Porali River.

3.2 Water Rights

There is a complicated water rights and distribution system on Gundacha sub-project i.e. the principal water distribution from Gundacha to Bara Bagh, water distribution on Gundacha and Jamot branches and special water share allocated for the community reservoir.Similarly the water distribution over perennial flow of the Porali River as well as Kannar Kareze located upstream of existing breach able bunds of Gundacha and Jamot.These all aspects are covered in the following sections.

3.2.1 Water Rights & Distribution on Porali River-Gundacha to Bara Bagh

The [2]water rights on the perennial water which is commonly known as "*Aab-E-Siah"* is well defined at the branch level among the beneficiaries in the project area. The branch as well as village level distribution is expressed in fixed time share of original cycle of 30 days. There is no fixed distribution of flood water neither on village level nor on branch level. The water distribution on branch as well as village level is summarized in the following Table3.1;

Table 3.1: Main Water Distribution through Porali River

Sr. No.	Name of Branch	Water Share (in Days where 1 Day=24 Hours)	Covered in the Project
1	Gundacha Branch	7	Yes
2	Jamot Branch	2	Yes
3	Peero Goth	3	No
4	Bhit	2	No
5	Faizo	2	No
6	Mazar	2	No
7	Wisre	2	No
8	Bara Bagh	10	No
Total		**30**	

3.2.2 Water Distribution on Gundacha Branch

The land in the command area of the proposed project is distributed among the beneficiaries and the land is almost 80% owner operated while 20% is tenants operated.The water rights

[2]*This water distribution is on Porali River from Gundacha to Bara Bagh, situated close to the Bela city.*

on Gundacha branch is within village level are on the basis of head to tail principle. The overall water cycle on Gundacha branch is 7 days. The details are summarized in the following Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Water Distribution through Gundacha Branch

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Water Share (in Days where 1 Day=24 Hours)
1	Jano Goth	2
2	Abdullah Goth	
3	Faqir Goth	
4	Mitha Goth	
5	Rodini Goth	
6	Faqir Goth	1
7	Siapad Goth	
8	Warwani Goth	
9	Wadera Muhammad Omar Goth	1
10	Faizwani Goth	3
11	Habib Goth	
12	Kadwani Goth	
13	Mula Ishaq Goth	
14	Yaqoob Goth	
15	Muhammad Hassan Goth	
Total		**7**

**in the household survey, some of the households are integrated in other villages due to their conventional water distribution pattern & location of agriculture land*.

3.3 Special Water Rights on Gundacha Branch

At RD:7+290 on the left side of the Gundacha branch, the communities have constructed a reservoir approximately50 years back for storage of water for livestock, drinking and other domestic use. Therefore; a special water share has been allocated from the overall water cycle of the Gundacha branch. As the reservoir get emptied or near to empty, the canal water is diverted and released into the reservoir. This time of reservoir filling is deducted from the overall water cycle.

3.3.1 Role of District Administration in Water Distribution by Gundacha Branch

As discussed in the following chapters, the area had an umbrella Farmer Organization (FO) which is formally registered with the Revenue Department and is headed by Tehsildar Lasbela. The water is distributed under the supervision of district levies of Lasbela. The Levis is overseeing water theft and conflict on water distribution of the Jamot and Gundacha canals.

3.3.2 Water Distribution on Jamot Branch

Water distribution on Jamot branch is head to tail reach and the overall water cycle is of 2 days.

3.3.3 Water Rights on Nimmi Sub-project

In case of Nimmisub-project, due to high flood intensity, the flood water cannot be diverted by the farmers and only the perennial water of the river is used for irrigation. The earthen conveyance canal is aligned up in the river bed and prone to frequent flood damage. There are two points under the command of the proposed Nimmi sub-project where perennial flow of the river is diverted for irrigation through earthen conveyances system. One is at the point where the Weir structure is proposed and the water is diverted to irrigate the land of Jani Goth and Nimmi Bent Goth. The other point is downstream of the proposed Weir structure where

the farmers of 3Kishari Goth and Langra Goth have diverted the perennial flow of the river to irrigate their land situated on the left bank of Porali River.

3.3.4 Water Rights &Distribution on Kannar Kareze

There are downstream water users of the perennial flow of Porali River as well as Kannar Kareze flow. The Kannar Kareze is located downstream of the proposed Weir. The downstream users are farmers of Gundacha branch, Jamot branch, Bhit branch, Wisre, Faizo, Mizar, Sardar Mehrullah and Bara Bagh. The major water distribution of Nimmi and other downstream users are on both sources and is based on flow division in which 1/4th (0.25%) of the water is allocated for the Nimmi area and remaining flow is released for the downstream users. Some of the villages like Kannar Goth,Soneri Goth, Jumman Bhent and Silli Bhit located on the left bank of the Porali River have also water share In 1/4th share of water allocated for Nimmi villages. These villages are not in the command of the proposed Nimmi Sub-project. Within farmers community of Nimmi scheme, the water rights on the perennial water of the River which is commonly known as "Aab-E-Siah" is on head to tail principle. There is no fixed distribution of flood water in this scheme area.

As reported by the community, over Nimmi scheme, the Sher Muhammad Goth, Jani Goth, Sour Dir and Kundi have no water share in Kannar Kareze because their land is locatedupstream of the source. Only the Langra and Kishari Goths have the entitlement of water share in the Kannar Kareze.

3.4 Land Quartile Distribution

3.4.1 Land Quartile on GundachaSub-project

All the lands on Gundacha and Jamot Branches are registered under the name of Gundacha Jagir, Tahsil Bela district Lasblea. While the land record of Hingri and Nurg weirs are registered in the name of Dhora Hingri, Onra Kangar and Chibb in Tehsil Bela district Lasbela.The record was last updated in 1964.

Survey reveals that 63.29% of largest land shareholding amongst beneficiary households own (upper quartile) and lower quartile own 5.63% of the land in the project area. Quartile wise land distribution is given in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Detail of land distribution in Gundacha Sub-project Area

25% of the land lords owning	% of Land in Gundacha Sub-project
Lower quartile	5.63%
Second quartile	10.96%
Third quartile	20.0%
Upper quartile	63.29%

3.4.2 Land Quartile on Nimmi Sub-project

All the land on Nimmi Sub-project is registered under the name of Nimmi, Tahsil Bela district Lasblea. The record was last updated in 1964.

Survey reveals that 54.23% of largest land shareholding amongst beneficiary households own (upper quartile) and lower quartile own 9.26% of the land in the project area. Quartile wise land distribution is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Detail of land distribution in Nimmi Sub-project Area

25% of the land lords owning	% of Land in Nimmi Sub-project
Lower quartile	9.26%
Second quartile	14.53%

[3]*For Kishari Goth, the irrigation supply under the proposed project will be in addition to the existing river perennial flow utilization.*

Third quartile	21.96%
Upper quartile	54.23%

Note: In this quartile distribution, the Habib & Ibrahim Siapad Goths are incorporated as their land falling in the command of the Sub-project is communal land and as yet it has not been distributed on individual farmer level.

3.5 Water & Land Rights in Nimmi Sub-project Area

There are two types of land and water rights on the proposed Nimmi Sub-project.

- One is the farmers of Sher Muhammad Goth, Jani, Nimmi Bent, Sour Dir, Kundi and Kishari villages who are settled along the bank of Porali River and practicing irrigation for many years through diverting the perennial flow as well as flood water (on need basis) of the Porali River. This irrigation is only for the lands which is along the bank or Porali River and is on low altitude. The perennial flow of the river is conveyed to their agriculture land through earthen irrigation canals. The land is owned by the communities settled in the aforementioned villages. A separate inventory of the entitled communities is prepared and given as **Annexure-D**.

- The other is the additional areas which are considered to be commanded under the proposed Sub-project which is owned by the same villages (except Jani & Sher Muhammad Goth) including the villages Hbib and Ibrahim Siapad. This portion of land considered in the proposal is new development and due to location on high altitude, the land was not irrigated in the past with the perennial flow. The villagers of Ibrahim Siapad Goth are also beneficiaries another proposed Gundahcha Sub-project. Following the tender drawings of the proposed Sub-project, approximately after RD:3+000, the alignment of the propose main and branch (Kundi & Kishari) irrigation canals are trespassing into barren land upstream of Kundi village, crossing the RCD Quetta-Karachi highway and further aligning in a zigzag manner along the RCD highway on the elevated terraces to the end. In the design report, after RD: 5, twenty (20) outlets are provided on various locations along the length of canal to irrigate the currently uncultivated land. As reported during consultation with the communities, the proposed additional areas to be irrigated by this project have no water allocation and rights in the existing community operated systems. As the water level fluctuated throughout the year, therefore; the downstream users may not be willing to allow the water for additional areas. There are two perceptions on community and government level. Within community some of the people are of the view that the land from where the proposed canal is trespassing or the land perceived to be irrigated is the ownership of the villagers and they have distributed the land in accordance to the legally entitled size of land and other members of the community are of the view that the land is government property. On the Government level, the SIAMP team conducted consultation with the Revenue Department concerned *Qanoongo* and *Patwaries* based at Lasbele, they were of the view that the land located along the Porali River is the property of the local people while the land situated on the elevation of the River and on the right side of RCD highway (moving from Quetta-Karachi) is government property. Water & Land Shareholders

3.5.1 No. of Water& Land Shareholders in Gundacha Sub-project Area

Some of the resident families have no water rights due to number of reasons. First; the families without water permanent rights consist of those families who settled in the area after water sharewas distributed. Secondly are the families who are residing in the area as nomads for grazing their herds and working as seasonal tenants. The number of water and land shareholder on Gundacha, Jamot,Hingri and Nurg are illustrated in the **Table 3.1** and **Annexure-C.**

All the land on Nimmi Sub-project is registered under the name of Nimmi, Tahsil Bela district Lasbela. The record was last updated in 1964.

3.5.2 No. of Water & Land Shareholders in Nimmi Sub-project Area

There are two types of water and land shareholders on the Nimmi Sub-projectwhich are described as follows:

A. No. of Water & Land Shareholder under Existing Irrigation System

As discussed in section 2.4, the water and land shareholders under the existing irrigation system are presented in the following Table 3.5;

Table 3.5: No. of Water & Land Shareholders on Existing Irrigation System

Sr. No.	Name of Village	No. of Water & Land Shareholders	Location of Agriculture Land
1	Sher Muhammad Goth	05	Land is on both sides of River close to the proposed Weir Structure.
2	Jani Goth	8	Right Bank
3	Nimmi Bhent	11	Right Bank
4	Kundi	12	Right Bank
5	Sour Dir	18	Right Bank
6	Langra Goth	28	Right Bank
7	Kishari Goth	46	Right Bank
Total		**123**	

B. No. of Land Shareholder for the Proposed Irrigation System

The water and land shareholders for the proposed irrigation system after RD:3+000 is presented in the following Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: No. of Water & Land Shareholders on Proposed Irrigation System

Sr. No.	Name of Village	No of Water & Land Shareholders	Type of Land use	
			Cultivated	Barren
1	Nimmi Bhent	11	No	Yes
2	Kundi	12	No	Yes
3	Sour Dir	18	No	Yes
4	Langra Goth	28	No	Yes
5	Kishari Goth	46	No	Yes
6	Ibrahim Siapad Goth	31	No	Yes
7	Habib Goth	87	No	Yes
Total		**233**		

As shown in Table 3.6, this portion of land to be irrigated under the proposed new irrigation system is barren and on community level, there is no allocated water for irrigating the land.The aforementionednumber of water and land shareholder on Nimmi Sub-project is illustrated in the **Table 4.2** and **Annexure-D.**

3.6 Communal Land

In case of Gundacha Sub-project, all the cultivated land is distributed among the individual families and the land titles have been registered under Mouza Gundacha, Tehsil Bela and District Lasbela with the Revenue Department Government of Balochistan. As surveyed, in the original command of Gundhach, there is no communal land. Sam situation can be observed on Jamot branch. While on Hingri and Nurg, there is barren land on the left bank of the river, the ownership is confirmed to the respondents.While in the case of Nimmi Sub-project, only the strip of land located along the banks of Porali River is distributed among the farmers. As discussed in section 2.4 and Figure: 2.1, the remaining land after RD:3+000 of the proposed irrigation canal is considered communal on the community level while on

Government level, it is considered government property. During public consultation with the villagers of Ibrahim Siapad and Habib Goth, they have reported that the existing land located at the tail of the proposed irrigation canal is communal property provided by Jam Yousuf for development. In addition, on Kishari branch, there is also some communal land lcated on the left side of RCD highway (moving from Quetta-Karachi). The famers of Kishari village reported that the communal land will be distributed on the basis of existing land share among the villagers. The total area of the communal land is not confirmed to the community and they have reported that 1/3rd share out of the total land goes to Habit Goth and the remaining will be owned by the villagers of Ibrahim Siapad Goth. When the scheme is developed, the villagers will distribute the communal land evenly on household basis.

3.7 Tenancy

Tenancy is not the dominant form of land tenure in the project area. Approximately; 80% of the land is owner operated and 20% of the land is tenant operated. Tenancy is practiced on that tract of land where the land owner had a large share of land or the owner is residing outside the district.

3.8 Cropping Pattern

The lands in project area are fertile and farmers grow sugarcane, cotton, sorghum and vegetables during the Kharif season (April to November) and wheat, pulses, lentils and vegetables during Rabi season (April to October). Kharif crops are often flooded by the high floods in the Porali River and Rabi crops are usually sown on the residual flood moisture. Sugarcane is a cash crop and is the most commonly grown crop in the project area. The most commonly grown crops are wheat, rice, sugarcane and fodder for livestock.

3.9 Operation & Maintenance

The irrigation system of Gundacah and Jamot branches are developed and operated by the farmers themselves. While the Hingri and Nurg Weirs were developed by the Government of Balochistan.

While the existing irrigation system of Nimmi scheme is developed and operated by the farmers themselves. The O&M is different as compared to the Gundacha scheme. As farmers of Sher Muhammad Goth, Jani and Nimmi Bhent, Sour Dir, Langra and Kishari Goths have developed separate channels offtaking from the Porali River and accordingly each village or group of villages are responsible to maintain the system. The existing system is prone to flood damage and therefore; major maintenance activities are construction of breachable bund and re-development or rehabilitation of irrigation channel after each flash flood.

3.9.1 Maintenance of Diversion Structure & Conveyance System

The routine maintenance on Gundacha and Jamot branches are of diversion weirs and conveyance system is normally undertaken by the water shareholders themselves. There are two reasons of the diversion breach; one is; as the diversion weirs are earthen made and frequently prone to breach after each flash flood; second is; as the perennial water of the Porali River is also use downstream up to Bara Bagh; therefore; after completion of the water share on branch base; the earthen diversion bund is ultimately breached to release the water for downstream water users. Therefore; the breach and reconstruction of the diversion bund requires major maintenance throughout the year. This maintenance is carried out by the watershareholders on each branch and contribution of individual water share holder is on the basis of land size owned and irrigated under the system.

The existing irrigation system of Nimmi scheme is developed and operated by the farmers themselves. The O&M is different as compared to the Gundacha scheme. As farmers of Sher Muhammad Goth, Jani and Nimmi Bhent, Sour Dir, Langra and Kishari Goths have developed separate channels offtaking from the Porali River and accordingly each village or group of

villages are responsible to maintain the system. The existing system is prone to flood damage and therefore; major maintenance activities are construction of breachable bund and re-development or rehabilitation of irrigation channel after each flash flood.

3.9.2 After Project O&M

The O&M of Perennial and Spate irrigation schemes have to be undertaken by the FOs. Neither Porali River Basin Integrated Water Resource Management Project nor the irrigation Department have the resources to take an active role in the daily management of the irrigation schemes once the construction works are completed. Following the handing over of the completed schemes to the farmers, at the end of the construction phase, the FOs of the irrigation schemes have to take over the responsibility for the O&M of the irrigation scheme.

3.9.3 O&M of Infrastructures and FO's Responsibility

The Perennial and Spate irrigation civil works developed under the investment Projects are often of substantial magnitude and costs. The construction costs surpass the investment capacity of farmers in Balochistan, whereas the O&M of high-investment infrastructure, even if well-built, will put a considerable responsibility on FOs.

3.9.4 Farmers' Training on O&M

To prepare FO's members for the proper O&M of the irrigation infrastructure, the project may considers training and the direct involvement of FO members in the construction of the civil works to be the appropriate instruments to enhance relevant technical and management skills. This would result in capacitating the FOs in gaining experience in the construction phase and to take over in future O&M responsibility. This opportunity is unique in building capacity of FOs and no training in post-project scenario can help to build their capacity.

3.9.5 Purpose of farmers' Training on O&M

The main purpose of the FOs' O&M Training is to build up the levels of awareness and skills which are necessary for the proper O&M of the irrigation infrastructure following the handing over of the scheme. This would involve:

- Providing the FOs with practical O&M guidelines in a form which can be easily understood.
- Providing training in planning, cost estimation and budgeting of maintenance activities; and
- Providing training in the practical skills which are required for carrying out maintenance activities.

4 SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE AND PROFILE OF THE SUB-PROJECTS IN PORALI RIVER BASIN

4.1 SOCIO-ECONOMIIC PROFILE

4.1.1 Background of District Lasbela

Lasbela was separated from Kalat after granting district status on 30 June, 1954. The name originates from Las which means a plain, and Bela, the Jungle. Bela is also the name of an important town in the district. The district headquarter is in "Uthal" town. The district is located in the south of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Sindh Province. Awaran and Gwadar Districts are on the west and Khuzdar District is in the north. Lasbela was a princely state until 1955 since 1742, and remained a princely state even during the British era in the SubContinent. The state occupied an area of 18,254 square kilometer (7,048 square miles) in the extreme south-east of the Balochistan Province with an extensive coastline on the Arabian Sea to the south. Lasbela shared its borders with princely states of Kalat and Makran to the north and west respectively. This district is mountainous in the east and has central alluvial lowland drained by the Porali and Kud Rivers, whereas in the west, there is a narrow coastal strip dotted with mangrove swamps.

4.1.2 Tribes & Ethnic Groups in the District

The population of Lasbela presents many features of special interest to the ethnologist. The first historical reference to the ancient population of Lasbela and Makran was found in Arian, which further divides the population into two distinct classes. The people of the coast are known asIchthyophagoi or fish-eaters and population of the interior are called the Arabi, the Oreitai and the Gadrosia. Several other authors have described the strange race of the Ichthyophagoi, who are undoubtedly identifiable as the present fishermen of the coast. The principal tribes among the Lasis claim to be descendants of the Sumras and Sammas, who formerly resided in Sindh. It is quite clear from their tribal names that many of them are of Hindu origin. The term Lasi is a geographical name, which is applied to all the tribes other than Baloch, Med, Khoja and Hindus, who are settled in Lasbela. There are five principal Lasi tribes: Jamot, Roonjha, Sheikh, Angaria and Burraf. These are called the Panjraj or the five tribal confederacies. Under each Raj, there were a large number of heterogeneous groups. Some other tribes include the Gunjas, Sinars, Sangurs, Burfats, Chhuttas and Khojas. A large number of Hindus are also residing in Uthal, Bela and Hub. They all belong to the Arora caste. The Hindus are mostly of the orthodox school; however, they are not strict in the observance of their religious rites and have modified several of their ordinary daily customs. Among other tribes are the Babbar, Gadras, Langhas and Koris.

4.1.3 Religions in the District

Religious Beliefs Majority of the people of the area are Sunni Muslims. They offer their prayers and fast in the month of Ramazan. Religious leaders (Mullahs) are amongst the influential in rural areas, however, their dominance diminishes in the urban areas. The main festivals are Eid-ul-Fitar and Eid-ul-Azha, which the Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor and joy. The shrines of Mai Goudrani and Shah Bilawal are very famous in the area. People visit them with solemnity. A fair is held at Shah Bilawal on the 11 of Ramazan every year. Other important shrines and places where ceremonies are held are Pir Boher and PirHasan.

4.1.4 Conflict Resolution Pattern in the District

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves government and the unofficial system is based on the traditional biradrisystem. The government system functions through civil and Qazi courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. The Qazi court at Uthal is very effective and

popular as it consumes relatively less time and cost. People prefer the biradri (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion their disputes get settled.

4.1.5 Role, Position and Status of Women in the District

According to the 1973 Constitution passed by the National Assembly, all citizens have equal rights. There is no distinction on gender basis. The State may, however, make special provisions for the protection of the rights of women and children. The labor law ensures the full participation of women in all socio-economic sectors of life. According to the law, women have the right to vote and to hold office. Special seats are also allocated for them in the National and Provincial Assemblies and local bodies. But constitutional guarantees of quality are often superseded. In practice, it is very difficult for women to uphold their legal and social rights, as local customs and traditions often prohibit it. The position of women in District Lasbela is the same as it is in other areas of Balochistan, where males hold economic and social power. The tribal chiefs are always male. The literacy rate among females is very low in Balochistan and of courses in all the districts. Lasbela ranks with regard to female literacy (20% for 15 years and above age group). Though comparatively lasbela has much better female literacy rate, it is low nonetheless. Lack of sufficient number of schools, poverty and cultural norm are factors affecting pace of literacy growth. Medical facilities for women in the area are very limited. There were only three lady doctors serving at the District's Headquarter Hospital at Hub. Women visit Pirs and Molvies for their general treatment and call traditional birth attendants for the delivery of babies. Generally, women observe purdah (veil), however in the rural areas, poor women work in the farm fields without observing purdah. Violence against women in the district has been observed but it is hardly reported. Women believe that men have the right to harass and beat them, thus, they do not seek any legal aid in this respect. Among most of the social groups, men hold a monopoly on power. All the political, religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women's rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. It often entails subordination and seclusion of women from the social order. In some cases, especially in religious families, women's right of inheritance is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. They are unpaid workers as their contribution is not only limited to the domestic activities but they also work in the field. Furthermore, their economic contribution has not been considered in most of the official statistics. The industries of Hub and Winder employ a few women; however, they live in Karachi and come daily for their job.

4.1.6 Population and Community Structure

4.1.6.1 Population and Community Structure in Gundacha Sub-project Area

As earlier described that the scheme is a package of four separate integrated irrigated irrigation systems and the information are compiled accordingly. The community structures, estimated population and number of water as well as land shareholders in the project area are summarized in the following Table 4.1 and detailed village and branch wise household data is given in **Annexure-C**.

Table 4.1: Population & Community Structure

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Community Structure	Total No. of Water & Land Shareholders	Estimated Male Population	Estimated Female Population	Estimated Population
Gundacha Branch						
1	Jano Goth	Roonja & Mengal	9	53	52	105
2	Mitha Goth	Faqir & Syed	11	56	53	109
3	Rodini Goth	Rodini	3	18	18	36
4	Faqir Goth	Faqir & Syed	3	12	18	30

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Community Structure	Total No. of Water & Land Shareholders	Estimated Male Population	Estimated Female Population	Estimated Population
5	Siapad Goth	Siapad,Roonja & Deerya	8	52	39	99
6	Warwani Goth	Bandija & Syed	15	76	74	150
7	Faizwani Goth	Bandija	4	32	32	64
8	Kadwani Goth	Sian	8	43	53	96
9	Wadera Muhammad Omar Goth	Bandija, Jam,Roonja & Lango	15	97	122	219
10	Mula Ishaq Goth	Khaskheli,Bapra,Chatta & Sian	11	48	61	109
11	Yaqoob Goth	Bandija,Sia,Syed,Jam,Siapad, Motak, Bapar & Khaskheli	12	53	49	102
12	Muhammad Hussain Goth	Bandija,Lango,Sasoli,Roonja,Jam	14	61	71	132
Total			**113**	**601**	**642**	**1,251**
Jamot Branch						
1	Mitha Goth	Khaskheli & Roonja	31	201	164	369
2	Suleman Goth		10	51	35	86
3	Jamot Goth	Khaskheli,Jamot, Mengal,Bandija	10	47	40	87
4	Chatta Goth	Syed,Mengal, Roonja,Sian,Ilyani, Baloch	12	83	57	140
5	Lakko Goth	Bandija,Chanal, Roonja,Siapad, Umrani	13	95	52	147
Total			**76**	**477**	**348**	**829**
Hingri WEIR						
1	Ferozani Goth	Jamot,Bajra,Roonja & Sia	18	68	72	140
2	Achwani Goth	Roonja	9	61	62	123
3	Chibb Haji Saleh Muhammad Goth	Roonja	27	95	144	239
4	Chibb Wakeel Goth	Roonja	17	126	141	267
Total			**71**	**350**	**419**	**769**
Nurg WEIR						
1	Layani Goth	Khaskheli & Roonja	11	48	62	110
2	Ishaqani Goth	Roonja	22	71	69	140
3	Moani Goth	Roonja	7	33	46	74
4	Kechani Goth	Roonja & Khaskheli	6	32	39	71
5	Musani Goth	Roonja	11	48	76	124
6	Nimmani Goth	Roonja	16	47	59	106
Total			**73**	**279**	**351**	**625**
GRAND TOTAL			**333**	**1,707**	**1,760**	**3,474**

According to the results of the survey, the total number of water and land shareholders is 333 having an estimatedpopulation size of 3,474 souls out of which male and female share is 1,707 and 1,760. The details tribal structure and tribe wise population is shown in the Table 4.2. The Table shows that the Roonja is the dominant tribe 48.3%, Bandija is the second largest tribe 16.2% and the Khaskheli 9.2% is third largest tribe in the area.

A list of households with economic activities is given in **Annexure-C**. All households and particularly small water shareholders will benefit from scheme development.

Table 4.2: Population & Community Structure

Name of Branch	Tribe	Strength	%age
Hingri	Roonja	57	48.3
	Bajra	4	16.2
	Sia	4	1.2
	Total	71	3.7
Nurg	Roonja	60	2.4
	Khaskheli	13	2.4
	Total	73	8.0
Jamot	Roonja	30	9.2
	Bandija	8	3.7
	Jamot	4	0.6
	Siapad	1	0.9
	Mengal	7	0.6
	Sia	2	0.3
	Khaskheli	12	0.9
	Syed	9	0.6
	Channal	1	0.3
	Ilyani	1	0.3
	Blochi	1	0.3
	Total	76	48.3
Gundacha	Roonja	11	16.2
	Bandija	45	1.2
	Siapad	11	3.7
	Mengal	1	2.4
	Bapra	4	2.4
	Sia	20	8.0
	Khaskheli	5	9.2
	Syed	3	3.7
	Channal	1	0.6
	Ilyani	2	0.9
	Faqir	2	0.6
	Darya	1	0.3
	Rodini	3	0.9
	Chatta	2	0.6
	Motak	1	0.3
	Lango	1	0.3
Total		**113**	

4.1.6.2 Population and Community Structure in Nimmi Sub-project Area

As discussed earlier that the scheme is consist of improving the existing community operated irrigation system as well as incorporating additional areas for irrigation. The community structures, estimated population and number of water as well as land shareholders in the project area are summarized in the following Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Population & Community Structure

Sr.No.	Name of Village	Community Structure	Total No of Water & Land Shareholders	Estimated Male Population	Estimated Female Population	Estimated Population
1	Siapad Goth	Siapad	31	138	102	240
2	Habib Goth	Siapad	87	491	326	812
3	Kishari Goth	Baloch,Jam,Roonja,Jamot	46	263	283	495
4	Langra Goth	Bizenjo,Muhammad Hassani,Doda,Roonja	28	138	247	384
5	Sour Dir Goth	Bizenjo,Sian	18	75	112	187
6	Kundi Goth	Mengal,Bapra	12	54	48	102
7	Nimmi Bent Goth	Nimmi Bent	11	71	62	126
8	Jani Goth	Bizenjo	8	40	35	75
9	Sher Muhammad Goth	Mengal	5	23	26	49
Total			**246**	**1,293**	**1,241**	**2,470**

According to the results of the survey, the total number of water and land shareholders is 246 having estimated population size of 2,470 souls out of which male and female population is 1,293 and 1,241 respectively. The details tribal structure and tribe wise population is shown in the Table 3.3The table indicates that the Siapad is the dominant tribe 47%, Baloch is the second largest tribe 20.3% and the Roonja 5.6% is third largest tribe in the area.Some of the households were reported not residing in the abovementioned villages.A list of households with economic activities is given in **Annexure-D**. All households and particularly small water shareholders will benefit from scheme development.

The land shareholder of Siapad and Habib villages are not the existing water shareholders of the Nimmi irrigation scheme. They have communal land at the tail of the proposed canal and currently the land is barren. The share of the Habib Goth as reported 1/3rd of the total land and remaining will be distributed among the villagers of Ibrahim Siapad Goth.

Table 4.4: Tribal Strength in Project Area

Tribe	Strength	%age
Siapad	118	47.0
Baloch	51	20.3
Roonja	14	5.6
Bizenjo	37	14.7
Sia	12	4.8
Doda	1	0.4
Mengal	8	3.2
Bapra	3	1.2
Jam	4	1.6
Jamot	1	0.4
Muhammad Hassani	2	0.8

4.1.7 Landless Households

The following landless households are also settled in the project area working as tenants, labor or small businesses in Lasbela city.

Table 4.5: Landless Households in Project Area

Sr. No.	Names of Village	No. of Households
Landless People on Gundacha Branch		
1	Yaqoob Goth	12
2	Siapad Goth	7
3	Habib Goth	21
4	Marri Nomads (at Gundacha Weir)	42
Total		**82**
Landless People on Jamot Branch		
1	Lakko Goth	7
2	Mihta Goth	19
3	Suleman Goth	9
4	Jamot Goth	9
Total		**44**
Grand Total		**126**

4.1.8 Village Construction

The project area is consisting of rural population lives in comparative isolation. There are very few villages of the conventional type. Majority of the population live in small settlements of five to twenty houses scattered all over the project area. Mud houses or huts are built without layout or plan and without any regard to blocks. All mud houses usually have a boundary wall enclosing enough space for cattle and storage. The roof of a mud house consists of wooden beams of all shapes and sizes, cover of thick date-palm mats and a layer of mud with clay plaster at the top. It was observed that all the people were living in self-owned houses. In some cases, the owner of the land is settled within his agriculture tract away from the other population.

4.1.9 Language in the Project Area

Sindhi/Lasi, Balochi, Brahvi and Urdu are the languages spoken in the project area. The Sindhi/Lasi language is the dominant language spoken in the project area about 95 percent of the population speaks.

4.1.10 Religionin the Project Area

During the socioeconomic field survey it was observed that about 100 percent of the population is Muslim.

4.1.11 SocialInfrastructures in Gundacha Sub-project Area

Social and physical infrastructure plays an important role in the development of the area. This section provides an overview of the accessibility of different infrastructure based on the perception of villagers.

The project area of Gundacha and Jamot is partially connected with the RCD highway through a village link road. The link road is broken with washouts due to non provision of road culverts on the sections wherever; the tributaries were passing into. The Jamot areas have no direct access to the link road and are travelling into rivers and agriculture lands. When the Porali River is on peak in monsoon season, accessing the villages of Jamot area is very hard.The result of the survey revealed that there was no electricity, gas, appropriate[4]road. Primary level education facilities were minimal keeping in view the population size in the project area. There

[4]Except the link road on Gundacha branch and the condition of the road during survey was not good.

is only one BHU in the project area and no sewerage/drainage facilities as well as no landline telephone facility are reported by the respondents in the project area.

4.1.12 SocialInfrastructures in Nimmi Sub-project Area

The project area of Nimmi is partially is connected with the RCD highway through a gravel/shingle village link road. The road is not motor able in bad weathers.The result of the survey revealed that there was no electricity, gas, appropriate road. Primary level education facilities were minimal keeping in view the population size in the project area. Only one guest house (in degraded condition) situated near to the proposed Weir structure. Some of the public and communal infrastructures reported during baseline survey are summarized in the following Table 4.6. There is no health facility; sewerage/drainage facilities as well as landline telephone facility are reported by the respondents in the project area.

Table 4.6: Public & Communal Infrastructures in Project Area

Name of Village	Mosque	Guest House	Graveyard	Irrigation Channel	Micro Hydropower Plant
Sher Muhammad Goth	0	1	0	0	0
Nimmi Bent	1	0	0	0	0
Kundi	1	0	0	0	0
Langra Goth	2	0	1	0	0
Sour Dir	1	0	0	0	0
Jani Goth	1	0	0	0	0
Kishari Goth	2	0	1	1	0
Total	**8**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**0**

4.1.13 Education Facilities

There are 14 boy's primary schools, 05 Girl's primary schools, 01 middle boy's middle school and no high school in the project area. The students go for higher studies to Lasbela city (Approximately 35km), Quetta and Karachi. The details are given in the Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Village wise Educational Facilities in the Gundacha Sub-project Area

Name of Branch	Names of Villages	Boys Primary Schools	Girls Primary Schools	Boys Middle Schools	High School
Nurg Weir Command Area	Ishaqani Goth	1	0	0	0
	Musani Goth	1	0	0	0
	Nimmani Goth	1	1	0	0
	Muani Goth	1	0	0	0
	Kechani	0	0	0	0
	Layyani Goth	1	0	0	0
Hingri Weir Command Area	Chibb Haji Wakeel Goth	1	0	0	0
	Chibb Haji Saleh Goth	1	1	0	0
	Achwani Goth	1	0	0	0
	Charak Goth	0	0	0	0
	Ferozani Goth	1	0	0	0
	Suleman Goth	0	0	0	0

Name of Branch	Names of Villages	Boys Primary Schools	Girls Primary Schools	Boys Middle Schools	High School
Jamot Branch Command Area	Chatta Goth	1	0	0	0
	Lakko Goth	0	0	0	0
	Mitha Goth	0	0	0	0
Gundacha Branch	Mitha Goth	1	0	0	0
	Rodini Goth	1	0	0	0
	Faizwani Goth	0	0	0	0
	Kadwani Goth	1	0	0	0
	Habib Goth	0	0	0	0
	Mula Ishaq Goth	1	0	0	0
	Jano Goth	0	1	0	0
	Faqir Goth	0	0	0	0
	Siapad Goth	0	0	0	0
	Yaqoob Goth	0	0	0	0
	Hassan Goth	0	1	0	0
	Omar Goth	0	1	1	0

There are 4 boy's primary schools, 03 Girl's primary schools and no middle school or high school in the project area. The students go for higher studies to Lasbela city, Quetta and Karachi. The details are given in the Table 4.8.

Table 4.8: Education Facilities in Nimmi Sub-project Area

Name of Village	Boy's Primary School	Girl's Primary School	Middle School	High School
Sher Muhammad Goth	0	0	0	0
Nimmi Bent	0	0	0	0
Kundi	1	0	0	0
Langra Goth	1	0	0	0
Sour Dir	0	1	0	0
Jani Goth	1	1	0	0
Kishari Goth	1	1	0	0
Total	**4**	**3**	**0**	**0**

4.1.14 Health Facilities

Only one Basic Health Unit (BHU) was reported in the Omar Goth on Gundacha branch and in the remaining areas, there was not any health facility. The people are going to Lasbela city and for more treatment they refer their patients to Karachi. The details status is given in the following Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Health Facilities in the Gundacha Sub-project Area

Name of Branch	Name of Villages	Health Facilities
Nurg Weir Command Area	Ishaqani Goth	0

Name of Branch	Name of Villages	Health Facilities
	Musani Goth	0
	Nimmani Goth	0
	Muani Goth	0
	Kechani	0
	Layyani Goth	0
Hingri Weir Command Area	Chibb Haji Wakeel Goth	0
	Chibb Haji Saleh Goth	0
	Achwani Goth	0
	Charak Goth	0
	Ferozani Goth	0
Jamot Branch Command Area	Suleman Goth	0
	Chatta Goth	0
	Lakko Goth	0
	Mitha Goth	0
Gundacha Branch	Mitha Goth	0
	Rodini Goth	0
	Faizwani Goth	0
	Kadwani Goth	0
	Habib Goth	0
	Mula Ishaq Goth	0
	Jano Goth	0
	Faqir Goth	0
	Siapad Goth	0
	Yaqoob Goth	0
	Hassan Goth	0
	Omar Goth	BHU

There is not any health facility in the Nimmi Sub-project area. The people are going to Lasbela city and for more treatment they refer their patients to Karachi.

4.1.15 Drinking Water

It is observed that women and children are responsible for fetching of water for drinking and domestic use. The underground water is nominal in the project area and the population use surface water after conventional treatment.

Survey results showed that there are 02 tube wells, 03 dug wells, 02 water tanks and 01 natural spring and the water of the said sources is used conjunctively with canal water for drinking purpose. Out of 02 tube wells, one was reported defunct. In overall; the villagers are using the surface water of canal for drinking, livestock and other domestic use. The village wise details of drinking water resources are given in the following Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Drinking Water Resources in the Gundacha Sub-project Area

Name of Branch	Name of Villages	Water Channel	Dug wells	Water Tank	Natural Spring	Tube wells
Nurg Weir Command Area	Ishaqani Goth	0	1	0	0	0
	Musani Goth	1	0	0	0	0

Name of Branch	Name of Villages	Water Channel	Dug wells	Water Tank	Natural Spring	Tube wells
	Nimmani Goth	1	1	1	1	0
	Muani Goth	0	0	0	0	0
	Kechani	1	0	0	0	0
	Layyani Goth	0	0	0	0	0
Hingri Weir Command Area	Chibb Wakeel Wal	1	1	0	0	0
	Chibb Haji Saleh Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Achwani Goth	1	0	0	0	1
	Charak Goth	1	0	0	0	1
	Ferozani Goth	1	0	0	0	0
Gundacha Branch	Mitha Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Rodini Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Faizwani Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Kadwani Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Habib Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Mula Ishaq Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Jano Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Faqir Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Siapad Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Yaqoob Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Hassan Goth	1	0	0	0	0
	Omar Goth	1	0	1	0	0
Total		**20**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**

Survey results of the Nimmi Sub-project area is showing that there are 02 dug wells, 02 water tanks and the remaining villages are using canal water for drinking purpose. In overall; the villagers are using the surface water of canal for drinking, livestock and other domestic use. The village wise details of drinking water resources are given in the following Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Drinking Water Resources in Project Area

Name of Village	Dug wells	Water Tank	Water Channel/	Tube wells
Sher Muhammad Goth	0	0	1	0
Nimmi Bent	1	0	0	0
Kundi	0	1	0	0
Langra Goth	0	0	1	0
Sour Dir	0	0	1	0
Jani Goth	1	1	0	0
Kishari Goth	0	0	1	0
Total	**2**	**2**	**4**	**0**

4.1.16 Transport

Most of surveyed villages in the project area have village tracks or un-surfaced (Kacha) roads that are in bad condition except for the villages of Gundacha branch which is black top but the condition is broken on many sections due to non provision of road culverts wherever; tributaries are arising from the hilly areas. Construction and maintenance of village roads is the responsibility of local government. Onenational highway (RCD Highway Quett-Karachi) also passes through the project area and connects Sindh with Balochistan. The major source

of the human transport is motorcycles, jeep, pickups and rarely buses are running between the project area and Lasbela city. The animals from the project area transported to Lasbela city and Karachi by Trucks. The Firewood and Furniture wood is also transported through Trucks and Trolleys.

4.1.17 NGOs Working in the Area

During the field survey it was observed that only one NGO naming 'National Rural Support Program' (NRSP), a Pakistan based NGO and is working in the Gundacha and Jamot area on water supply projects. Reportedly; the NRSP has established an umbrella organization called Village Organization (VO) and 10 Community Organizations (COs) on the village level in the area. Out of 10 Cos 6 are male and 4 are of female group of communities.

During the field survey, the involvement of NGOs in any development sector was not reported by the locals in the Nimmi sub-project area.

4.1.18 Flood Impacts

Severe monsoon rains in the catchment of Porali River triggers floods of an unprecedented scale, both in terms of volume and amount of land flooded. Despite forecasts rainfall, heavy downpours began in mid August, engulfing the entire district causing damage to crops, infrastructure and human settlements. The maximum rainfall during the year was from 1st July to 30th September, 2011.

An indirect loss such as damage to crops due to uncontrolled flooding and disruption of irrigation supplies, water-logging of agricultural land was reported.There have been instances of heavy rains and floods happening in the district but the June/ July 2007 floods created havoc throughout the district, resulting in deaths and injuries, loss of houses, crops, livestock, livelihoods and infrastructure damage.

4.1.19 Community Awareness about Project

The social baseline survey reveals that 100% awareness about the project was reported in the Gundacha and Jamot branches while 50% and 80% awareness was reported on Nurg and Hingri Weris respectively.During the social baseline survey on Nimmi Sub-project area, it was known that 100% awareness about the project was reported in the project villages except Habib and Ibrahim Siapad Goth.

4.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE

4.2.1 Methodology

A survey of 28 Villages within the command area of each canal and Weir was conducted from the 5thSeptemebr 2015 to 15thSeptember, 2015 in order to establish a social baseline of the project area. A list of the villages visited is provided in Table 4.1.Similarly, a survey of 7 [5]Villages within the command area of each proposed Nimmi sub-project was conducted in order to establish a social baseline of the project area. A list of the villages visited is provided in Table 4.2.

All villages lying within the command area of the proposed project were having legal entitlement of the land and water share,were included within the social survey.The questionnaires used during the study are provided in **Annexure-B**. The information gained will assist in the measurement and determination of the impacts (positive and negative) on social services, livelihood and cultural pattern of the population under study. To make the analysis more compelling, qualitative data through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) was also collected.

[5]The Habib and Ibrahim Siapad Goths are already covered in the baseline for Gundacha Sub-project.

4.2.2 Basic Information of Respondent

4.2.2.1 Age ofRespondents

The respondents for the socio-economic baseline survey are classified in accordance to the following age groups. The survey reveals in Table 4.12 that 9.2 of the respondent's age was 21-30 years,16.5% respondent's age was 31-40, 27.5% of the respondent's age was 41-5030.3% of the respondent's age was 51-60, 14.7% was 61-70 and 1.8% of the respondent's age was above 70 years.

Table 4.12: Age Groups of the Respondents

Age Groups	%age
21- 30	9.2
31- 40	16.5
41 - 50	27.5
51 - 60	30.3
61 - 70	14.7
> 71	1.8

4.2.2.2 Respondents' Relationship with Head of Household

The following Table 4.13reveals that 86.2% of the respondents were personally available for interview, 2.8% of the respondents was brothers of the head of the households and 11.0% of the respondents were son of the head of the households.

Table 4.13: Relationship of the Respondent's with Head of Household

Relationship	%age
Self	86.2
Brother	2.8
Father	0.0
Son	11.0
Others	0.0

4.2.2.3 Gender of the Respondents

The socioeconomic baseline survey results indicate that 100% of the respondents were male.

4.2.2.4 Tribal Representation in the Baseline Survey

The results of the baseline survey portrayed in the following Table 4.14 indicates the tribal representation as Roonja 44%,Sian 16%,Khaskheli 13.3%,Bizenjo 4%,Mengal and Jamot 2.7%,Bandija 9.3% and Siapad 1.3%.

Table 4.14: Tribal Representation in the Baseline Survey of Gundacha Sub-project

Tribe	Representation in %age
Baizanjo	4.0
Sian	16.0
Mengal	0.0
Rodini	2.7
Ronja	44.0
Khaskeli	13.3
Jamot	2.7
Faqir	2.7
Bandija	9.3
Siapad	1.3

The results of the baseline survey portrayed in the following Table 4.15 indicates the tribal representation as Baloch 52.9%, Bizenjo26.5%,Mengal and Sian 8.8%, Roonja 2.6% Khaskheli on Nimmi Sub-project.

Table 4.15: Tribal Representation in the Baseline Survey of Nimmi Sub-project

Tribe	Representation in %age
Baizanjo	26.5
Sian	8.8
Mengal	8.8
Baloch	52.9
Ronja	2.9

4.2.2.5 Education Level of the Respondents

The socio-economic baseline survey reveals that 55% of the respondents were illiterate, just over 8.3% of the respondent's education level was primary, 34.9% respondent's education level was middle and0.9% respondent's education level was secondary and 32.1% were of the university level. The information in respect of education of the surveyed villages is furnished in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16: Relationship of the Respondent's with Head of Household

Education Level	%age
No Education	55.0
Primary (up to 5 Years)	8.3
Secondary (up to 10 years)	34.9
High School (up to 12 Years)	0.9
University	32.1
Others	0.0

4.2.2.6 Settlement of the Respondents

There is no migrated/settlers of other parts of the province and 100% of the respondents were local of the project area.

4.2.3 Demography

4.2.3.1 Family Size

The survey data in the Table 4.17 reveals that the average family size 1-5 is 53.2%, 5-10 is 11%, 10-15 is 8.3% and above 15 is 9.2% in the project area.

Table 4.17: Average Family Size

Family Size	%age
1 to 5	53.2
5 to 10	11.0
10 to 15	8.3
15 & above	9.2

4.2.4 Village Amenities

There are no telephone connections, electricity supply for domestic as well as agriculture use, gas and sewerage system in the villages of the project area. However; some of the houses in Gundacha and Jamot area have installed solar panels for electrifying their home.

There are no telephone connections, electricity supply for domestic as well as agriculture use, gas and sewerage system in the villages of the Nimmi Sub-project area.

4.2.5 Fuel Resources

On Gundacha Sub-project, the Guzara forest is available in the area and the villagers collect forest trees utilized as fuel. As reported in the baseline, averagely 2.08 monds (more than 80kg) of fuel wood are utilized per month in both summer and winter season. The communities are fetching fuel wood from his agriculture land as well as hilly areas and they are not paying for fuel woods. There is no electricity and gas (CNG & LNG) in the area. However; most of the households in the project area have installed solar panels to fulfill their energy requirements.Similarly, over the Nimmi sub-project, Guzara forest is available in the area and the villagers collect forest trees utilized as fuel. As reported in the baseline, averagely 5.57 monds (more than 200kg) of fuel wood are utilized per month in both summer and winter season. The communities are fetching fuel wood from his agriculture land as well as hilly areas and they are not paying for fuel woods. There is no electricity and gas (CNG & LNG) in the sub-project area.

4.2.6 Family System

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system in Hub and Uthal, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in the rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members and his decision is usually considered final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare; however, the trend for nuclear family is rising in urban areas. The family institution is very important, as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

The following table reveals that about 72% of those in the study area live together with their extended family (parents living with married children and their families). Families believe this is a more economical way of living as they often work together on the same land and are able to share their joint incomes to support the entire family, including elderly relatives who are unable to work. About 28% of the population is living in nuclear family system.

Table 4.18: Family System in the Project Area

Family System	%age
Nuclear family	28
Joint family	72

4.2.7 Marriage

About 22.9% of the families reported marriage outside the family and 77.1% of the families were reported marriage within families. The details are given in the baseline survey Table 4.19 as follows;

Table 4.19: Family System in the Project Area

Marriage Pattern	%age
Outside the family marriage	22.9
Inside the family marriage	77.1

4.2.8 Disease

During baseline survey, 60% of the respondents reported illness during the last one year in their families and 40% of the respondents have not reported any illness in their families.The baseline survey also reveals that about 65% of the patients get treatment from the Lasbela

city while 53.3% patients are getting treatment from Karachi. The Common diseases are arediarrhea, flue, typhoid and malaria.

Table 4.20: Illness reported during last 1 Year

Illness in Last 1 Year	%age
Yes	60
No	40

Table 4.21: Treatment Place

Treatment Place	%age
Lasbela	65.0
Karachi	53.3
Others	0.0

4.2.9 Birth Rate

The socioeconomic baseline survey conducted for the project indicates that the average birth rate during the period of last one year was reported 0.86.

4.2.10 Death Rate

As per socioeconomic baseline survey for the project, the average mortality rate per month in the area is 1.3.

4.2.11 Money Lending

As reported during the baseline, borrowing of money for agriculture purposes is not common in the project area.

4.2.12 Visit to Nearest City

The baseline survey indicates that 68.8% of the responsible family members are visiting the nearest city Lasbela at the distance of approximately 35km on daily and weekly basis. The 80.7% of the family members are visiting the city to fulfill thedomestic needs and 15.6 of the respondents expressed both fulfilling domestic need as well obtaining health treatment, 1.8% are visiting the city for family relations and 0.9% are visiting for educational purpose.

Table 4.22: Purpose of the Visit to nearest City

Purpose of Visit	%age
Family/relations	1.8
Market/business/trade	80.7
Educational	0.9
Health	15.6
Others	0.9

4.2.13 CommunityPriority Needs

During public consultation and baseline surveyin the project area, the needs of the communities were assessed. The baseline reveals that pure drinking water and road are the top priority of the people, education is the second prioritized need, road is third need, electricity is forth and health facilities are at the least concen in the project area. The details are illustrated in the following Table 4.23below:

Table 4.23: Community Priority Need on Gundacha Sub-project

Need	%age

Health issues	1.8
Pure drinking water	27.5
Education	22.9
Electricity	14.7
Road	18.3

4.2.14 Livestock

4.2.14.1 No of Livestock

The average number and type of livestock owned in the project area is given in the following Table4.24.

Table 4.24: Average No & Type of Livestock Ownership in the Project Area

Livestock Ownership	Average ownership
No. of Buffalows	0.0
No. of cows	2.6
No. of Goats	12.6
No. of sheep	1.9
No. of oxen	0.0
No. of calves	0.0
No. of donkeys	0.2
No. of horses	0.0
No. of chiken	11.3

4.2.14.2 Value of Livestock

During baseline survey, variations information pertinent to the values of the livestock was obtained and analyzed. The average value of the livestock most frequently exist in the area is given in the following Table4.25.

Table 4.25: Average No & Type of Livestock Ownership in the Project Area

Type of Livestock	Average Value
Value of cows	76033
Value of Goats	8015
Value of sheeps	15640
Value of chicken	511

4.2.14.3 Source of Fodder

The farmers are grazing their herds in nearest rangeland and fodders are cultivated in the agriculture land for livestock. The farmers are not purchasing fodder for livestock from out sources.

4.2.15 Livelihood& Income

The baseline survey indicates that the agriculture in the primary sources of income, livestock as secondary source and laboring as tertiary source of income. While very few farmers are doings business and small number of the family members are doing government jobs.

4.2.15.1 Family Members Involvement in Livelihood Earning

The family members involved in the livelihood earning are 100 male and their age is between 16-65 years. The female members of the family are not involved in livelihood earning.

4.2.15.2 Monthly Expenditures

The socio-economic baseline survey reveals the following average monthly domestic expenditures in the project area.

Table 4.26: Monthly Average Domestic Expenditures in the Project Area

Purpose	Average Monthly Expenditures
Food items	22,908
Firewood/energy source	0
Education	143
Health	1,485
Social/reccreational activities	0

4.2.16 Anticipated Losses due to the Project

None of the below mentioned losses on Gundacha Sub-project(except trees) due to the proposed project development is anticipated.

Table 4.27: Anticipated Losses in the Project Area

Anticipated Loss	Results
Loss of resident	No
Loss of cultivated land	No
loss of trees	Yes
Loss of livelihood	No
Loss of other infrastructure	Yes
Loss of uncultivated land	Yes

Similarly, some of the below mentioned losses on Nimmi sub-project (excluding trees) due to the proposed project development is anticipated, if the alignment is not changed.

The proposed main irrigation canal is passing into uncultivated barren land after RD: 3+000 up to the tail end (RD:24+000) and into the RCD highway approximately at RD:3+500. The branch canals (Kishari & Kunri) are also passing into uncultivated barren land.

There are some building and commercial structures approximately at RD:3+500 and RD:7+500. There are alternate options to shift the alignment of the main canal to open areas.

4.2.17 Housing

The baseline survey of the water and land shareholder in the command area of the proposed project indicates that 100% of the houses are owned by the communities and there is no farmer who is residing in rented or free home. The types of houses are katcha (muddy) as discussed earlier.

4.2.17.1 No. of Rooms

The average numbers of rooms owned by the target communities in the project area are 1-5 26.67% and 5-10 are 73.33%. The details are given in the following Table 4.28as given below:

Table 4.28: Average No & Type of Livestock Ownership in the Project Area

Room Ownership	Average ownership
1 to 5	18.35
5 to 10	73.39
10 & above	4.59

4.2.17.2 Bathrooms

The average numbers of bathrooms (open area surrounded by boundary walls) owned by the target communities in the project area are 93.3%. The details are given in the following Table 4.29 as given below;

Table 4.29: Bathroom Ownership in the Project Area

Status	Bathrooms Ownership
Yes	93.3
No	6.7

4.2.17.3 Plot Size

The baseline survey reveals that the plot size in the project area between 2500ft. to 3500 sq. ft. 40% and 3600 sq. ft. to 5000 sq. ft. is 60%. The results are displayed in the following Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Plot Size in the Project Area

Plot Size(Sq. ft.)	%age
2500 to 3500	40
3600 to 5000	60

4.2.17.4 Room for Animals

No special rooms for animals were reported during the baseline survey; however; some of the farmers have constructed animal sheds near to their houses.

4.2.18 Landholding&Its Use

The baseline survey reveals that the average individual land ownership in the overall project area is cultivated 6.93 acres and uncultivated 14.44 acres.

Table 4.31: Individual Land ownership in the Project Area

Land Type	Average Land Ownership (in acres)
Cultivated	6.93
Un-cultivated	14.44
Banjar Jadeed	0
Banjar Qadeem	0
Ghair mumkin	0
Fruit orchard	0

Table 4.32: Land type to be Affected

Type	To be likely Affected
Cultivated	Partially during construction work on Jamot Gundacha scheme like disposal of construction debris etc.
Un-cultivated	Partially same as above
Banjar Jadeed	No
Banjar Qadeem	No
Ghair mumkin	No
Fruit orchard	No

4.2.18.1 Nature of Farming

The land tenure in the project area is approximately 68.8% owner operated and 31.2% tenant operated. The 31.2% tenant operated land owners are residing outside the project area and the land is given on lease or annual tenancy. Those who are residing outside the project area are not covered in the baseline; therefore; the baseline survey indicates 100% owner operated land.

4.2.18.2 Sale & Purchase of Land

The baseline survey indicates that sale and purchase of the land is common in the area. The sale and purchase of land is evidenced on stamp paper which have legal reliability.

4.2.19 Agriculture Implements

The individual ownership of the following agriculture implements shown in Table 4.33 were reported during the baseline survey.

Table 4.33: Type of Agriculture Implements Owned by Farmers

Type of Implements	Ownership in % age
Plough for oxen	0.0
Plough for tractor	11.9
tractor	9.2
Spray machine	22.0
Trolley for tractor	9.2
Thresher	55.0

4.2.20 Agriculture Inputs

The average agriculture expenses per year as reported during the socio-economic baseline survey are summarized in the following Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Estimated Expenses Per Year/Acre

Expense	Quantity	Unit	Rate per Acre
Seeds			
- Cotton	10	KG	2,000
- Wheat	40	KG	
Fertilizer			
- UREA	1 Bag	50 KG	2,000
- DAP	0.5	50 KG	1,750
Pesticides (Litter)	0	0	0
Plowing	Per Acre	Hrs	3,000
Harvesting			
- Cotton	Per Acre	Hrs	7,000
- Wheat	Per Acre	Hrs	3,000
Total			**18,750**
Total Acers (Approximately)	**19**		**356,250**

4.2.21 Seasonal Earnings

During the baseline survey, the following average seasonal earnings in rupees per acre were reported in the project area.

Table 4.35: Average Seasonal Earnings/acre in Project Area

Season	Average Seasonal Earning/Acre (in

Rabi	47,444
Kharif	10,444

4.2.22 Trees

Around 843trees including bushes(mostly Acacia nilotica) were observed and recorded along the length of the existing Gundacha irrigation canal. Similarly; 363 trees including busheswere observed and recorded along the length of the existing Jamot irrigation canal. Around179 trees including bushes(Tamarix Sp., Acacia Nilotica & Kabbar) were observed and recorded along the length of the existing Nimmi irrigation canal. The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stage. The Contractor will make efforts to avoid trees cutting. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down tress shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees.

4.2.23 Commercial Assets

There are no commercial assets within RoW of the Gundacha sub-project likely to be affected.Similarly, there are some commercial assets within RoW of Nimmi sub-project but there are alternate options to shift the existing alignment.

5 PROJECT IMPACTSAND MITIGATION PLANNINGFOR SUB-PROJECTS IN PORALI RIVER BASIN

5.1 Land Acquisition for Gundacha Sub-project

The impact assessment for the identified Year One schemes in Porali River Basin is based on current engineering design. This engineering design gives an approximate footprint on the ground and maps out the maximum area of land needs for the schemes. This alignment will be reviewed and further optimized by the contractors once they are engaged and mobilized before they finalize the alignment through the development of construction drawings and demarcate the alignment on the ground. Impact minimization is a major consideration in the contractors' finalization of the alignment in further consultations with the communities. Only then the contractors will demarcate the alignment on the gorund and the scheme impacts of lands and trees will be final.

The branch and structure wise status of possible land acquisition and resettlement given below is based on the current engineering design and gives the maximum extent of possible impact, and does not reflect the final impacts.

5.1.1 Gundacha Branch

The Gundacaha irrigation canal is a century old community operated existing irrigation system. This system is consisting of breach able diversion bund situated in the Porali River bed and approximately 11km long earthen canal and additional 1km is to be extended under this project. The area where 1km canal extension is under proposal was barren land and now the farmers are going to develop the land due to the proposed project development and it is expected that the water will be available.

The SIAMP team have conducted walk through survey along the length of the canal jointly with the farmers in the month of September, 2015. The resettlement and land acquisition survey was conducted in the RoW (as decided 8m) as the resettlement and land acquisition questionnaires were envisaged; there were no public, private, residential and commercial structures within RoW.

5.1.1.1 Existing Sections of Canal

The X-sections of the existing canal varies and on some point the width of the canal was measured and found beyond 8m as required for RoW and on some sections at mid and tail end is below 8m.

5.1.1.2 Community Structures along RoW

During survey, some of the structures were observed close to the existing canal located outside the RoW. These structures will not be affected due to the project development. The summary is provided in the following Table 5.1.

Table 5.1: Community Structures near to the RoW

Sr. No.	Structure	Name of the Owner	Approximate RD Reference	Falling within RoW (Yes/No)
1	House	Muhammad Rahim	0-1 Right Side	No
2	Animal Shed	Qadir Bux	1+500 Right side	No
3	Graveyard	Communal	1+500 to 2+500	No
4	House	Muhammad ishaq	2+500	No
5	Animal Shed	Abdul Ghani	2+700	No

5.1.1.3 Tree Inventory

During walk through survey along the existing irrigation canal, 843trees including bushes(mostly Acacia nilotica) were observed and recorded along the length of the existing Gundacha irrigation canal. These trees are used as fuel source by the communities or sell it in the city.The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stage as the canal alignment is not final yet and it will determined and finalized by the contractors. The Contractor will make efforts to avoid trees cutting. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down tress shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees. The RD wise estimated details and owner ship is given in the following Table 5.2below:

Table 5.2: Tree Inventory on Gundacha Branch

Approximate RD Reference	Name of Landowner	EstimatedNo. of Treeson Banks of Canal	
		Right Side	Left Side
0-1	Abdul Haq	8	0
	Alam Kahn		13
	Haji Ahmad	19	7
	Muhammad Ishaq	0	0
1-2	Abdullah	0	47
	Abdul Ghafoor	0	27
2-3	Muhammad Amin	0	14
	Muhammad Ishaq	7	0
3-4	Abdul Ghani	6	
	Mitha Khan	0	6
	Abdul Hameed	0	34
	Jumma Khan	0	8
	Muhammad Yousuf	18	0
	Abdul Razzaq	4	0
4-5	Abdullah		4
	Ismail	10	14
	Jam Kamal Khan		25
	Abdul Aziz	14	0
	Muhammad Sharif	41	0
5-6	Taj Muhammad		8
	Muhammad Karim	0	0
	Muhammad Usman	18	0
	Muhammad Yousuf	0	15
	Allauddin	31	0
	Yousuf	0	51
	Master Yousuf	18	0
	Kazim	0	16
	Dr.Abdul Haq	0	71
	Hamza	31	0
6-7	Asghar	58	0
	Muhammad Rahim	0	0
	Abdul Majeed	10	0
	Fateh Muhammad	0	20
	Ghulam Nabi	10	0
7-8	Muhammad Yaqoob	44	0
	Muhammad Azeem	0	35
	Haji Ibrahim Sasoli	0	0

	Ahmad Khan	21	
8-9	Alam Kahn	0	52
	Ghulam Rasool	5	0
	Abdul Hakeem	3	0
	Dr.Abdul Haq	0	0
Total		**376**	**467**
GRAND TOTAL		**843**	

5.1.2 Jamot Branch

The Jamot irrigation canal is a century old community operated existing irrigation system. This system is consisting of breachable diversion bund situated in the Porali River bed and approximately 12km long earthen canal.

The SIAMP team have conducted walk through survey along the length of the canal jointly with the farmers in the month of September, 2015. The resettlement and land acquisition survey was conducted in the RoW (as decided 8m) as the resettlement and land acquisition questionnaires were envisaged; there were no public, private, residential and commercial structures.

5.1.2.1 Existing Sections of Canal

The X-sections of the existing canal varies and on some point the width of the canal was measured and found beyond 8m as required for RoW and on some sections at mid and tail end is below 8m. As proposed in the engineering design, single Weir structure is designed for both canals and Jamot will be connected with the Gundacha through a new canal needs to be developed on back side of the Ghagoo Bund. Some portion of the existing land is used as quarry while some portion is used for cultivation. The length of the proposed new connecting canal is approximately 915 meters. This portion of land is owned by Suleman Roonjo. He is reportedly settled in Hub city. Currently this land is irrigated through lift irrigation as shown in pictures. A diesel operated machine is installed and water is supplied through pipes. Approximately 9 trees are likely to be affected due to the proposed interventions. This portion of land is not irrigable by existing Jamot branch as the existing canal is in deep cut and the land is on elevation. After development of the proposed canal, it is anticipated that the land owner will receive irrigation water free of cost.

5.1.2.2 Tree Inventory

During walk through survey along the existing irrigation canal, 363 trees were observed and recorded along the length of the existing Jamot irrigation canal. The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stage. The Contractor will make efforts to avoid trees cutting. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down tress shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees. The RD wise estimated details and ownership is given in the following Table 5.3.

Table 5.3: Tree Inventory on Jamot Branch

Name of Landowner	Estimated No. of Trees along the Canal Bank	
	Right Side	Left Side
Jan Muhammad	0	3
Ghulam Muhammad	11	
Janoo	0	4
Soomar	8	
Ghulam Muhammad	0	14
Muhammad Rafiq	24	

Name of Landowner	Estimated No. of Trees along the Canal Bank	
	Right Side	Left Side
Hussain Shah	0	11
Ghulam Muhammad	8	0
Alam Khan	9	0
Haji Ahamd	3	0
Haji Saleh	4	0
Allah Dina	24	0
Jumman Shah	0	6
Jumma	0	8
Jumman Shah	0	6
Haji Sado	0	4
Wali Muhammad	0	7
Muhammad Azam	19	
Ali Shah	0	16
Muhammad Alam	36	
Ahmad Sindhi		26
Sardar Mehrullah	0	35
Muhammad Anwar	17	0
Sardar Mehrullah	7	0
Abdul Jabbar	0	0
Manzoor	0	0
Bhago	0	0
Muhammad Haroon	0	0
Essal	2	
Haji Abdul Karim	0	0
Qalandarani	0	0
Haji Adal	4	0
Abdullah Shah	14	0
Suleman	0	4
Muhammad Sharif	0	3
Abdul Jabbar	0	0
Dr.Azeem	14	0
Muhammad Yaqoob	12	0
Total	**216**	**147**
Grand Total	**363**	

5.1.3 Hingri& Nurg Weirs

Under the engineering proposal, the existing Hingri and Nurg weirs are to be rehabilitated and the development or lining of irrigation canal is not in the proposaland therefore; the acquisition of land is not required.

5.2 Land Acquisition on Nimmi Sub-project

The SIAMP team have conducted walk through survey along the length of the canal jointly with the farmers during September 2015. The resettlement and land acquisition survey was

conducted in the RoW (as decided 8m) in accordance to the resettlement and land acquisition questionnaires. The existing situation along the RoW is elaborated in the following sections:

5.2.1 Width&Alignment of Existing Canal

The proposed Nimmi irrigation canal when offtaking from the Weir is immediately passing into agriculture productive land. This tract of land is owned by Sher Muhammad Mengal settled in Sher Muhammad Goth on left bank of the Porali River. The length of the proposed canal passing into the agriculture productive land is approximately 300ft and approximately the total land to be acquired is 0.18 acre (7874 ft). After 300ft from the starting point, the channel is passing into Hund River bed and finally reaches to the existing irrigation channel in the command area.Some tracts of land are also situated on left bank of the river and upstream of the proposed Weir structure.The existing irrigation canal starts approximately from RD:1+000 and ends at RD:3+000. The following pictures (taken randomly) are illustrating the existing section of the canal.

5.2.2 Alignment of Main New Canal

Approximately after RD:3+000, the existing irrigation canal ends and the alignment of the proposed new canal starts. The proposed new canal is trespassing into barren land, passing upstream of the Sour Dir village and intersecting into the RCD highway at RD:3+500. The widh of the RCD highway is measured 400ft. This area is public and communal land. This is only a proposal and is still under discussion with the communities as this is new alignment and will take more land. There is no decision yet to include this part into the project.

5.2.3 Alignment of Kundi Minor

The length of the Kundi minor is only 450m. The branch canal is intersecting the RCD highway at RD:4+749 of main canal, aligning into barren land and passing into settlements.

5.2.4 Alignment of Kishari Minor

The proposed Kishari minor is offtaking at RD:12+000 from the main canal and total length of minor is 5000m only.

5.2.5 Community Structures along RoW

During survey some of the structures were observed close to the existing canal located inside and outside the RoW. The summary is provided as in the following Table 5.4 and illustrated in pictures.

Table 5.4: Community Structures near to the RoW

Sr. No.	Structure	Name of the Owner	Approximate RD Reference	Falling within RoW (Yes/No)	Mitigation Option
1	Wood Shop	Jan Muhammad	3+500 L/S	Yes	The alignment can be shift to the right side and space is available.
2	Hotel	Muhammad	3+500 L/S	Yes	
3	4 Abandoned Rooms	Soomar (Jano Goth)	3+500 L/S	Yes	
4	2 trees	Muhammad	3+500 R/S	Yes	
5	Abandoned House	Tika Khan		Yes	The alignment can be shift to the right side and space is available.
6	Mosque	Communal	7+000 R/S	Yes	
7	7 trees	Tika Khan	7+000 R/S	Yes	
8	Hotel	Tika Khan (operated by	7+000 R/S	Yes	

		M.Zahid s/o Abdul Rasool)			
9	Tyre Puncture Shop	Tika Khan	7+000 R/S	Yes	
10	Pucca Building	Not known	7+500 R/S	No	Space is available

As illustrated in the following pictures, the abovementioned structures are avoidable as there is option to shift the proposed alignment to the open areas. The contractors will make the final adjustment of the alignment and demarcate the footprint on the ground. As discussed with engineers and indicated above, all these structures can be avoided through shifting the alignment and shifting the alignment preferred and possible.

5.2.6 Tree Inventory

During walk through survey along the existing irrigation canal, 179 trees (Tamarix Sp, Acacia Nilotica & Kabbar) were observed and recorded along the length of the existing irrigation canal. These trees are sources of fuel or sell it in the city. The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stage. The Contractor will make efforts to avoid trees cutting. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down trees shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees. The RD wise estimated details and owner ship is given in the following Table5.5.

Table 5.5:Tree Inventory on Existing Irrigation Canal Nimmi

Approximate RD Reference	Name of Landowner	No of Trees Falling in RoW	
		Right Bank	Left Bank
0-1	Abdul Majeed	0	35
	Takkari Ibrahim	0	5
	Abdul Khaliq	0	9
1-2	Mula Ishaq	0	11
	Muhammad Hashim	0	15
	Mula Ishaq	0	8
	Muhammad Hashim	0	39
	Mula Ishaq	0	10
	Muhammad Siddiq	0	10
	Saifullah	0	10
	Muhammad Arif	0	7
	Ghafoor	0	10
	Muhammad	0	10
Total		**0**	**179**

5.3 Impact Assessment And Mitigation Measures

5.3.1 Land Acquisition& Resettlement on Gundacha Sub-project

In the light of abovementioned baseline information and situation analysis, the issue of land acquisition and resettlement is concluded with the following key findings:

- The project is planning to undertake lining of the existing Gundacha and Jamot canals' rehabilitationincluding the existing Hingri and Nurg weirs. The project is not working on development of new canal development and structures requiring extra land.

- The primary impact area where the proposed lining of canals and rehabilitation of weirs works are planned is the ownership of farmers. The farmers have indicated theirwillingness to contributed their pieces of land to the project for the irrigation canal, main reason being that these are communal works and they are the primary beneficiaries.And therefore; acquisition of land is not required
- The SIAMP team measured some of the sections of Jamot and Gundacha canals randomly, it is anticipated that the proposed canal sections can be achieved within available existing canals sections' RoW.
- There is no proposal of irrigation canal in the design of Hingri and Nurg weirs and the existing structures are proposed to be rehabilitated. Therefore, the issue of land acquisition and damage to any structure is not anticipated.
- The baseline data reveals that no public, private, residential and commercial structures are observed within the RoW of the Gundacha and Jamot canals.
- As agreed with the community, the trees and bushes will be cut and taken by respected owners which usually are used as fuel wood in the project area and this cutting will be free of cost. From project side against every tree cut, 3 to 5 nursery plantation will be made to mitigate the impact and the project will take care of the newly planted trees for the initial three years to ensure they survive. This approach is discussed and agreed with the owners. This will be implemented by the contractors.

5.3.2 Land Acquisition & Resettlement on Nimmi Sub-project

In the light of abovementioned baseline information and situation analysis, the issue of land acquisition and resettlement is concluded with the following key findings:

- The project is planning to undertake lining of the existing canal as well as development of new canal. The existing canal designed sections are anticipated to be achieved within the available space while the new canals development requires land. The primary impact area where the lining of existing canal from RD:1-3+000 is the ownership of farmers. The farmers dedicated their pieces of land to the project for the irrigation canal and therefore; the acquisition of land is not required. Another round of consultation with the farmers shall be carried out soon.The SIAMP team measured sections of existingNimmi canal, it is anticipated that the proposed canal sections can be achieved within available existing canals sections' RoW.
- The tract of land which is owned by Sher Muhammad Mengal settled in Sher Muhammad Goth on left bank of the Porali River. The total length of the proposed canal passing into the agriculture productive land is approximately 300ft and approximately the total land to be acquired is 0.18 acre (7874 ft.). Consultation was arranged with Sher Muhammad Mengal and he expressed the view that the canal alignment in one sense is beneficial to provided regular water supply to his land and on the other side he is losing his land. His land is situated in the potential river bed and prone to frequent flood erosion and damage of standing crops. He requested for the provision of protection (gabion works) to his land under this project and in return, he will donate the required piece of land to the project.
- The baseline data reveals that no public, private, residential and commercial structures are observed within the RoW except at RD:3+500, there are some existing Katcha commercial buildings on both sides of the RCD highway closer to the RoW. The PMU has agreed to slightly shift the alighnment which is possible as extra vacant and barren land is available to save the structures.
- As agreed with the community, the trees and bushes will be cut and taken by respected owners which usually are used as fuel wood in the project area and this cutting will be free of cost. From project side against every tree cut, 3 to 5 nursery plantation will be made to mitigate the impact, and and the project will take care of the newly planted trees for the initial three years to ensure they survive

5.4 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on Land Donation

During consutltation with the communities, the farmers were willing to donate the land voluntarily for the anticipated benefits of the proposed sub-projects. In addition, an MoU has been prepared to be singed in both river basins with the land oweners (likely to be affected) from where the proposed infrastructures are passing (Figure:5.1). The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) shall be signed between PMU of IPD and the landowners on stamp paper, the specimen of which in Urdu is given here. Principles of donation and theirworking processes are described in this plan to ensure transparency, voluntary nature of this donation and avoid future confusions. These principles and processes will be followed through when the civil works alignment is finalized and need of land is determined.

معاہدہ مابین مالکان زمین ومنصوبہ

(بلوچستان واٹر ریسورسز مینجمینٹ اینڈ ڈویلپمینٹ پروجیکٹ)

ہم مالکان زمین ..... باہمی رضامندی سے اقرار کرتے ہیں کہ

1) پروجیکٹ کے مین نالہ اور برانچ نالے جہاں سے گُزار رہے ہیں اُس پر ہم کو کسی قسم کا کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہے۔

2) نالہ جسکی زمین سے گُزار رہا ہے اُسکے لیے درکار زمین کے بارے میں کسی قسم کے معاوضے کا مطالبہ نہیں کرینگے اور وہ زمین منصوبہ کی تعمیر کے لیے بلا معاوضہ ہوگی۔ اور نالے کے راستے میں اگر کوئی درخت آجائے تو اس کی کٹائی کے لیے کوئی معاوضہ طلب نہیں کرینگے۔

نام سربراہ قبیلہ ..... نام دستخط نمائندہ گان پراجیکٹ .....

دستخط ..... 1 .....

شناختی کارڈ نمبر ..... 2 .....

نام مالکان زمین ..... 3 .....

..... 4 .....

(1 .....

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Figure 5.1: MoU for Land Donation

5.5 Possible Land NeedIssue and Approach to Address That

Given the design, alignment, mostly rehabilitation, and size of the proposed structures, the land needs will be resolved through using existing public lands or community donations. In case of donations, in order to ensure a transparent process, non-pressuring environment will be created and considering its voluntary nature, documentation will be prepared to record the following:

1 the ownership of the land and evidence indicating the voluntary nature of the donation;
2 the appropriateness of the donation for the intended purpose;
3 the economic status of the donor that he/she is above the poverty line or whose remaining holdings are economically viable;
4 no encumbrances on the land;
5 no negative livelihood impact on any vulnerable groups;
6 no compensation to be paid, and
7 that the owner gives up all claims on the land and the title will be transferred to the recipient through procedure prescribed by the law of the state.

The documentations will be prepared reviewed by the relevant district and government departments for inclusion in the districts' Annual Development Plan. The documentation will be filed at district government offices for regular monitoring and supervision to check for compliance with this Resettlement Policy Framework. These will also be submitted to the PMU and the World Bank. The consultation process will be documented, and the above process will be completed before actual possessingof the land.

Grievances related to issues of land donations will be reported and addressed through the existing government system and project management setup. Any grievance arising from land donations will be redressed by the established mechanism by the PMU and relevant District Revenue and other departments. All grievances will be recorded in writing. The monitoring and evaluation teams and the FOs will also serve as a channel for facilitating grievance redress.

5.6 Indigenous peoples

It is indicated through field experiences and extensive consultation exercises that there are no indigenous groups as defined under the World Bank Policy OP.4.10. This is also confirmed through public consultations with all relevant stakeholders. Therefore, the project as designed is not triggering World Bank Policy 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples. However, screening should continue for all project interventions during implementation for rest of all the sub-projects. In the eventuality that such groups are identified, an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan would be developed to include actions to mitigate possible impacts and ensure culturally appropriate benefits to these people.

6 CONSULTATION - COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER'S ENGAGEMENT

6.1 Background

Public consultation and community engagement is one of the key regulatory tools employed to improve transparency, efficiency and effectiveness of regulations for a development project. It involves actively seeking the opinions of those interested or affected by a project. It is a two-way flow of information, which may occur at any stage of development from project identification through planning, design, construction and operation. It may be aprocess or a continuing dialogue between project implementation authority and the affectees.Consultations are increasingly concerned with the objective of gathering information and find the acceptable solution.

For new projects that have social impacts on the local communities, public consultation will not be a single conversation but a series of opptions to create understanding about the project. Open consultation sessions were held with different stakeholder groups who may be affected positively or negatively by the proposed project. The consultation process was carried out in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy on public consultation. The purpose of consultation process was to carry out and assemble feedback by means of:

- Meetings with the Farmers of Gundach, Jamot, Nurg and Hingri.
- Views and Photos of community consultation are given in the report.

The community consultation and engagement is a contineouse process to be continued throughout the project cycle. As discussed, a Farmer Organization (FO) shall be established on each sub-project and would be registered with Balochistan Irrigation and Drainage Authority (BIDA) under the BIDA Act and CIFO Regulations.

6.2 Objectives

Participation mechanisms facilitate the consultative process and include: information sharing and dissemination; disclosure; and participation of all stakeholders in the project related activities so that their views and concerns shall be addressed properly and ensure them that they are actual beneficiaries of the project. It is of basic importance to involve representatives of local communities' right from the start. The institutional arrangements should also be in place for continuous consultation throughout the process of planning to implementation of the project.

The consultation with various stakeholders was carried out in accordance with the World Bank Operational Policy on public consultation.

6.3 Identification of the Stakeholders

Stakeholder analysis/identification is a way of determining who among stakeholders can have the most positive or negative influence on an effort, who is likely to be most affected by the effort, and how you should work with stakeholders with different levels of interest and influence. The Stakeholders are people, groups, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) if working in the area on the same nature of projects, Community Based Organization (CBOs), or institutions that may be affected by, can significantly influence, or are important to the achievement of the stated purpose of a proposed intervention. Generally, stakeholders can be classified into three groups:

6.3.1 PrimaryStakeholders

Primary stakeholdersare are those which are directly related, either positively or negatively, by an effort or the actions of an agency, institution, or organization. In case of Gundacha,Hingri/Nurg Project, the Primary Stakeholders may include;

- Potential PAPs are the farmers whose land is situated on the right and left side of the Gundacah and Jamot branches where the standing timber trees are likely to be cut down falling within the pre-determined RoW of 8 meters to achieve the designed sections of the proposed canal lining.
- The general population / residents, as well as any institutions, Government departments, NGOs or CBOs (CBOs established by NRSP were consulted) within primary impact zone who that may subject to direct or indirect impact on their residences or access to their workplaces during the construction period, or by any kind of project action, or who may havepersonal interests or concern with the project.
- Farmers of Secondary Impact Zone in the command area of Gundacha,Jamot canals and Hingri and Nurg weirs which may potentially impacted by this project, positively in the long term through increased efficiency and functionality of the canal, and also, potentially, may be negatively due to the minor risk of disruption irrigation flows during construction and cutting of trees falling within RoW. This consultation was carried by a full-fledged team of Sociologists in the month of September 2015.

6.3.2 Secondary stakeholders

Secondary stakeholders are people or groups that are indirectly affected, either positively or negatively, by an effort or the actions of an agency, institution, or organization.

6.3.3 Key stakeholders

Key stakeholders, who might belong to either or neither of the first two groups, are those who can have a positive or negative effect on an effort, or who are important within or to an organization, agency, or institution engaged in an effort. The key stakeholders in case Gundacha,Hingri/Nurg Project may be political leaders, influential community members and other local representatives including Imams, and teachers of local schools.

6.4 Methodology

In order to get spontaneous, blunt and candid responses, scoping sessions in the target canalsand Weirs command areas need to happen.The scoping sessions were held to extract qualitative information about the perception, apprehensions and for developing the baseline. The views of the farmers were formally recorded and effort was made to make those beneficial for the Project.

The purposes of the meetings with stakeholders were to:

- Inform the farmers about the objectives of the project and the scope of work involved in the execution of the Gundacha,Nurg/Hignri project;
- Provide a forum for the initial feedback of critical social issues;

6.5 Meetings with Stakeholders

6.5.1 Consultation with Farmers of Gundacha Branch

At the start of baseline survey, a meeting was arranged with the farmers. The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized at Gaghoo Bund (proposed and existing Weir site) and the farmer were briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on Gundacha branch. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting, the farmers shared their views about the project and given it in written form as given Figures 6.1 and are also summarized in the following Table 6.1. The meetings briefs are given below:

Table 6.1: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Gundacha Branch

Venue & Date	1st Meeting at Janoo Goth Gundacha on 5th September,2015 2nd Meeting at Ghagoo Bund Gundacha on 9th September, 2015
Location/Venue	Gundacha
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. S.M Kakar Mr.Gulzar Khan Mr.Yasir Habib Mr.Ghlam Rasool Siapad
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees along the banks of canal, in case; ifthe cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 8m and committed if the communities constructed any building within 8m RoW after the cutoff date (as agreed 9th September, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the builder/owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the firstor second meeting, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/presentfarmers to resolve and handle the matter. • The farmers requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the social structures (women water collection structures, structures for livestock drinking and abolition structures for the males) in the drawings and contract of the contractor. • The people are facing drinking water problem; therefore; they have requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the water supply component in the project. • The Porali River is eroding fertile land and the farmers requested for incorporation of gabion works wherever; the river is eroding the fertile land. • The farmers also requested for provision of road culverts on the canal. • They have raised the demand of providing a separate Weir for the Jamot branch and if the existing proposal of single Weir was followed; will create problem in future for water distribution and river sediment as full nutrients for their crops.

Table 6.2: List of Farmers Consulted on 5th September, 2015

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Father's Name	Tribe	Village Name
1	Muhammad Omar	Muhammad Bux	Bandija	Muhammad Omar
2	Abdul Rehman Azad	Muhammad Ishaq	Siapad	Siapad Goth
3	Mitha Khan	Muhammad Usman	Bandija	Mitha Goth
4	Muhammad Ibrahim	Ghulam Hussain	Siapad	Siapad Goth
5	Muhammad Saleh	Haji Ishaq	Bandija	Mitha Goth
6	Muhammad Amin	Muhammad Saleh	Bandija	Mitha Goth

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Father's Name	Tribe	Village Name
7	Abdul Rehman	Muhammad Siddiq	Rodini Mengal	Rodini Goth
8	Muhammad Karim	Muhammad Siddiq	Mengal	Rodini Goth
9	Amanullah	Allah Din	Faqir	Faqir Goth
10	Abdul Qadir	Abdul Rehman	Bandija	Abdullah Goth
11	Muhammad Sharif	Habib	Siapad	Habib Goth
12	Muhammad Azam	Muhammad yaqoob	Sian	Kadwani Goth
13	Abdul Ghafoor	Abdul Rehman	Bandija	Abdullah Goth
14	bdul Qadir	Muhammad	Bandija	Mitha Goth
15	Ghulam qadir	Muhammad	Bandija	Mitha Goth
16	Muhammad Siddiq	Haji Ahmad	Roonja	Jano Goth
17	Abdul Sattar	Haji	Khaskheli	Jano Goth
18	Muhammad Ismail	Muhammad Hashim	Khaskheli	Abdullah Goth
19	Ghulam qadir	Muhammad Saleh	Bandija	Mitha Goth
20	Muhammad rafiq	Muhammad Ismail	Bandija	Omar Goth

اجلاس کاشتکاران / حصہ داران کنڈاچ دالمی / اسپلہ سکیم

آج بتاریخ 09 ستمبر 2015 کو کاشتکاران / حصہ داران کنڈاچ دالمی / اسپلہ سکیم [illegible] یونین کونسل کنڈ ضلع و تحصیل لسبیلہ بمقام [illegible] گوٹھ میں منعقد ہوا جسمیں درج ذیل قراردادیں پاس ہوئے ہیں!

محکمہ آبپاشی حکومت بلوچستان، انٹیگریٹڈ واٹر ریسورسز ڈیولپمنٹ اینڈ مینجمنٹ پراجیکٹ (BIRWRDM) جو کہ عالمی بینک کی مالی تعاون سے شروع ہو رہا ہے [illegible] سروے ٹیم نے ہمیں کنڈاچ اسکیم کے مجوزہ نقشے سے پوری طرح آگاہ کیا [illegible] اس نقشے کو ہم اسکیم کے بارے میں بہتر سمجھتے ہیں اور ہم متفقہ طور [illegible] تعمیراتی کام کے حق میں ہیں۔

اور یہ کہ ٹیم کو ہم نے ان کے سوالناموں کے مطابق جو معلومات ضرورت تھی [illegible] صحیح اور درست فراہم کیے ہیں اور بڑی نالی کی دوبارہ سروے میں ہمارے نمائندے ساتھ تھے۔

ہم کاشتکاران / حصہ داران کنڈاچ شاخ نے متفقہ طور پر یہ فیصلہ کیا [illegible] ہم اسکیم کے سروے اور کام کے دوران ہر قسم کے تعاون کے لیے تیار ہیں [illegible] کے اندر اسکیم کی راہ میں حائل ہر رکاوٹ کو مل جل کر حل کریں گے۔

اور ٹیم نے ہمیں اس سے بھی آگاہ کیا کہ اسکیم کی بڑی نالی کے لیے تقریباً [illegible] کی چوڑائی میں 12 کلومیٹر تک جو زمین ضرورت ہے ہم فراہم کریں گے اور کوئی [illegible] معاوضہ نہیں لیں گے اور اس کے علاوہ جو درخت 8 میٹر کی چوڑائی میں 12 کلومیٹر تک [illegible] ہیں جو کہ کٹ جائیں گے ہم معاوضے کا مطالبہ نہیں کریں گے۔

اور یہ کہ ہم یہ بھی تصدیق کرتے ہیں جب اس وقت ہم یہ قرارداد پاس کر رہے [illegible] ہیں ہمارے بڑی نالی کی 8 میٹر کی چوڑائی میں 12 کلومیٹر تک کوئی تجاوزات [illegible] اور دیگر عمارتیں نہیں ہیں اور نہ ہی ہم آج کے بعد تعمیر کریں گے۔

[illegible] اگر کسی نے 8 میٹر کی چوڑائی میں 12 کلومیٹر تک کوئی تعمیر کی تو دوران [illegible] وہ شخص اس کو ختم کرنے کا خود ذمہ دار ہوگا اور یہ کہ مجوزہ چوڑائی [illegible] حاصل کرنے کے لیے اگر مزید زمین کی ضرورت پڑی تو ہم فراہم کریں گے۔

(P.T.O)

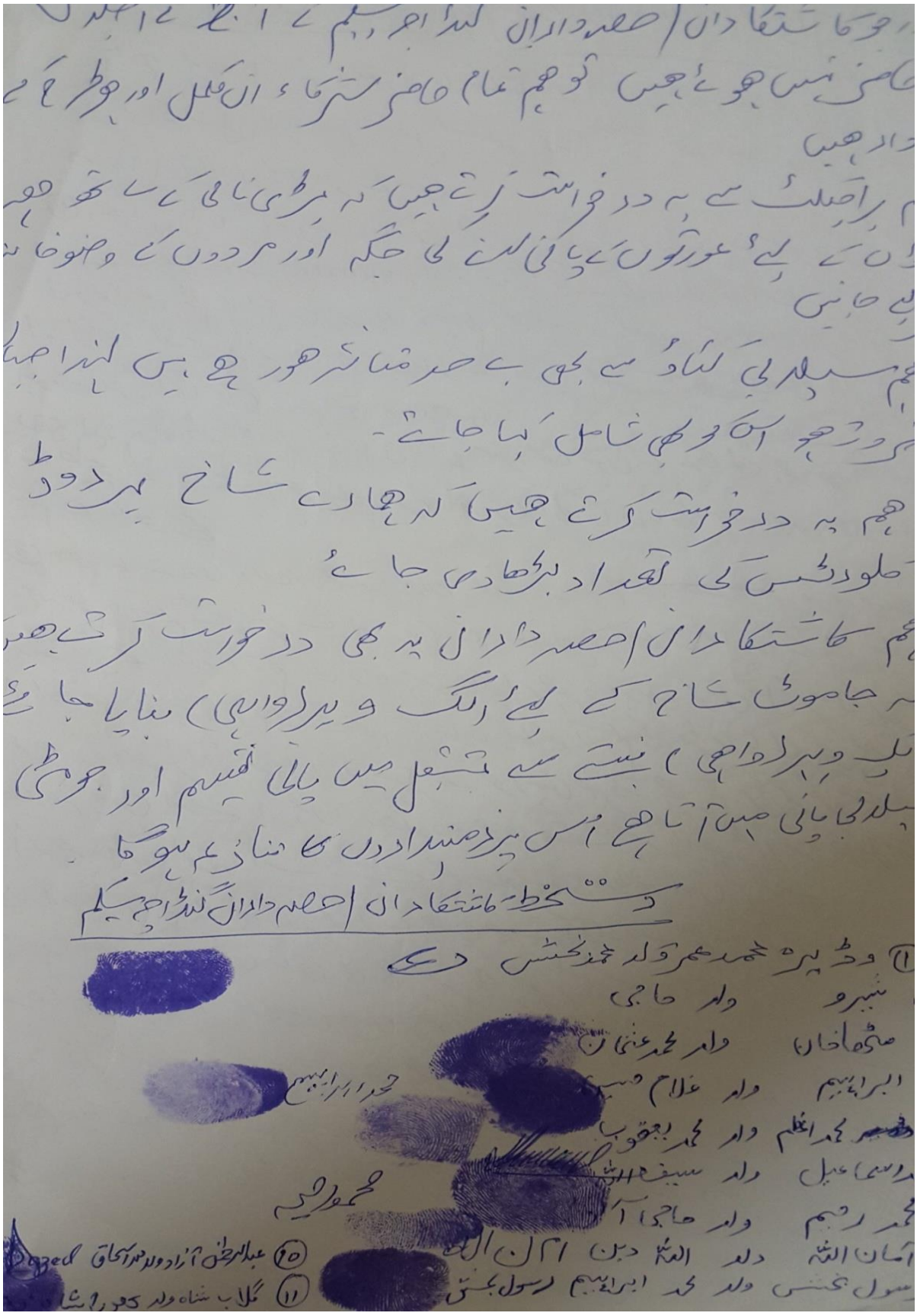


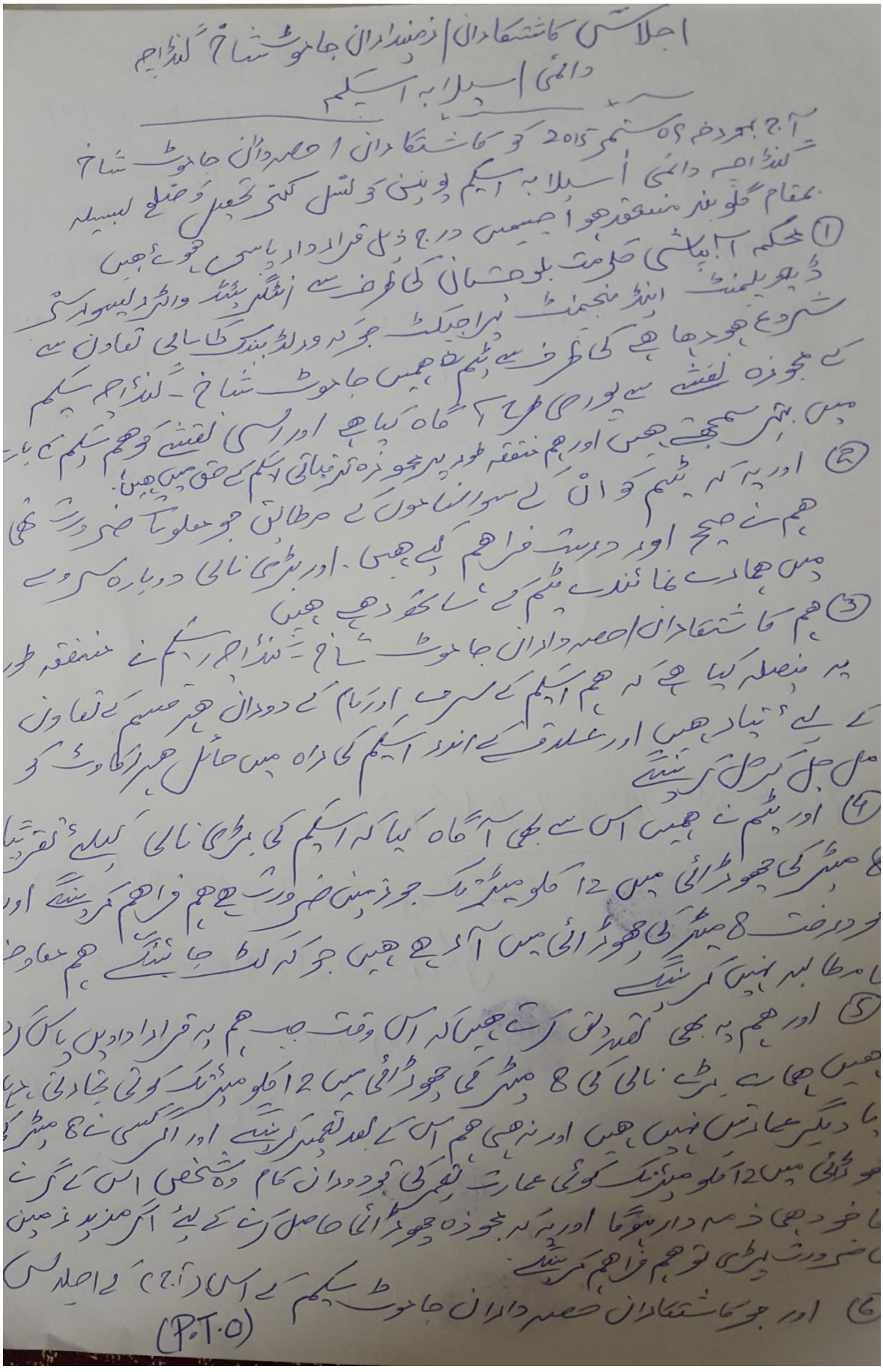
Figure 6.1: Agreement of Gundacha Branch Farmers

6.5.2 Consultation with Farmers of Jamot Branch

The farmers of Jamot branch were briefed on village level about the objectives of the project during socio-economic baseline and resettlement surveys. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized at Gaghoo Bund (proposed and existing Weir site) and the farmer were briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on Gundacha branch.The farmers shared their views about the project and given it in written form as given Figures6.2 and are also summarized in the following Table 6.3. The meetings are illustrated in the following pictures.

Table 6.3: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Gundacha Branch

Venue & Date	1st 2nd Meeting at Ghagoo Bund Gundacha on 9th September, 2015
Location/Venue	Gundacha
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. S.M Kakar Mr.Gulzar Khan Mr.Yasir Habib Mr.Ghlam Rasool Siapad
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees along the banks of canal, in case ifthe cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 8m and committed if the communities constructed any building within 8m RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 9th September, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the builder/owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the first or second meeting, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter. • The farmers requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the social structures (women water collection structures, structures for livestock drinking and abolition structures for the males) in the drawings and contract of the contractor. • The people are facing drinking water problem; therefore; they have requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the water supply component in the project. • The Porali River is eroding fertile land and the farmers requested for incorporation of gabion works wherever; the river is eroding the fertile land.



اجلاس کاشتکاران / زمینداران جامو شاخ لنڈ اسکیم
دائمی اسپلاب اسکیم

آج بمورخہ 03 ستمبر 2015 کو کاشتکاران / حصہ داران جامو شاخ لنڈ اسکیم دائمی اسپلاب اسکیم یونین کونسل کنتی تحصیل و ضلع لسبیلہ بمقام گلوبند منعقد ہوا جسمیں درج ذیل قرارداد پاس ہوئے ہیں

① محکمہ آبپاشی حکومت بلوچستان کی طرف سے انگلیر بیٹ واٹر ریسورس ڈیولپمنٹ اینڈ منجمنٹ پراجیکٹ جو کہ ورلڈ بینک کا مالی تعاون سے شروع ہو رہا ہے کی طرف سے ٹیم نے جمیں جامو شاخ - لنڈ اسکیم کے مجوزہ نقشہ سے پوری طرح آگاہ کیا ہے اور اسی نقشہ کو ہم اسکیم کے بارے میں بہتر سمجھتے ہیں اور ہم متفقہ طور پر مجوزہ ترمیمی اسکیم کے حق میں ہیں۔

② اور یہ کہ ٹیم کو ان کے سوالناموں کے مطابق جو حلوتا ضروری تھی ہم نے صحیح اور درست فراہم کیے ہیں۔ اور بڑی نالی دوبارہ سروے میں ہمارے نمائندے ٹیم کے ساتھ رہے ہیں

③ ہم کاشتکاران / حصہ داران جامو شاخ - لنڈ اسکیم نے متفقہ طور پر یہ فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ ہم اسکیم کے سروے اور کام کے دوران ہر قسم کے تعاون کے لیے تیار ہیں اور علاقے کے اندر اسکیم کی راہ میں حائل ہر رکاوٹ کو مل جل کر حل کرینگے

④ اور ٹیم نے ہمیں اس سے بھی آگاہ کیا کہ اسکیم کی بڑی نالی کیلئے تقریباً 8 میٹر کی چھوڑائی میں 12 کلو میٹر تک جو زمین ضروری ہے ہم فراہم کرینگے اور جو درخت 8 میٹر کی چھوڑائی میں آرہے ہیں جو کہ کٹ جائینگے ہم معاوضہ کا مطالبہ نہیں کرینگے

⑤ اور ہم یہ بھی تصدیق کرتے ہیں کہ اس وقت جب ہم یہ قرارداد میں پاس کر رہے ہیں جامو شاخ بڑے نالی کی 8 میٹر کی چھوڑائی میں 12 کلو میٹر تک کوئی بنیادی یا دیگر عمارتیں نہیں ہیں اور نہ ہی ہم اس کے بعد تعمیر کرینگے اور اگر کسی نے 8 میٹر کی چھوڑائی میں 12 کلو میٹر تک کوئی عمارت تعمیر کی تو وہ شخص اس کے گرنے کا خود ذمہ دار ہوگا اور یہ کہ مجوزہ چھوڑائی حاصل کرنے کے لیے اگر مزید زمین کی ضرورت پڑی تو ہم فراہم کرینگے

⑥ اور جو کاشتکاران حصہ داران جامو شاخ اسکیم کے اس (A.G) کے اجلاس میں

(P.T.O)

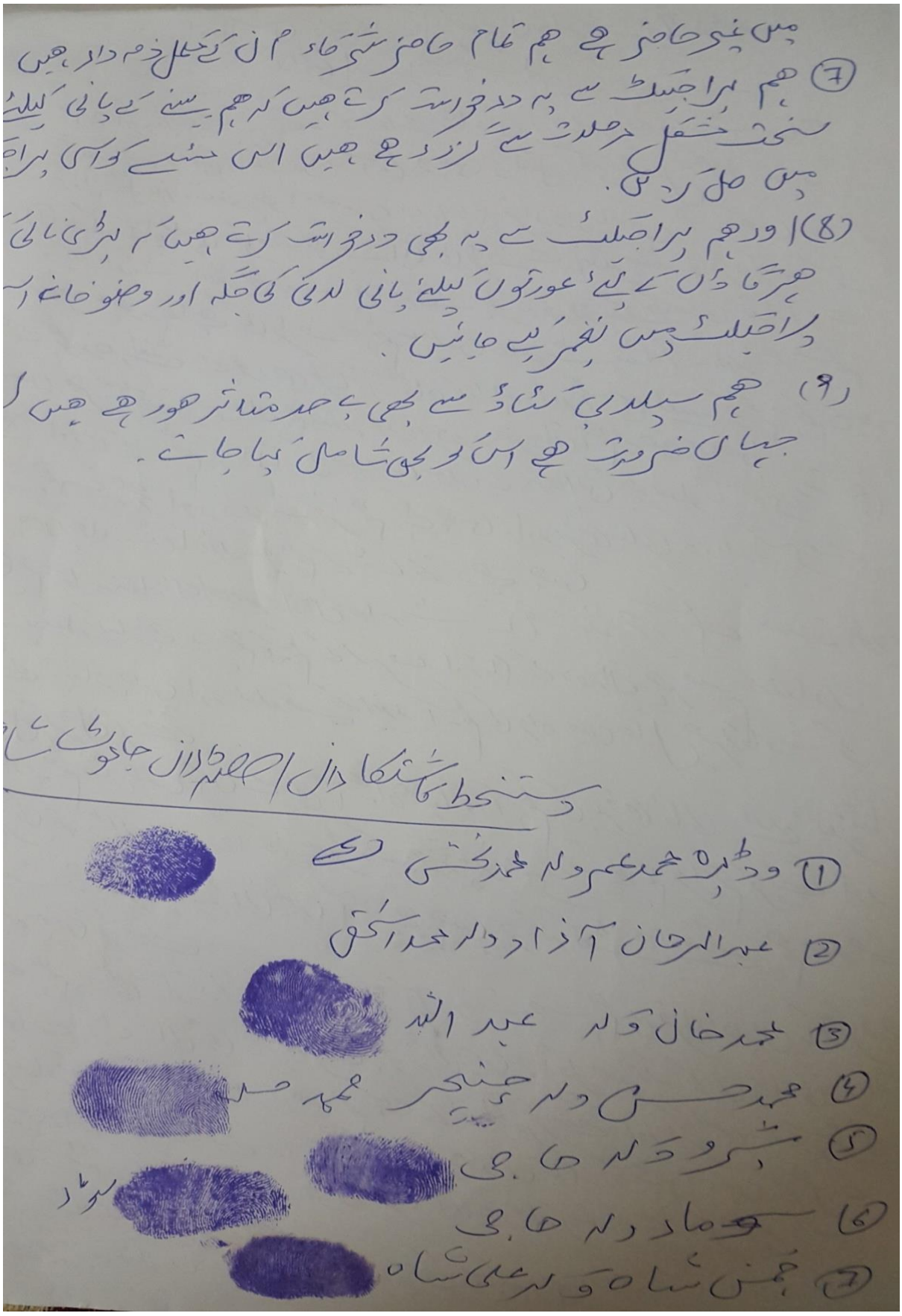


Figure 6.2: Agreement of Jamot Branch Farmers

Table 6.4: List of Farmers Consulted Jamot Branch (Excluding 9th October,2015)

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Father's Name	Tribe	Village Name
1	Mitha Khan	Siddiq	Khaskheli	Mitha Goth
2	Ghulam Muhammad	Abdullah		Mitha Goth
3	Muhammad Usman	Muhammad Sharif		Suleman Goth
4	Muhammad Khan	Muhammad Hassan	Chatta	Jamot Goth
5	Muhammad Qasim	Muhammad Musa		Lakko Goth
6	Latif Shah	Hassan Shah	Jamot	Chatta Goth
7	Muhammad Amin	Muhammad Ghazoo	Khaskheli	Suleman Goth

6.5.3 Consultation with Farmers of Hingri & Nurg Weirs

The farmers of Hingri and Nurg Weirs were briefed on village level about the objectives of the project during socio-economic baseline surveys. The farmer was briefed about the proposed engineering interventions on Hingri and Nurg. The farmers expressed willingness and requested for the provision of conveyance canal and protection to their land which are prone to frequent flood damage.

Table 6.5: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Hingri/Nurg Weirs

Venue & Date	Ferozani Goth 10th Sep, 2015
Location/Venue	Gundacha
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. S.M Kakar Mr.Gulzar Khan Mr.Yasir Habib Mr.Ghlam Rasool Siapad
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • The farmers requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the lining of irrigation canal in the proposed prject. • The people are facing drinking water problem; therefore; they have requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the water supply component in the project. • The Porali River is eroding fertile land and the farmers requested for incorporation of gabion works wherever; the river is eroding the fertile land. • The flood blocks our accessing routes and houses. • Our uncultivated land will be cultivated when the water will be available after rehabilitating the Weirs.

Table 6.6: List of Farmers Consulted on Hingri/Nurg

Sr. No..	Name of Participant	Father's Name	Tribe	Village Name
1	Nawaz Ali	Wahid	Jamot	Ferozani Goth
2	Imam Bux		Layyani	
3	Azam	Lakho	Sia	Charako Goth
4	Noor Muhammad	Sharoo	Roonja	Achwani Goth
5	Nazir Ahmad	Ghulamuddin	Roonja	Chibb Haji Saleh
6	Abdul Hakeem	Muhammad	Roonja	Chibb Wakeel Goth
7	Imam Bux	Muhammad Siddiq	Layyani	Layyani Goth
8	Muhammad Ismail	Muhammad	Roonja	Kechani
9	Abdul Jabbar	Abdul Sattar	Roonja	Moani Goth

Sr. No..	Name of Participant	Father's Name	Tribe	Village Name
10	Iqbal	Essa	Roonja	Nimmani Goth
11	Inayatullah	Muhammad	Roonja	Musani Goth
12	Sanaullah	Muhammad Omar	Roonja	Ishaqani Goth
13	Abdul Jabbar	Sattar		Moani Goth
14	Usman	Abdul Qadir		
15	Muhammad Haroon			Isahaqani Goth
16	Ghulam Rasool			Ishaqani Goth
17	Muhammad iqbal s/o			Nimmani Goth
18	Muhammad Khan	Muhammad		Nimmani goth
19	Imam bakhsh			Loyani Goth
20	Abdul Hakeem			Moosani Goth

6.5.4 Consultation with Farmers of Nimmi Sub-project

At the first day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers. The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting, the farmers shared their views about the project and given in the following Table 6.7 and 6.8.

Table 6.7: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Nimmi

Venue & Date	1. Meeting at Sher Muhammad Goth. 2. Meeting at Jano Goth 3. Meeting at Nimmi Bhent Goth 4. Meeting at Sour Dir Goth 5. Meeting at Kundi Goth 6. Meeting at Kishari Goth
Location/Venue	Above mentioned villages
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. S.M Kakar Mr.Gulzar Khan Mr.Yasir Habib Mr.Ghlam Rasool Siapad
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 8m of the existing irrigation canal. • The people are facing drinking water problem; therefore; they have requested to the SIAMP team to incorporate the water supply component in the project. • The Porali River is eroding fertile land and the farmers requested for incorporation of gabion works wherever; the river is eroding the fertile land. • They have raised the demand of providing a separate Weir for the Jamot branch and if the existing proposal of single Weir was followed; will create problem in future for water distribution and river sediment as full nutrients for their crops.

	• The farmers of Sher Muhammad Goth requested for provision of protection to their land situated on both sides of the proposed Weir. • Erosion due to intensed flood in the Porali River, most of the fertile land of Kundi, Kishari and Langra Goths are eroded. The communities requested for provision of protection to their land.

Table 6.8: List of Farmers Consulted at Nimmi Sub-project in September, 2015

Sr. No.	Name of Participant	Father's Name	Tribe	Village Name
1	Burhanuddin	Salahuddin	Bizenjo	Jani Goth
2	Sher Muhammad Mengal	Usman	Mengal	Sher Muhammad
3	Ghulam Rasool	Mir		Sher Muhammad
4	Muhammad Hashim	Qadir Bux	Bizenjo	Nimmi Bhent
5	Abdullah (Councilar)	Soomar	Bizenjo	Sour Dir
6	Muhammad Zahid	Abdul Rasool		Kundi (Jar Afzal
7	Wadera Mehmood		Baloch	Kishari
8	Muhammad Hamza	Wali		Jani Goth
9	Juma Khan			Jani Goth
10	Muhammad Hassan	Yar		Sour Dir
11	Jan Muhammad			Sour Dir
12	Abdul Ghafoor			kashyari
13	Muhammad iqbal			kashyarui
14	Swali s/oWali muhammad			Kashyari

PART-B

NARI RIVER BASIN SUB-PROJECTS

7 EXISTING IRRIGATION SYSTEM ON NARI RIVER BASIN

7.1 Mode of Irrigation

7.1.1 Nari Gorge Sub-project

There are two types of water resources i.e. surface and ground water. the situation of both resources are outlined as follows;

A. Surface water

Surface water in the Sub-project is the seasonal flow and floodwater of Anambar River which is currently not utilized by the farmers due to non-availability of a diversion structure. Duration of flood is around 20 days in the Kharif seasons (June to August) and in the Rabi season (December to March) the frequency and duration both are higher. Seasonal flow in the river is estimated 20 cubic ft/sec(0.57 m^3/sec) at the time of visit which was utilized by few farmers through installing pumping units and irrigating the area located to the bank of the river while remaining seasonal and flood flow is not in use due to non-availability of diversion structure.

B. Groundwater

In 1990 the people start development of tube wells in the command area of sub-project area. There are 119 tube wells reported in the sub-project command area, and water quality is brackish. Lowering of water table is not reported because the area is in the monsoon range which supplements the groundwater and the other reason is load shading of power supply up to 22 hour/day in power-short season.

7.1.2 Yatabad Sub-project

There are no existing irrigation practices on the proposed Yetabad Sub-project.

7.2 Water Rights

7.2.1 Water Rights&Distribution on Nari Gorge Sub-project

All the farmers have rights to install the pump station on Anambar River (Nari) to lift the water to irrigate their land. At the time of visit there were about 35 pumping units installed and were functioning. While, the floodwater is utilized on a minor scale in the area and there is no existing water rights issue. During the investigation, the communities of the area were of the view that the water share should be based on land holding basis. Females also get the water shares in inheritance and they give their shares on lease to relatives or others.

At the moment, the floodwater distribution is not practiced as there is no any diversion structure in the Sub-project area except at one location.

7.2.2 Water Rights& Distribution on Yatabad Sub-project

At the moment, the floodwater distribution is not practiced as there is no diversion structure in the sub-project area except at one location.

7.2.3 No. of Water& Land Shareholders on Nari Gorge Sub-project

The land is distributed among the farmers on sub-clan and further on individual family basis. It is registered in tehsil cadastral record on the name of Moza Sadat Shore, Moza Sahara Ismail Shore, Moza Karazat Ismail Shore and Moza Shadozai.Total land according to the 100% household surveys comes to 71471 acres (28936 ha). In which 21 families are landless out of 674 families. The current cropped area is 16092 acres (6515 ha). The largest land

ownership is 650 acres (263 ha) and smallest is 5 acres (2 ha). The average landholding is 106 acres (43 ha), which shows that there is an in-equity among the farmers on land distribution. Each clan has large size of communal land (Shamillat) which is not distributed yet due to shortage of irrigation water. Female also gets the land share in inheritance on Islamic law basis and they give their share on lease to the relatives or others. Selling of land is not reported by the community in the sub-project area.

Table 7.1: No of Water & Land Shareholders

Villages	Tribes	Clans	No of Hose holds	Population		Land owned	
				Total	%	Total	%
Saimani Qilla, Ismail Shore, Haleem Shore, Killi Gaman Shaar, Killi Din Mohammad, Killi Sado China and Killi Sahiar Shaar	Tareen	Musyani	274	3295	46.5	21315	29.8
Killi Tali Ustrani, Killi Alwand, Alaf Marjanzai, Ghazi China, New China, Sardar China, Killi Bahdur Khan, M Kala Khan and Niaz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	224	2238	31.6	26955	37.7
Killi Jahangir Shore	Kakar	Shadozai	119	950	13.4	16739	23.4
Tali Alaf, Killi Jalaludin and Manzaki Loni	Loni	Palaw	32	358	5.0	6100	8.5
Killi Abdul Rehman Buzdar	Baloch	Buzdar	14	110	1.6	230	0.3
Killi Ismail Share	Sayed	Syed	11	142	2.0	132	0.2
Total			**674**	**7093**	**100**	**71471**	**100.0**

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Killi Ismail Share	Sayed	Syed	11	142	2.0	132	0.2
Total			**674**	**7093**	**100**	**71471**	**100.0**

7.3 Communal Land

7.3.1 Communal Land on Nari GorgeSub-project

More than 22% of the total area of the Schemes Package is used as rangeland and grazing rights belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area on their traditional routes of migration to plain areas. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side has led to what could be termed as the "Tragedy of Commons", which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the area are being degraded. The overall rangeland productive capacity is up to the threshold of 160 kg /hectare.

7.3.2 Communal Land on Yatabad Sub-project

Generally, all the cultivated land is distributed among the individual families and the land titles have been registered under the name ofMoza Sadat Shore, Moza Sahara Ismail Shore, Moza Karazat Ismail Shore and Moza Shadozai,Tehsil Duki and District Loralai with the Revenue Department Government of Baluchistan. As surveyed, in the original command of Yatabad. Each clan has large size of communal land (Shamillat) which is not distributed yet due to shortage of irrigation water.

7.4 Tenancy

7.4.1 Tenany on Nari GorgeSub-project

The lands on which orchards of dates and orange are grown are predominantly owner operated and for home consumptions. All vegetable growers hire tenants for crops like vegetable, chillies, tomatoes, melons and wheat. Majority of the tenants are Baloch and other immigrated tribes who have settled in the area and make their livelihood through seasonal tenancy. Tenants are entitled for 1/5th of the harvest where 4/5rd goes to the landowner in perennial irrigation area. Tables 7.3-7.5 present the tenancy arrangements for Khushkaba farming, Sailaba farming and perennial irrigation commands in the Nari Gorge package of schemes.

Table 7.3: Tenancy arrangements in Khushkaba farming of Nari Gorge package of Schemes

Khushkaba Tenancy Arrangement			
Input	**Landlord (%)**	**Tenant (%)**	**Total**
Land	100	0	100
Water	0	0	0
Seed	0	100	100
Fertilizer	0	0	100
Chemicals	0	0	0
Main Output	33	66	100
By Product	33	66	100

Table 7.4: Tenancy arrangements in Sailaba farming of Nari Gorge package of Scheme

Sailaba Tenancy Arrangement			
Input	**Landlord (%)**	**Tenant (%)**	**Total**
Land	100	0	100
Water	0	0	0
Seed	0	100	100
Fertilizer	0	0	100
Chemicals	0	0	0

Main Output	33	66	100
By Product	33	66	100

Table 7.5: Tenancy arrangements in perennial irrigation of the Nari Gorge package of schemes

Tenancy Arrangement: Tubewells/ Perennial water			
Input	**Landlord (%)**	**Tenant (%)**	**Total**
Land	100	0	100
Water	100	0	100
Seed	100	0	100
Fertilizer	100	0	100
Chemicals	100	0	100
Main Output	80	20	100
By Product	80	20	100

7.4.2 Tenancy on YatabadSub-project

All vegetable growers hire tenants for crops like vegetable, chillies, tomatoes and wheat. Majority of the tenants are local resident and other immigrated tribes who have settled in the area and make their livelihood through seasonal tenancy. Tenants are entitled for 1/3rd of the harvest where 2/3rd goes to the landowner. Tables 7.6 and 7.7 present the tenancy arrangements for Khushkaba farming and perennial irrigation commands in the Sub-project.

Table 7.6: Tenancy arrangements in Khushkaba farming of YatabadSub-project

Khushkaba Tenancy Arrangement			
Input	**Landlord (%)**	**Tenant (%)**	**Total**
Land	100	0	100
Water	0	0	0
Seed	50	50	100
Fertilizer	50	50	100
Chemicals	0	0	0
Main Output	50	50	100
By Product	50	50	100

Table 7.7: Tenancy arrangements in tube wells irrigation of YatabadSub-project

Tenancy Arrangement: Tube wells/ water			
Input	**Landlord (%)**	**Tenant (%)**	**Total**
Land	100	0	100
Water	100	0	100
Seed	100	0	100
Fertilizer	50	50	100
Chemicals	50	50	100
Main Output	66	33	100
By Product	66	33	100

7.5 Cropping Pattern

The lands in Nari Gorge Sub-project area are fertile and farmers grow wheat and barley in Rabi vegetables and cotton during the Kharif season (April to November) and wheat, pulses, and vegetables during Rabi season (November to April). The most commonly grown crops are wheat and cotton. Wheat is growing by 100% and cotton 98.6% of the farmers, while fodder and vegetables growing are 83.5 and 14.4% in the area.

Table 7.8: Cropping Pattern in the Project Area

Crops	Percentage
Wheat/barley	100.0

Cotton	98.6
Vegetables	14.4
Fodder	83.5
others (please specify)	0.0

While the common crops in theYatabad Sub-project area are wheat, pulses and fodder for livestock.

7.6 Operation & Maintenance

At the moment there is hardly any O&M culture in the Sub-project area due to non-availability of any irrigation infrastructure or Sub-project.

7.7 Operation& Maintenance

7.7.1 O&M On Nari Gorge Sub-project

The annual O&M is mostly cleaning/de-silting of main canal twice and once for the head work in a year for both the job 170 man days required which they contribute according to water shares bases in which Khajak provide 100, Luni 10, Dephal 30, Marghzani 10, and Kurak 20 labours. But after the flow division each tribe is responsible for their own section on bases of same labour contribution. However, the flood water of Bori and Arand Nullahhs are not in use due to non- availability of diversion structures and flood carrying canals. The flood water of both Nullahs are causes to damage their perennial water channels and standing crops every year in flood season.

7.7.2 O&M On YatabadSub-project

At the moment there is no O&M on the sub-projectas there is not any existing irrigation infrastructure.

8 SCOIOECONOMICPROFILE AND BASELINE OF SUB-PROJECTS IN NARI RIVER BASIN

8.1 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

8.1.1 Populationand Community Structure

8.1.1.1 Population& Community Structure on Nari Gorge Sub-project

The family system in the Sub-project area is joint families 67.6%, and nuclear family systemsare 32.4% in the Nari Gorge package of schemes area. The details are given in the following Table 8.1;

Table 8.1: Family Structure of Nari Gorge Sub-project

Nuclear families (in %age)	Joint families (in %age)
32.40%	67.60%

The total population of Nari Gorge package of schemes is 5387, all belonging to the different sub-clans of Khajak, Dephal, Luni, Marghzani, Tareen, Safi and Rind tribes of Pashtun and Baloch. There are total of 539 households in the 9 villages, of which 55 households belong to Dephal and Rind Baloch which are located in Dephal village, 63 families of Baloch Rind are in Ghulam Bolak, 47 families of Barozai are in Kurak, 35 household of marghzani are in Marghzani village, 20 mizri families are in Mizri, 11 safi are in Safi village, 81of Luni tribe are in Luni village, 32 in Gulo Sher and all other 195 families of Khajak, Davi, Mohammadzai and Syed are in Khajak village. In addition to the land owner, about 1000 household resides as tenant in the project area. All households and particularly small water shareholders will benefit from the package of schemes development. The detail of tribe wise population is given in the following Table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Tribe and Clan-wise Population Data of Nari GorgeScheme

Tribe	Clan	Population			% age of Total Population	Land Owned by Tribe	% age of Total Land
		Male	Female	Total			
Khajak	Jafarzai	83	95	178	3.30	5288	7.17
Khajak	Hameemzai	84	80	164	3.04	12599	17.08
Khajak	Salihzai	34	41	75	1.39	400	0.54
Khajak	Zaluzai	7	10	17	0.32	123	0.17
Khajak	Kamalzai	22	27	49	0.91	322	0.44
Khajak	Dolatzai	55	33	88	1.63	1501	2.03
Khajak	Malezai	44	29	73	1.36	626	0.85
Khajak	Mubarkzai	70	59	129	2.39	1131	1.53
Khajak	Behramzai	137	96	233	4.33	3256	4.41
Khajak	Omerzai	137	162	299	5.55	2285	3.10
Khajak	Ishaqzai	157	118	275	5.10	4788	6.49
Khajak	karyazai	57	37	94	1.74	1524	2.07
Dahapal	RashidKhail	68	79	147	2.73	760	1.03
Dahapal	Bilalzai	10	13	23	0.43	108	0.15
Dahapal	Ayoubzai	53	62	115	2.13	700	0.95
Dahapal	Sardarzai	37	37	74	1.37	200	0.27
Baloch	Mengal	5	5	10	0.19	75	0.10
Baloch	Bugti	3	5	8	0.15	8	0.01
Baloch	Somro	26	23	49	0.91	42	0.06
Baloch	Rind	419	387	806	14.96	8240	11.17
Baloch	Marri	96	96	192	3.56	2801	3.80

Tribe	Clan	Population			% age of Total Population	Land Owned by Tribe	% age of Total Land
		Male	Female	Total			
Baloch	Kohsa	7	10	17	0.32	80	0.11
Safi	kamalzai	34	51	85	1.58	1430	1.94
Safi	Anazai	71	52	123	2.28	730	0.99
Marghzani	Shudanzai	178	192	370	6.87	2247	3.05
Marghzani	KhanKhail	38	39	77	1.43	2760	3.74
Tareen	Nodani	192	198	390	7.24	1856	2.52
Luni	Nakazai	42	53	95	1.76	100	0.14
Luni	Shadozai	197	214	411	7.63	4150	5.62
Luni	Sakizai	37	40	77	1.43	82	0.11
Luni	Pathozai	11	6	17	0.32	30	0.04
Kurak	Barozai	55	53	108	2.00	6846	9.28
Kurak	lalozai	67	80	147	2.73	2252	3.05
Kurak	Mehmoodzai	37	34	71	1.32	1178	1.60
Kurak	Khail Band	21	32	53	0.98	608	0.82
Kansi	Kansi	7	9	16	0.30	720	0.98
Mizri	Kar Khail	82	71	153	2.84	1010	1.37
Syed	Bukhari	25	20	45	0.84	428	0.58
Mohmmadzai	Mohmmadzai	15	19	34	0.63	500	0.68
Total		**2720**	**2667**	**5387**	**100.00**	**73784**	**100.00**

The household details and total population is presented in **Appendex-E**.

8.1.1.2 Population & Community Structure on Yatabad Sub-project

Total households of sub-project are 674 with a total population of 7093 in which 3305 male and 3788 are female. The family structure of the Sub-project area is joint families 74.01%, single families are 25.98%.

Table 8.3: Population & Community Structure

Family System	
Single	25.98%
Joint	74.01%

Total population of Yatabad is 7,093, all belonging to the Musyani sub-clans of Tareen, Shadozai of Kakar, Loni and Ustrani, tribes of Pashtun and Buzdar of Baloch are dwelling in the Sub-project area. Total households are 674 in the 22 villages. Pashto is the main language in the Sub-project area though most men can also speak Urdu and Saraiki. All, except 21 households, own irrigated land and have water rights in the Sub-project's area. All households and particularly small water shareholders will benefit from Sub-project. The details of tribe wise population and land holding percentage is given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Tribe and clan-wise population data of Yatabad integrated Sub-project

Villages	Tribes	Clans	No. of Hose-holds	Population		Land owned	
				Total	%	Total	%
Saimani Qilla, Ismail Shore, Haleem Shore, Killi Gaman Shaar, Killi Din Mohammad, Killi Sado China and Killi Sahiar Shaar	Tareen	Musyani	274	3295	46.5	21315	29.8
Killi Tali Ustrani, Killi Alwand, Alaf Marjanzai, Ghazi China, New China, Sardar China, Killi Bahdur Khan, M Kala Khan and Niaz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	224	2238	31.6	26955	37.7
Killi Jahangir Shore	Kakar	Shadozai	119	950	13.4	16739	23.4

Tali Alaf, Killi Jalaludin and Manzaki Loni	Loni	Palaw	32	358	5.0	6100	8.5
Killi Abdul Rehman Buzdar	Baloch	Buzdar	14	110	1.6	230	0.3
Killi Ismail Share	Sayed	Syed	11	142	2.0	132	0.2
Total			**674**	**7093**	**100**	**71471**	**100.0**

The household details and total population is presented in **Appendex-F**.

8.1.2 Village Type

Type of construction of the houses in the Nari Gorge sub-project area are made pucca 23.7%, semi pucca 57.6 and kacha are 18.7%. The details of housing structure are given in Table 8.5. There are minimum 1 room and maximum of 29 rooms with an average of 10 rooms per house. All houses usually have a boundary wall enclosing enough space for cattle and storage.

Table 8.5: Village Type in Nari Gorge Sub-project

Type of House	%age
Pucca	23.7
Semi pucca	57.6
Katcha	18.7
Wood	0.0
others (please specify)	0.0

While in the Yatabad Sub-project area, all the houses are made of mud and roofs are also with mud. The details of housing structure are given in Table 8.6. There are minimum 2 rooms and maximum of 50 rooms with an average of 5 rooms per house. All mud houses usually have a boundary wall enclosing enough space for cattle and storage.

Table 8.6: Village Type in Yatabad Integrated Sub-project

Parameters	Criteria	Percent Households	Sub-project Average	Households having Amenities		
				Average	Minimum	Maximum
Walls	made of mud	98	5	5	2	30
	made of brick/cement	1				
	made of brick	1				
Roofs	made of mud	98				
	made of Tile/metal	1				
	made of Tile	1				
Windows	Shutter	95				
	Glass	2				
	None	2				
Electricity	Having connection	100				

8.1.3 Languages

Pashto, Sindhi and Balochi are the main languages in the Narai Gorge sub-projecct area though most men and women can also speak Urdu.

In case of Yatabad sub-project area, Pashto, Brahvi and Urdu are the languages spoken. The Pashto language is the dominant language spoken in the project area 100 percent of the population speaks.

8.1.4 Religion

During the socio-economic field survey it was observed that about 100 percent of the population is Muslim.

8.1.5 SocialInfrastructures in the Area

The area of Nari Gorge sub-projects' mostly villages are connected with the National Highway through a village link road.

The result of the survey revealed that there was natural gas, appropriate road. Primary level education facilities were minimal keeping in view the population size in the project area. There is one Rural Health Center (RHC), and 3 dispensaries within the scheme area and all are functional. And no sewerage/drainage facilities as well as no landline telephone facility are reported by the respondents in the project area.

The project area of Yatabads mostly villages are is connected with the National highway through a village link road.

The result of the survey revealed that there was nonatural gas, appropriate road. Primary level education facilities were minimal keeping in view the population size in the project area. There is one Rural Health Center (RHC), and a dispensary within the scheme area and both are functional. And no sewerage/drainage facilities as well as no landline telephone facility are reported by the respondents in the project area.

8.1.6 Education Facilities

The detail of available education facilities for male and female in the Nari Gorge sub-project area is given in the following Table 8.7.

Table 8.7: Education Facilities in Nari Gorge Package of Schemes

Gender	Village Name	School			
		Primary	Middle	High	Collage
Boys	Luni	0	0	1	0
	Khajak	4	0	1	0
	Kurak	1	0	0	0
	Dephal	0	1	0	0
	Marghzani	7	0	1	0
Girls	Luni	1	0	1	0
	Khajak	3	0	1	0
	Kurak	1	0	0	0
	Dephal	0	0	1	0
	Marghzani	7	1	0	0

Quality of education and infrastructures are fair as reported by the communities. Boys and girls collages are at a distance of 10 km in Sibi town.

There is one Boy's High School, 14 primary schools for boys and 12 primary schools for girls which are functional in Yatabad integrated scheme area in which there are 16 teachers for high school, 40 for all primary schools, in which approximately 1500 enrolment of boys and girls reported. Quality of education and infrastructures are fair as reported by the communities. Boys and Girls collages are at a distance of 21 km in Duki town.

8.1.7 Health Facilities

There is one Rural Health Center (RHC), three Basic Health Units (BHUs) and a dispensary within the sub-project's area and all are functional. Lady Health Workers are available only in Luni village, while the serious patients are taken for treatment to Sibi district hospital which is 10 kms away from the Sub-project.

Table 8.8: Education Facilities in Nari Gorge Package of Schemes

Health Facilities						
Name of Village	**Rural Health Center**	**Basic Health Unit**	**Dispensary**	**Homeopathic Clinic**	**Midwifery**	**Medical Store**
Luni	1	0	0	0	1	0
Khajak	0	1	0	0	0	0
Kurak	0	0	1	0	0	1
Dephal	0	1	0	0	0	0
Marghzani	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	**1**	**3**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**1**

Only Rural Health Centre (RHC) is located in the Yatabad Sub-project area for general treatment. The RHC is functional as stated by the women community. Lady health worker is also available. Health coverage seems reasonable for the routine treatments.

8.1.8 Drinking Water

In the villages of the Nari Gorge Sub-project area, water supply schemes are developed by PHE Department with networking and all are functional. The O&M of these schemes are responsibility of PHE department. The other source of drinking water is channel water.

About 84% households have their own piped water system at home in the Yatabad Sub-project area. While around 16% household fetch water from channels and tube wells. Only 34% of women make water safer for drinking by boiling. Around 91% women and 57% children respectively go outside their homes for fetching of water for domestic uses.

8.1.9 Transport

The scheme is located about 11 km from Sibi district head quarter. Local transport is available in the scheme area. The community travel to district head quarter town in mini buses and pickups mostly used the motor-bikes and rickshaws. Link roads of mostly villages up to Sibi are black top and are in good condition. Table 8.9 shows the transport data of Nari Gorge scheme area.

Table 8.9: Transport facilities of Nari Gorge Sub-project

Transport Facility from Village to Nearby Town				
Name of Village	**Van/pickup**	**Bus**	**Car**	**Other**
Luni	1	1	0	Rikshwa
Khajak	1	1	0	M.bike
Kurak	1	1	0	M.bike
Dephal	0	0	0	Motor bike/Rikshwa
Marghzani	1	0	0	MotorBike

The scheme is located about 80 km from Loralai on Loralai to Duki road. Local transport is available in the scheme area. The community owns 50 private cars, 15 pickups and fair number of motor bikes. Public buses are also operating from Nana Sahib Ziarat towards Loralai and Duki. Link roads of mostly villages up to highway are black top and are in good condition. Table 8.10 shows the transport data of Yatabad scheme.

Table 8.10: Transport Ownership of Yatabad scheme

Type	% Households having one or more	Average at Scheme Level	Households having Assets		
			Average	Min	Max
Bicycle	10	0	1	1	3
Motor Cycle	53	1	1	1	5
Tractor	18	**0**	**1**	**1**	**4**
Truck	1	0	4	4	4
Cars/Pickups	9	0	1	1	5

8.1.10 NGOs Working in the Area

During the field survey in the Nari Gorge Sub-project area it is reported that only Luni village, one NGO, is working in the Agriculture area while in the case of Yatabad Sub-project, no NGO was reported being working in the area

8.1.11 Floods Impacts

During the survey in the Nari Gorge Sub-project area, only in Luni and Khajak villages flood impacts are reported in monsoon season, the Bori and Arand flood Nullahs are damaging water channels, standing crops, livestock, livelihoods and infrastructure damages reported.

in the Yatabad Sub-project area, only in 2 villages Killi Buzdar and Ghazi China the loss of houses, crops, livestock, livelihoods and infrastructure damage are reported due to floods.

8.1.12 Community Awareness about Project

The social baseline survey reveals that 100% awareness about the project was reported in bothsub-projectareas while 100% were not aware about the implementation of the project.

8.2 SOCIOECONOMIC BASELINE OF NARI RIVER BASIN

8.2.1 Methodology

A survey of 5 villages within the command area of Nari Gorge Sub-project was conducted from the 30thSeptemebr,2015 to 9thSeptember, 2015 in order to establish a social baseline of the project area.

A survey of 15 villages within the command area of Yatabad sub-project area based on each banch canal was conducted from the 5thSeptemebr,2015 to 15thSeptember, 2015 in order to establish a social baseline of the project area.

All villages lying within the command area of the proposed project and were having legal entitlement of the land and water share were included within the social survey.

The questionnaires used during the study are provided in **Annexure-B**. The information gained will assist in the measurement and determination of the impacts (positive and negative) on social services, livelihood and cultural pattern of the population under study. To make the analysis more compelling, qualitative data through focus group discussions (FGDs) was also collected.

8.2.2 Basic Information of Respondent

8.2.2.1 Age of Respondents

The respondents for the socio-economic baseline survey are classified in accordance to the following age groups as detailed in the Table 8.11. The survey reveals that 4.5 of the respondent's age was 21-30 years,27.8% respondent's age was 31-40, 40.2% of the respondent's age was 41-50,16.2% of the respondent's age was 51-60,9.0% of the respondent's age was between 61-70 and 2.3% age was above to 71 years.

Table 8.11: Age of the Respondents

Responds' Age	%age
< 20	0.0
21- 30	4.5
31- 40	27.8
41 – 50	40.2
51 – 60	16.2
61 – 70	9.0
> 71	2.3

8.2.2.2 Respondent's Relationship with Head of Household

In both Sub-project areas, the 100% of the respondents were personally available for interview.

8.2.2.3 Gender of the Respondents

The socio-economic baseline survey results indicate that 100% of the respondents were male.

8.2.2.4 Tribal Representation in the Baseline Survey

The result of the baseline survey portrayed in the following Table 8.12 and indicates the tribal representation as Luni 12.9%, Barozai 8.6, Safi 6.5, Marghzani 6.5, Mizri 3.6, Khajak 34.5, Rind 16.5 and Dephal 10.8%.

Table 8.12: Tribal Representation in Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Tribe/Clan	No. of Respondents	%age
Barozai	12	8.6
Luni	18	12.9
Saffi	9	6.5
Margazani	9	6.5
Mizri	5	3.6
Khajjak	48	34.5
Rind	23	16.5
Dephal	15	10.8

In Yatabad sub-project area the tribal representation was as Luni 23.3%, Shadozai17.8%, Sayed 16.4%, Ustrani4.1%,and Tareen38.4%. The details are given in the following Table 8.13.

Table 8.13: Tribal Representation in Yatabad Sub-project Area

Tribe	No. of Respondents	%age
Luni	17	23.3

Shadozai	13	17.8
Sayed	12	16.4
Ustranai	3	4.1
Tareen	28	38.4
Total	**73**	**100**

8.2.2.5 Education Level of the Respondents

The socio-economic baseline survey reveals that 24.8% of the respondents were illiterate, just over 10.5% of the respondent's education level was primary, 16.5% respondent's education level was Secondary, 10.2% of the respondents education level was high up to 12 years and 52.3% respondent's education level was of university level. The details are illustrated in the following Table 8.14.

Table 8.14: Education Level

No Education	**24.8**
Primary (up to 5 Years)	**10.5**
Secondary (up to 10 years)	**16.5**
High School (up to 12 Years)	**10.2**
University	**52.3**
Others	**0.0**

8.2.2.6 Settlement of the Respondents

There is no migrated/settlers of other parts of the province and 100% of the respondents were local of the project area.

8.2.3 Demography

8.2.3.1 Family Size

The survey data in the Table 8.15 below reveals that the average family size 1-5 is 11.3%, 5-10 is 59.0%, and 10-15 is 24.8% whereas above 15 is 4.9% in the project area.

Table 8.15: Average Family Size

Family Size	%age
1 to 5	11.3
5 to 10	59.0
10 to 15	24.8
15 & above	4.9

8.2.4 Village Amenities

There are no land line telephone connections while mobile network exist in the whole project area. All the houses are connected with National grid for electricity supply for domestic as well as agriculture use. Natural gas is also provided to all the project area accept Marghzani village.For the sewerage system the peoples of Dephal were demanding..

8.2.5 Fuel Resources

All the villages of the Nari Gorge Sub-project area are connected with Natural Gas excluding Marghzani which is not yet connected. As reported in the baseline, averagely Rs.1,863 of fuel wood/LPGcost are utilized per month in both seasons winter and summer. The rate of fuel

wood is Rs.300/mond and LPG is Rs.130/kg in the area. The sub-project wise details are given in the following Tables 8.15 and 8.17.

Table 8.16: Fuel Resources in the Marghzani village of Project Area

Energy Resources in Marghzani Village/Month						
S.No.	Family Size	Fuel Wood(Mon)		LPG(Kg)		Average/month
		Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	
1	10	11	6	12	7	9
2	14	15	8	16	9	12
3	13	13	7	14	8	10.5
4	6	7	4	6	4	5.25
5	9	9	5	10	7	7.75
6	9	9	5	10	7	7.75
7	16	15	8	16	9	12
8	15	14	7	16	9	11.5
9	7	7	4	8	5	6
10	8	8	5	9	6	7
11	4	4	2	6	4	4
12	15	14	7	16	9	11.5
13	10	11	6	12	7	9
14	15	14	7	16	9	11.5
Total		**151**	**81**	**167**	**100**	**124.75**
Rate		**300**	**300**	**130**	**130**	**215**
Amount		**45300**	**24300**	**21710**	**13000**	**26077.5**
Average Quantity		**11**	**6**	**12**	**7**	**9**
Average Amount(Rs)		**3236**	**1736**	**1551**	**929**	**1863**

Table 8.17: Fuel Resources in Yatabad Sub-project Area

Fuel wood/energy requirement for Winter and Summer							
Sr.No.	Village Name	Average	Winter Wood	Summer Wood	LPG Winter	LPG Summer	Total
1	Shera Shar	Average Quantity(Mon)	3	2	1	0	
		Average Amount(Rs)	892	492	83	52	1520
2	Killi Abdullah	Average Quantity(Mon)	3	2	1	0	
		Average Amount(Rs)	775	463	81	49	1368
3	Adwani Killi	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	2	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	700	493	111	71	1375
4	Jahangir Shar	Average Quantity(Mon)	4	2	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	1175	625	146	87	2033
5	Sado China	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	2	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	733	475	119	76	1403
6	Haleem Shar	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	1	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	717	406	147	87	1356

Fuel wood/energy requirement for Winter and Summer							
Sr.No.	**Village Name**	**Average**	**Winter Wood**	**Summer Wood**	**LPG Winter**	**LPG Summer**	**Total**
7	Semani Qila	Average Quantity(Mon)	3	2	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	923	500	138	82	1643
8	Manzaki/Basharat Manzaki	Average Quantity(Mon)	3	1	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	770	410	143	87	1410
9	Qila Din Muhammad	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	1	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	681	404	140	83	1308
10	Khudani Killi	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	1	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	545	370	134	85	1134
11	Gaman Shar	Average Quantity(Mon)	1	1	1	0	
		Average Amount(Rs)	418	225	108	62	813
12	Buzdar / Kehtran	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	1	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	538	306	125	70	1039
13	Manki Killi	Average Quantity(Mon)	3	2	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	783	517	144	79	1524
14	Sardar Shar	Average Quantity(Mon)	5	3	2	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	1450	950	234	191	2825
15	Killi Asad Ullah	Average Quantity(Mon)	2	2	1	1	
		Average Amount(Rs)	500	450	173	95	1219
Average Cost/Month			**773**	**472**	**135**	**84**	**1465**

8.2.6 Family System

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system in Sibi and Quetta, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in the rural areas, the majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members and his decision is usually considered final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare; however, the trend for nuclear family is rising in urban areas. The family institution is very important, as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflicts.

The following table reveals that about 64.7% of those in the study area live together with their extended family (parents living with married children and their families). Families believe this is a more economical way of living as they often work together on the same land and are able to share their joint incomes to support the entire family, including elderly relatives who are unable to work. About 35.3% of the population is living in nuclear family system.

Table 8.18: Family System in the Project Area

Family System	
Single	64.7
Joint	35.3

8.2.7 Marriage

During the base line survey 10.9% of the respondents reported the marriages in the project area outside the family and 89.1% of the marriages were reported within family. The details are given in the baseline survey Table 8.19.

Table 8.19: Marriage System in the Nari-Gorge Sub-project Area

Marriage Pattern	%age
Outside the family marriage	10.9
Inside the family marriage	89.1

8.2.8 Disease

During baseline survey, 63.5% of the respondents reported illness during the last one year in their families and 36.5% of the respondents have not reported any illness in their families.

Table 8.20: Illness reported during last 1 Year

Illness during Last 1 Year	%age
Yes	63.5
No	36.5

8.2.9 Treatment Places

The survey for Nari Gorge sub-project area indicates that the average7.2 patients were taken to the nearby town Sibi; while 1.2 and 0.4 patients were taken to Quetta and Karachi respectively for treatment.

Table 8.21: Treatment Place in Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Treatment Place	Average
Sibi	7.2
Quetta	1.2
Karachi	0.4
Others	0.0

The survey for Yatabad Sub-project indicates that the 87.4% patients were taken to the nearby town; Duki while 1.6%, 7.1% and 3.9% patients were taken to Loralai, Quetta and Multan respectively for treatment.

Table 8.22: Treatment Place in Yatabad Sub-project Area

Treatment Place	%age
Duki	87.4
Loralai	1.6
Quetta	7.1
Multan	3.9

8.2.10 Birth Rate

The socioeconomic baseline survey conducted for the project indicates that the average birth rate/village during the period of last one year was reported 0.51.

8.2.11 Death Causes

As per socio-economic baseline survey for the project area is 0.086 per year and the causes of death 39.13% were due to heart attack, 8.70 were from sugar, 13.04% from hepatitis and 26.09 are from other diseases.

Table 8.23: Causes of Death

Heart Attack	39.13
Sugar	8.70
Hepatitis	13.04
Others	26.09

8.2.12 Money Lending

As reported during the baseline, borrowing of money for agriculture purposes is not common in the project area.

8.2.13 Visit to Nearest City

The baseline survey indicates 40.2% of the responsible family members areas visiting the nearest city for meeting with relatives, 25.9% are visiting for business, 28.6% are visiting for educational purposes and 5.6% for getting health services. The details are given in the following Table 8.24 as follows.

Table 8.24: Purpose of the Visit to nearest City

Purpose of Visit	%age
Family/relations	40.2
Market/business/trade	25.9
Educational	28.6
Health	5.3

8.2.14 Community Priority Needs

During public consultation and baseline survey on Nari Gorge Sub-project, the needs of the communities were assessed. The baseline reveals that sewerage system is thetop priority of the 96.4% and Natural Gas is the second priority of onlyMarghzani village.

The needs of the communities on Yatabad Sub-project were pure drinking wateras top priority of the 96.06% and roads were the second priority of the people.

8.2.15 Livestock

8.2.15.1 No. of Livestock

The average number and type of livestock owned in Nari Gorge sub-project area is given in the following Table 8.25.

Table 8.25: Average No.& Type of Livestock Ownership in the Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Livestock Ownership	Average/Village
No. of Buffalows	16.2
No. of cows	56
No. of Goats	286
No. of sheep	0
No. of oxen	0
No. of calves	0
No. of donkeys	5.4
No. of horses	0
No. of chiken	233

The average number and type of livestock owned in Yatabad sub-project area is given in the following Table 8.26.

Table 8.26: Average No.& Type of Livestock Ownership in the Yatabad Sub-project Area

Livestock	Average Ownership
No. of Buffalows	1
No. of Cows	8
No. of Goats	38
No. of Sheep	96
No. of Oxen	0
No. of Calves	0
No. of Donkeys	2
No. of Horses	0
No. of Chiken	25

8.2.15.2 Value of Livestock

During baseline survey, variations information pertinent to the values of the livestock was obtained and analyzed. The average value of the livestock most frequently exist in the area is given in the following Table 8.27.

Table 8.27: Average values Type of Livestock in the Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Name of Livestock	Average Value
Buffalows	95,000
Cows	69000
Goats	7200
Sheeps	0
Oxen	0
Donkeys	12300
Chiken	340

During baseline survey, variations information pertinent to the values of the livestock was obtained and analyzed. The average value of the livestock most frequently exist in the area is given in the following Table 8.28.

Table 8.28: Average No & Type of Livestock Ownership in the Yatabad Sub- Project Area

Name of Animal	Average Value
Buffalows	85000
Cows	65000
Goats	7000
Sheeps	7000
Oxen	150000
Donkeys	15000
Chiken	400

8.2.15.3 Source of Fodder

The farmers are grazing their herds in nearest rangeland and fodders are cultivated in the agriculture land for livestock. The farmers are not purchasing fodder for livestock from out sources.

8.2.16 Livelihood& Income

The baseline survey indicates that the agriculture in the primary sources of income, livestock as secondary source and Govt Jobs/PrivateJobs as tertiary source of income. While very few farmers are doings business.

8.2.16.1 Family Members Involvement in Livelihood Earning

The family members involved in the livelihood earning are 100 male and their age between 16-65 years.

8.2.17 Anticipated Losses due to Project

None of the below mentioned losses due to the proposed project development is anticipated.

Table 8.29: Anticipate Losses due to Project

Anticipated Loss	Results
Loss of residence	No
Loss of cultivated land	No
loss of trees	No
Loss of livelihood	No
Loss of other infrastructure	No
Loss of uncultivated land	No

8.2.18 Housing

The baseline survey of the water and land shareholder in the command area of the proposed project indicates that 100% of the houses are owned by the communities and there is no farmer who is residing in rented or free home.

8.2.18.1 No. of Rooms

The numbers of rooms owned by the target communities in the project area 1-5 are 23.7% and 5-10 are 75.6%. The details are given in the following Table 8.30.

Table 8.30: Ownership of Rooms in Project Area

Room Ownership	%age of Ownership
1 to 5	23.7
5 to 10	75.6
10 & above	0.0

8.2.18.2 Bathrooms

in both Sub-project areas, 100% houses having of bathrooms (open area surrounded by boundary walls) owned by the target communities in the project area.

8.2.18.3 Plot Size

The baseline survey reveals that the plot size in the project area between 2500ft. to 3500ft. 6.5%, 3600ft. to 5000ft. are46.8% and above 5000ft. are46.8%. The results are displayed in the following Table 8.31.

Table 8.31: Plot Size in the Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Plot Size in Sq. ft. (Approximately)	%age
2500 to 3500	6.5
3600 to 5000	46.8
5000 & Above	46.8

The baseline survey in Yatabad sub-project area reveals that the plot size in the project area is between 2500ft. to 3500ft. 7.9%, 3600ft. to 5000ft. are46.5% and above 5000ft are45.7%. The results are displayed in the following Table 10.22.

Table 8.32: Plot Size in the Yatabad Sub-project Area

Plot Size in Sq. ft. (Approximately)	%age
2500 to 3500	7.9
3600 to 5000	46.5
5000 & Above	45.7

8.2.18.4 Rooms for Livestock

During the baseline survey, 100% farmers reported the special rooms for animals. However; some of the farmers have constructed animal sheds near to their houses.

8.2.19 Landholding& Use

The current land use during the surveys of the proposed sub-project is presented in Table 8.33.

Table 8.33: Land use systems of Nari GorgeSub-project

Type of Land	Land Size – acres (ha)	Current Cropped Area – acres (ha)
Sailaba	1214 (492)	540 (219)
Khushkaba	26327 (10659)	2217 (898)
Perennial	44065 (17840)	17266 (6990)
Ground Water	2178 (882)	1269 (514)
Total	**73784 (29872)**	**21292 (8620)**

The current land use at the sub-project is during the surveys of the proposed Yatabad Sub-project is presented in Table 8.34.

Table 8.34: Land use systems of YatabadSub-project

Type of Land	Land Size	Current cropped area – acres (ha)
Sailaba	11235	4700 (1903)
Khushkaba	51962	8977 (3634)
Seasonal/pumping units	350	350 (142)
Ground Water	7924	2065 (836)
Total	**71471**	**16092 (6515)**

Total agricultural area of the Yatabad Sub-project is 71471 acres (28936 ha) out of which 16092 acres (6515 ha) are presently cultivated while remaining 55379 acres (22421 ha) are lying fallow due to water scarcity.

8.2.19.1 Nature of Farming

The land tenure in the project area is 47.7% owner operated, 52.3% owner cum tenant operated and 47.7% is cultivated by sharecroppers. The details are given in the Table 8.35.

Table 8.35: Land use systems of YatabadSub-project

Owner	47.7
Contract	0.0
Owner cum tenant	52.3
Share cropping	47.7
Others	0.0

8.2.19.2 Sale & Purchase of Land

The baseline survey indicates that sale and purchase of the land is not common in the area. The sale and purchase of land is transferred in the Revenue record.

8.2.20 Agriculture Implements

The individual ownership of agriculture implements is shown in Table 8.36.

Table 8.36: Type of Agriculture Tools and Machinary Owned by Farmers in th Project Area

Type	Ownership in %age
Plough for oxen	0.09
Plough for tractor	0.58
Tractor	0.21
Spray machine	0.43
Trolley for tractor	0.08
Thresher	0.88
Others	0.00

8.2.21 Agriculture Inputs

The average agriculture expenses per year as reported during the socio-economic baseline survey on Nari Gorge Sub-projectthe average cost per acre of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plowing and harvesting are Rs.25500. The detail is in the following Table 8.37.

Table 8.37: Estimated Expenses per Year/ Acre on Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Village	Acres	Expenses/Acre	Total Expenses
Dephal	403	2500	10276500
Khajak	956	2500	24378000
Marghzani	188	2500	4794000
Luni	424	2500	10812000
Kurak	492	2500	12546000
Total	**2463**	**2500**	**62806500**

The average agriculture expenses per year as reported during the socioeconomic baseline survey at Yatabad sub-project area are the average cost per acre of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, plowing and harvesting are Rs.31553. The detail is in the following Table 8.38.

Table 8.38: Estimated Expenses Per Year/ Acre in Yatabad Sub-project Area

Sr. No.	Village Name	Total Acres	Total Expenses/Acre	Total Expenses
1	Shera Shahar	332	31,700	10,524,400
2	Killi Abdullah	72	31,700	2,282,400
3	Adwani killi	143	31,700	4,533,100
4	Jahangeer Shahar	175	31,700	5,547,500
5	Sado China	124	31,500	3,906,000
6	Haleem Shahar	195	31,500	6,142,500
7	Semani Qilla	214	31,500	6,741,000
8	Manzaki/basharat Manzaki	165	31,500	5,197,500
9	Qilla Din Mohammad	539	31,500	16,978,500
10	Khudani killi	224	31,500	7,056,000
11	Gaman shahar	379	31,500	11,938,500
12	Buzdar killi	160	31,500	5,040,000
13	Manki Killi	114	31,500	3,591,000
14	Sardar Shahar	237	31,500	7,465,500
15	Killi Asadullah	370	31,500	11,655,000
Total		**3443**	**31,553**	**108,598,900**

8.2.22 Seasonal Earnings

During the baseline survey, the following average seasonal earnings in rupees per acre were reported in the Nari and Yatabad Sub-projectareas are given in the Table 8.39 and 8.40.

Table 8.39: AverageSeasonal Earnings/acre in Nari Gorge Sub- Project Area

Season	Average Seasonal Earning/Acre (in PKR)
Rabi	40000
Kharif	25000

Table 8.40: AverageSeasonal Earnings/acre in Yatabad Sub-project Area

Season	Average Seasonal Earning/Acre (in PKR)
Rabi	45000
Kharif	58500

8.2.23 Trees on Nari Gorge Sub-project

There are two kind of forest trees localy called Keeker and Kandi naturally grown along the Marghzani, Khajak and Luni channels. The Keeker is further two kinds one is called Mulki Keeker which is a big tree the other is Biskoot Keeker not fully grown and looks like wild bushes. Number of these trees along Marghzani channel Mulki Keeker 130, Kandi 120, along Khajak Subzreg Nullah Kandi 1800 large size around 2000 small size Kandi and along Luni channel Kandi 900, Mulki Keeker 1200 observed. Along the Dephal and Kurak channel no any tree were observed. All these trees along the channels are in 20ft distence of both side and no one is owner of these trees.

The estimated details and on each canal is given in the Table 8.41.

Table 8.41: Branch wise number of Trees on Nari Gorge Sub-project Area

Name of Canal	No. and Kind of Trees		
	Kandi	Keeker Mulki	Keker Biskoot
Khajak	3800	0	500
Luni	900	1200	0
Dephal	0	0	0
Kurak	0	0	0
Marghzani	120	130	0
Total	**4820**	**1330**	**500**

8.2.24 Trees on Yatabad Sub-project

Muskat (keekar) trees are naturally grown and spreaded on the major alignment of the main canal and branches of the proposed conveyance system. The farmer of the project area usually chopped these trees every year and used as wood fuel which also enables them to have clear land for cultivation. These keekar trees are not fully grown and look like wild bushes. Around 18148 trees of Muskat (keekar) were observed and recorded along the length of the main flood carrying canal of the yatabad FIS. Similarly; 5551, 4071, 3700, 4811 and 4441 trees were observed and recorded along the length of the porposed branch flood carrying canals namely Manzaki, Basharat Manzaki, Jahangeer Shore, Mankai, and Jat Abad respectively. The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stagebecaue the exact alignment can only be finalized when the contractor is on boardThe Contractor will make efforts to avoid trees cutting. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down tress shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees. The RD wise estimated details and owner ship is given in the Table 8.42.

Table 8.42: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Sub-project

Branch Name	No. of Trees
Main FFC	18148
Mazakai	5551
basharath Manzaiki	4071
Jahangir shore	3700
Mankai	4811
Jat Ababd	4441
Total	40721

8.2.25 Commercial Assets

There are no commercial assets within RoW of the proposed sub-project likely to be affected.

9 SOCIAL IMPACTS& MITIGATION PLANNING IN NARI RIVER BASIN

9.1 Land Acquisition for Nari Gorge Sub-project

The impact assessment for the identified Year One schemes in Nari River Basin is based on current engineering design. This engineering design gives an approximate footprint on the ground and maps out the maximum area of land needs for the schemes. This alignment will be reviewed and further optimized by the contractors once they are engaged and mobilized before they finalize the alignment through the development of construction drawings and demarcate the alignment on the ground. Impact minimization is a major consideration in the contractors' finalization of the alignment in further consultations with the communities. Only then the contractors will demarcate the alignment on the gorund and the scheme impacts of lands and trees will be final. The branch and structure wise status of land need given here is based on the current engineering design and gives the maximum extent of possible impact, and does not reflect the final impacts. in the following sectio

- Nari Gorge Sub-project

Currently there is a diversion structure on main Nari River. The farmers of Nari Gorge Sub-project areusing its flow of 120 cusecs since their fore-fathers' time

The SIAMP team have conducted walk through survey along the length of the proposed rehabilitation and new canals jointly with the farmers. The resettlement and land acquisition survey was conducted in the RoW (as design decided) as the resettlement and land acquisition questionnaires were envisaged; there were no public, private, residential and commercial structures.

9.1.1 Tree Inventory

During walk through survey along the proposed irrigation canals, total 6650trees of Kandi and keekers were observed and recorded along the length of the eacharepresented earlier.

The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stage. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the owners of the trees are not farmers because 50ft. land in each channel is donated from years ago.

9.1.2 Existing Sectionsof Canal

The X-sections of the proposed rehabilitationof existing canals' lengths which over time have been choked with earth, the width (in ft.) and land to be neededfor developing RoW is presented in Table 9.1:

Table 9.1: Branch wise Land Acquisition

Name of Scheme	Name of Branch	Length (in ft.)	Width (in ft.)	Total Land to beNeeded
Luni	Rella1	7632	15	3.63
	Rella 2	5725	15	1.97
	Rella	3527	15	1.21
	Bagh 1	3429	15	1.18
	Bagh 2	3527	15	1.21
	Bagh	7523	15	2.59
	Gulla Shahar	21327	12	5.88
Dephal	Hasham Nullah	14699	15	5.06
	Raza/Hasham/Satar	3281	15	1.13

Name of Scheme	Name of Branch	Length (in ft.)	Width (in ft.)	Total Land to beNeeded
	Raza/Hasham	2887	15	0.99
	Malik Raza	11812	15	4.03
	Malak dad 1	9187	15	3.16
	Malak dad 2.	6070	15	2.09
	Malak Dad 3	5971	15	2.06
	Malak Dad 4	26281	23	13.83
	Rasool Bux	8334	15	2.87
	Bugtti Nullah	31891	15	10.98
Marghzani	Sibi Nullah Faqeer	10507	15	3.4
	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	18587	15	6.4
	Sibi Nullah M. Attaullah	4757	15	1.6
	Kurak	10420	15	3.6
	Sibi Nullah Safi	15060	15	5.2
	Kurak	9863	15	3.4
	Samzai	6726	15	2.3
Khajak	Hameemzai	8744	15	3
	Isaqzai	25838	15	8.9
	Khoshi	11812	15	4.1
	jam Bhramzai	10023	15	2.8
	Omarzai	8235	15	2.8
	Jafarzai	14961	15	5.2
	Karyazai	18702	15	6.4
	Sazreg Nullah	45934	20	21
Kurak	Kurak	26978	15	9.3
Arand Flood Scheme	Arand	5740	92	12.1
Bori Flood Scheme	Luni Nullah	1906	92	4
	KhajakNullah	5333	92	11.25

As the land need is only for rehabilitation work so,the detail of each farmer's land needed for so is presented in **Annexure-E**.

9.1.3 Conclusion

In the light of abovementioned baseline information and situation analysis, the issue of land acquisition and resettlement is concluded with the following key findings;

- The project is planning to undertake lining/rehabilitation of the existing Nari Gorge canals and two small flood schemes Arand and Bori. The project is not working on development of new canal development and structures requiring extra land in perennial scheme while Arand and Bori flood schemes require extra land which is provided without any compensation as Voluntary Land Donation (VLD).
- The primary impact area where the proposed lining of canals in flood schemes is envisaged is the ownership of farmers. The farmers dedicated this piece of land for the irrigation canal and therefore; the acquisition of land is not required..
- The SIAMP team measured all the sections of Nari Gorge sub-project, it is anticipated that the proposed canal sections can be achieved within available existing canals sections.
- The baseline data reveals that no public, private, residential and commercial structures are observed within the RoW of the Nari Gorge canals.

- There is sizeable number of trees along the irrigation canals of Nari Gorge sub-project canals were observed and recorded. Some of the trees may be cut/ uprooted during the construction phase. The farmers of all branches shown consensus and willingness to not demanding for compensation of cut/uprooted trees whereas; the Project will go plantation against the trees cut in proportionate of 1:3-5.

9.2 Land Acquisition for Yat Abad Sub-project

The branch and structure wise status of land acquisition and resettlement is given in the following sections;

9.2.1 Yat Abad

Currently there is no diversion structure on main Anambar River. The farmers of Yatabad are using ground water (Tubewelles), pump water from Main River and irrigate their land close to river, and sheet flow of the mountains also in use.

The SIAMP team have conducted walk through survey along the length of the propose canals jointly with the farmers in the month of September, 2015. The resettlement and land acquisition survey was conducted in the RoW (as design decided) as the resettlement and land acquisition questionnaires were envisaged; there were no public, private, residential and commercial structures. The list of the likely affectees is given as **Annexure-G** of this report.

9.2.2 Tree Inventory

During walk through survey along the proposed irrigation canal, 18148 Maskut (Keekar) trees/bushes were observed and recorded along the length of the main canal and along the branches the detail are as following;

Manzaki Branch 5550, Basharat Manzaki 4070, Jahangeer Shore 3700, Manki 4810 and Jat Abad branch 4440, (owned by Livestock Department) were observed.

The exact number of trees likely to be cut down cannot be confirmed at this stage. The Contractor will mark those trees and prepare tree inventories which are unavoidable during joint walk through survey with the PMU and PIC. At the implementation phase, the cut down tress shall be handed over to the farmers who are owner of the trees. The RD wise estimated details and owner ship is given in the following Table 9.2to 9.7;

Table 9.2: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Main Canal

Muskat (Keekar) Owners on main Canal of Yatabad				
Sr.No.	**Name of Farmer**	**Village Name**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**
1	Haji Jahangeer/Haji Zarif	Manzaki	0-134	900
2	Haji Shahjahan/H. Zarif	Manzaki	135-268	800
3	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Manzaki	269-402	700
4	Jaffar Khan/Mohammad Husain	Manzaki	403-536	650
5	Mohammad Anwar/M.Husain	Manzaki	537-670	600
6	Kaleemullah/Haji Husain	Manzaki	671-804	700
7	Haji Abdul Waheed/Haji Pahind	Basharat Manzaki	805-938	600
8	Baz Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	939-1087	550
9	Haji Ghazi/Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	1088-1207	650
10	Gul Khan/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	1208-1377	600
11	Sarbuland/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	1378-1527	1100

Muskat (Keekar) Owners on main Canal of Yatabad				
Sr.No.	**Name of Farmer**	**Village Name**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**
12	Haji ferooz /Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	1528-1727	1000
13	Ashaq/Noor Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	1728-1982	500
14	Qalandar/Mir Jan	Jahangeer Sher	1983-2102	500
15	Kamal Khan/Qutab Khan	Jahangeer Sher	2103-2218	550
16	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	2219-2336	700
17	Bangul Khan/Nasrullah Khan	Jahangeer Sher	2337-2436	400
18	Sanaullah/Dur Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	2437-2572	200
19	Mohammad Hussan/Miya Khan	Manzaki	2573-2690	200
20	Ashraf / Jamal Khan	Manzaki	2691-2749	400
21	Ghulam Nabi/Habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	2750-2808	150
22	Baboo fathe / Lal Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	2809-2944	150
23	HusSIAMPn shah / Mashik mera	Jahangeer Sher	2945-3044	70
24	Kaser Khan /Hashim	Jahangeer Sher	3045-3134	100
25	Pir Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Jahangeer Sher	3135-3262	120
26	Haji Gawar Khan /Dad Khan	Jahangeer Sher	3263-3398	60
27	Asmatullah /Salah Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	3399-3498	120
28	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Jahangeer Sher	3499-3578	120
29	Bakht Mohammad /……	Jahangeer Sher	3579-3726	100
30	Malik Mana/ Murad Mohmmad	Jahangeer Sher	3727-3836	100
31	Jat Abad(livestock depertment)	GoB	3837-3936	3000
32	Mateen shah / Habib Shah	Mankai	3937-5976	350
33	Ameen shah/Habib shah	Mankai	5977-6246	250
34	Tawab Shah / Nawab Shah	Mankai	6247-6346	250
35	Tayeb shah/ Nawab Shah	Mankai	6347-6446	250
36	Temoor shah / Kutan shah	Mankai	6447-6631	200
37	Qayum shah / Karam shah	Mankai	6632-6731	300
38	Qasam shah / Karam Shah	Mankai	6732-6901	150
Total				18,140

Table 9.3: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Branch Canal No. 1

Forest Trees Owners on Branch Canal No. 1 of Yatabad				
Sr.No.	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**
1	Haji Jahangeer/Haji Zarif	Manzaki	0-136	800
2	Haji Shahjahan/H. Zarif	Manzaki	137-408	750
3	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Manzaki	409-546	900
4	Jaffar Khan/Mohammad Husain	Manzaki	547-812	690
5	Mohammad Anwar/M.Husain	Manzaki	813-1012	800
6	Kaleemullah/Haji Husain	Manzaki	1013-1210	800
7	Haji Noor Mohammad/Faizullah	Asadullah Killi	1211-1400	800

	TOTAL		5540

Table 9.4: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Branch Canal No. 2

Forest Trees Owners on Branch Canal No. 2 of Yatabad				
Sr.No.	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**
1	Haji Abdul Waheed/Haji Pahind	Basharat Manzaki	0-640	700
2	Baz Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	641-1140	650
3	Haji Ghazi/Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	1141-1860	800
4	Gul Khan/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	1861-2290	600
5	Sarbuland/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	2291-2900	750
6	Haji ferooz /Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	2901-3200	570
Total				**4070**

Table 9.5: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Branch Canal No. 3

Forest Trees Owners on Branch Canal No. 3 of Yatabad				
Sr.No.	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**
1	Shar Jan/Mar Jan	Jahangeer Sher	0-150	300
2	Ashaq/Noor Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	151-250	200
3	Qalandar/Mir Jan	Jahangeer Sher	251-390	250
4	Kamal Khan/Qutab Khan	Jahangeer Sher	391-560	250
5	Gawar Khan/Dad Khan	Jahangeer Sher	561-675	200
6	Malik Hazar Khan/Khairo	Jahangeer Sher	676-845	300
7	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	846-1235	350
8	Pir Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Jahangeer Sher	1236-1485	250
9	Sarwar Jan/Sakhi Jan	Jahangeer Sher	1486-1700	150
10	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	1701-1920	200
11	Bangul Khan/Nasrullah Khan	Jahangeer Sher	1921-2080	200
12	Sanaullah/Dur Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	2081-2136	50
13	Mohammad Hussan/Miya Khan	Manzaki	2137-2278	150
14	Ashraf / Jamal Khan	Manzaki	2279-2421	150
15	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	2422-2721	250
16	Baboo fathe / Lal Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	2722-2911	100
17	HusSIAMPn shah / Mashik mera	Jahangeer Sher	2912-3071	100
18	Kaser Khan /Hashim	Jahangeer Sher	3072-3381	250
Total				**3700**

Table 9.6: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Branch Canal No. 4

Forest Trees Owners on Branch Canal No. 4 of Yatabad			
Sr.No.	**Owner of Land**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**

1	Jat Abad(livestock depertment)	0-7720 m	4440

Table 9.7: Tree Inventory on Yatabad Branch Canal No. 5

Forest Trees Owners on Branch Canal No. 5 of Yatabad				
Sr.No.	**Name and Father's Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**RD (Length in meters)**	**No. of Trees**
1	Mateen shah / Habib Shah	Mankai	0-120	150
2	Ameen shah/Habib shah	Mankai	121-621	400
3	Tawab Shah / Nawab Shah	Mankai	622-1081	350
4	Tayeb shah/ Nawab Shah	Mankai	1082-1396	300
5	Temoor shah / Kutan shah	Mankai	1397-1566	290
6	Qayum shah / Karam shah	Mankai	1567-1976	350
7	Qasam shah / Karam Shah	Mankai	1977-2166	200
8	Qadeem Shah/Ibrhim shah	Mankai	2167-2666	350
9	Dost Mohammad Shah /Zair shah	Mankai	2667-2921	250
10	Wali Shah / Azeem shah	Mankai	2922-3201	320
11	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Mankai	3202-3701	300
12	Haji Gul Mir /Haji	Saedo chena Kala Khan	3702-3991	100
13	Samandar Khan / Haji Mohammad gul	Saedo chena Kala Khan	3992-4261	250
14	Dad Khan / Abdullah Jan	Saedo chena Kala Khan	4262-4371	400
15	Abdullah jan / Mohammadan	Saedo chena Kala Khan	4372-4601	350
16	Malik Janan /Khair Mohammad	Saedo chena Kala Khan	4602-5111	250
17	Malik Bahdur Khan/ Haji Gul	Saedo chena Kala Khan	5112-5461	200
Total				**4810**

9.2.3 Existing Sections of Canal

The X-sections of the proposed main canal in the initial reach is about 54 m while varies and on some point the width of the canal was found beyond 32m as required for RoW and on tail end is below 32m. The length of the proposed main canal is 22 km in length while it has 10 branches of different capacity and length. The length of main conveyance system and possible land in acres to be required for RoW is presented and is as under:

Table 9.8: Branch wise Detail of Yatabad Irrigation Scheme

Name of Branch	No of Farmers	Length in Km	Area in Acres
Main Canal	**74**	**22**	**250.2**
Branch Canal No. – 1	7	1.4	7.59
Branch Canal No. – 2	6	3.2	19.28
Branch Canal No. – 3	27	4.93	35.25
Branch Canal No. – 4	0	7.7	58.13
Branch Canal No. – 5	19	5.95	41.22
Branch Canal No. – 6	19	9.08	71.8

Branch Canal No. – 7	5	6.3	43.65
Branch Canal No. – 8	4	4.5	28.8
Branch Canal No. – 9	8	3.25	19.58
Branch Canal No. – 10	9	1.74	10.48
Total	**104**	**48.05**	**335.78**
Grand Total	**178**	**70.05**	**585.98**

9.2.4 Impact Assessment And Mitigation Measures

In the light of abovementioned baseline information and situation analysis, the issue of land acquisition and resettlement is concluded with the following key findings;

- The project is planning to undertake construction of weir, conveyance system along with associated structures for which land (as explain in above section) would be required which is the ownership of the farming communities. The farmers dedicated the required piece of land for the irrigation canal and therefore; shown willingness to not demanding the land compensation and in case, additional was required for achieving the designed sections, they will provide the land.
- The SIA team measured the sections of main canal and branches as mentioned earlier, the farming communities are willing to give the land free of cost for the development of the scheme.
- The baseline data reveals that no public, private, residential and commercial structures are observed within the RoW of the Yatabad Irrigation system.
- There is sizeable number of Muskat (keekar) trees along the irrigation canals of Yatabad canals were observed and recorded. Some of the trees may be cut/ uprooted during the construction phase. The project will compensation against the tree losses by replantation of 3-5 trees against one cut down and the project will take care of the newly planted trees for the initial three years to ensure they survive The farmers of all branches agreed to this approach.

10 ENGAGEMENT OF COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDERS IN NARI RIVER BASIN

10.1 Consultation on Nari Gorge Sub-project

10.1.1 Consultation with Farmers of Nari Gorge Sub-projectKhajak village

At the first day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Khajakvillage (proposed main canal of the Khajak perennial scheme, Arand flood scheme and proposed branch channels Hameemzai Nullah, Isaqzai Nullah, Khoshi Nullah, Jam Brahamzai Nullah, Omarzai Nullah, Jafarzai Nullah, Karyazai Nullah and Sabzreg Nullah). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, next day another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.1: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Nari Gorge Sub-project

Venue & Date	1st Meeting at Khajak Village on 3rdOctober,2015 2nd Meeting at same village on 4thOctober, 2015
Location/Venue	Khajak Village at Sardar Khudaidad House
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 15ft and committed if the communities constructed any building within 15ft RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 3rdand 4th October, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter.

Table 10.2: List of Farmers Consulted on 3rd and 4th October, 2015 Killi Khajak

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name	Tribe	Village
1	Sardar Khudaidad Khan/sardar Ismail Khan	Khajak/Hameemzai	Khajak
2	Malak Azad Khan/malak Sayed Khan	Khajak/Isaqzai	Khajak
3	Malak Ahamad Khan/Moheem Khan	Khajak/ Khoshi	Khajak
4	Malak Mazar Khan/ Ali Khan	Khajak/Bahramzai	Khajak

5	Malak Hazar Khan/A. Rahman	Khajak/Omarzai	Khajak
6	Malak Mazar Khan/Abdullah Khan	Khajak/Karyazai	Khajak
7	Mussa Khan/Ahamad Khan	Khajak/Doulatzai	Khajak
8	Mujeebullah/Fatheh Khan	Khajak/Jafarzai	Khajak
9	M.Yaqoob/M.Hussain	Khajak/Hameemzai	Khajak
10	Niaz Mohd./ Mir Khan	Khajak/Isaqzai	Khajak
11	Rais M.Azeem/ Rais Taj Mohammad	Khajak/Isaqzai	Khajak
12	Mubarak/M.Hussain	Khajak/Bahramzai	Khajak
13	Mohammad Omar/Mulla Mohammad	Khajak/ Khoshi	Khajak
14	Allah Dina/ Fathah Khan	Khajak/ Khoshi	Khajak
15	Abdullah Khan/Mohammad Essa	Khajak/Jafarzai	Khajak

10.1.2 Consultation with Farmers of Luni main and Ralla, Ralla 1 & 2 branchs, Budra Nullah, Rarhe Nullah and Bagh Nullah 1 & 2.

At the third day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Luni Village (proposed main canal of perennail scheme, Bori and Arand Flood Schemes and proposed branchs Ralla, Budrha,and Bagh Nullahs). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting next day, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.3: Consultation with the Communities of Luni Village

Venue & Date	3rd Meeting at Luni Village on 5thand 6thOctober,2015
Location/Venue	Luni Village at Sardar M. Usman House
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 15ft and committed if the communities constructed any building within 15ft RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 5thand 6th October, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter.

Table 10.4: List of Farmers Consulted on 5th and 6th October, 2015

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Tribe	Village
1	M.Anwar/ Haji Rahim	Luni	Kili Luni
2	Mohammad Usman/ Mohammad Khan	Luni	Killi Luni
3	Edayatullah/Mahmood Khan	Luni	Killi Luni
4	Haji Rashid/Mustafa Khan	Luni	Kili Luni
5	Dr. Allah Dad/ Mohammad Khan	Luni	Kili Luni
6	Mohammad Khan/ A. Satar	Luni	Kili Luni
7	Haji A. Rahman/Haji Ahamad Khanl	Luni	Kili Luni
8	Haji Yaqoob / Mohammad Khan	Luni	Kili Luni
9	Kaleem Ullah/ Misri Khan	Luni	Kili Luni
10	Azizullah/ Sadullah	Luni	Kili Luni
11	Obaidullah/ Habiullah	Luni	Kili Luni
12	Yaqoob/Allah Bux	Luni	Kili Luni
13	Ghulam Sarwar/Azamat Khan	Luni	Kili Luni

10.1.3 Consultation withFarmers of Marghzani canal and Branches

At the fifth day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Killi Marghzani(proposed main canal and proposed branchs Sibi Nullah faqeer M. Sibi Nullah Qadar Bux, Sibi Nullah Attaullah, Sibi Nullah kurak Nullah, Safi, Kurak Nullah and Samzai branch). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting next day, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.5: List of Farmers Consulted in 5th &b 7th October, 2015

Venue & Date	5th Meeting at Marghzani Village on 7th and 8thOctober,2015
Location/Venue	Marghzani Village malak Azizullah House
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 15ft and committed if the communities constructed any building within 15ft RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 7th and 8th October, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner.

	• Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter.

Table 10.6: List of Farmers Consulted on 10th and 11th September, 2015

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Tribe	Village
1	Malak Faqeer Mohammad/Nouradin	Shodanzai	Killi Shdanzai
2	Malak Haji Bux/Noor Khan	Shodanzai	Killi Shdanzai
3	Mohammad Iqbal/ Zaro Khan	Shodanzai	Killi Shdanzai
4	Abdul Wahab/ Ghous Bax	Shodanzai	Killi Shdanzai
5	Qadar Bux/Ilahai Bux	Malazai	Marghzani
6	A.Rahman/Ghulam Yaseen	Malazai	Marghzani
7	Malak Lateef/malak A. Samad	Malazai	Marghzani
8	A. Wahab/Ghul Mohammad	Malazai	Marghzani
9	Malak Attaullah/Rab Nawaz	Bostanzai	Marghzani
10	Mohammad Sherdil/M.Nawaz	Bostanzai	Marghzani
11	Mohammad Qasim/Nasrullah	Bostanzai	Marghzani
12	Mohammad Javaid/Salah Mohammad	Bostanzai	Marghzani
13	Asad Khan/Allah Bux	Marghzani	Marghzani
14	Habib Nawaz/Khan Mohammad	Marghzani	Marghzani
15	Khalilullah/Arbab Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani
16	Mohammad Alam/Mustqeem	Marghzani	Marghzani
17	Malak Dur Mohammad/Ghulam Nabi	Safi	Marghzani

10.1.4 Consultation with Farmers of Dephal canal and Branches

At the 7th day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Killi Dephal (proposed main canal and proposed branchs Hasham KhanNullah, Raza hasham Satar Nullah, Raza Hasham Nullah, Malak Raza Nullah, Malakdad Nullah 1,2,3). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting next day, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.7: List of Farmers Consulted in Dehpal Village on 7th & 10th and 11th September, 2015

Venue & Date	7th Meeting at Dephal Village on 9th and 10th October,2015
Location/Venue	Dephal Village Malak Dad House
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project.

	• They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 15ft and committed if the communities constructed any building within 15ft RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 9th and 10th October, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter.

Table 10.8: List of Farmers Consulted on 9th and 10th October, 2015

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Tribe	Village
1	Ghulam Nabi/Allah Dad	Sardar khel	Dephal Kala
2	Mohammad Anwar/Shadad Khan	Sardar khel	Dephal Kala
3	Mohammad Ibrahim/Rashid Khan	Rashidkhel	Dephal Kala
4	Imam bux /Rashid Khan	Rashidkhel	Dephal Kala
5	A.Karim/Mirza Khan	Rashidkhel	Dephal Kala
6	Rasool Bux/Noor Mohammad	Rashidkhel	Dephal Kala
7	A. Aziz/Noor Mohammad	Bugtti Baloch	Dephal Kala
8	Khuda Bux/ Metta Khan	Balailzai	Dephal Kala
9	Malak Dad/Abdullah	Balailzai	Dephal Kala
10	Haji M.Hassan/ Rasool Bux	Ayoubzai	Dephal Kala
11	Mohammad Ilyas/Mohammad Hussain	Rashidkhel	Dephal Kala
12	Ghulam Haidar/Khudidad	Ghulam Bolak	Dephal Kala

10.1.5 Consultation with Farmers of Kurak canal and Branches

At the 9th day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Killi Kurak Barozai (proposed main canal Kurak). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting next day, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.9: List of Farmers Consulted on 11th and 12th October, 2015

Venue & Date	7th Meeting at Kurak Village on 11th and 12th October,2015
Location/Venue	Kurak Village Nawab Ghous Bux Barozai (X CM Balochistan) House
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb

Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 15ft and committed if the communities constructed any building within 15ft RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 11th and 12th October, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter.

Table 10.10: List of Farmers Consulted on 11th and 12th October, 2015

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Tribe	Village
1	Rais Abdul Hakeem/Fathah Mohammad	Lalozai	Kurak
2	Mohammad Isaq/Muhabat Khan	Barozai	Kurak
3	Baro Khan/Nawab M. Khan	Barozai	Kurak
4	Ahamad Khan/Atta Mohammad	Bijarzai	Kurak
5	Mir Mohammad/Bahr Khan	Khuldband	Kurak
6	Mohammad Yaqoob/A.Rahim	Khulband	Kurak
7	Hazoor Bux/Khair Bux	Mahmoodzai	Kurak
8	Khan Mohammad/Haji Khan	Lalozai	Kurak
9	Malak Shah Mohammad/Karam Khan	Rind	Gulo Shahar Qadeem
10	Tariq Aziz/Abdul Aziz	Rind	Gulo Shahar Qadeem
11	Abdul Ghafar/Abdul Haleem	Rind	Gulo Shahar Qadeem
12	Rab Nawaz/Mohammad Isaq	Rind	Gulo Shahar Qadeem

10.2 Consultation on Yatabad Sub-project

10.2.1 Consultation with Farmers of Yat Abad Manzaki, Basharat Manzaki and Jahangeer Shore Branches

At the first day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Manzaki, Basharat Manzakiand Jahangeer Shore (proposed Weir site and proposed main canal and proposed branch canal 1,2&3). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, next day another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the

second meeting, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.11: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Yatabad scheme

Venue & Date	1st Meeting at Manzaki and Basharat Manzaki on 6th September,2015 2nd Meeting at Jahangeer Shore on 7th September, 2015
Location/Venue	Manzaki and Jahangeer Shore
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 54m and committed if the communities constructed any building within 54m RoW after the cutoff date (as agreed 6th and 9th September, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter. • The farmers also requested for provision of road culverts on the canal.

Table 10.12: List of Farmers Consulted on 6thand 7thSeptember, 2015

Manzaki, Basharat Manzaki and Jahangeer Shore

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name	Tribe	Village
1	Haji Jahangeer/Haji Zarif	Luni	Manzaki
2	Haji Shahjahan/H. Zarif	Luni	Manzaki
3	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Luni	Manzaki
4	Jaffar Khan/Mohammad Husain	Luni	Manzaki
5	Mohammad Anwar/M.Husain	Luni	Manzaki
6	Haji Abdul Waheed/Haji Pahind	Luni	Basharat Manzaki
7	Baz Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Luni	Basharat Manzaki
8	Haji Ghazi/Gul Baran	Luni	Basharat Manzaki
9	Gul Khan/ Gul Baran	Luni	Basharat Manzaki
10	Ashaq/Noor Mohammad	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
11	Qalandar/Mir Jan	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
12	Kamal Khan/Qutab Khan	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
13	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
14	Bangul Khan/Nasrullah Khan	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
15	Sanaullah/Dur Mohammad	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
16	Ghulam Nabi/Habibullah	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore
17	Baboo fathe / Lal Mohammad	Shadozai Kakar	Jahangeer Shore

10.2.2 Consultation with Farmers of Branch 5, 6, 7 and 8.

At the third day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Manki, Ghazi China, Din Mohammad Qilla and Killi Asadullah (proposed main canal and proposed branch canals 6,7 and 8). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.13: Consultation with the Communities and their Views at Branch No. 6,7 and 8 Yatabad

Venue & Date	3rd Meeting at Manki, Ghazi China, Din Mohammad Qilla and killi Asadullah on 8thand 9thSeptember,2015
Location/Venue	Din Mohammad Qilla
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 54m and committed if the communities constructed any building within 54m RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 6th and 9th September, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter.

Table 10.14: List of Farmers Consulted on 8th and 9th September, 2015

Sr.No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Tribe	Village
1	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Tareen	Kili Asadullah Khan
2	Akber Tareen / Haji Sobidar Khan	Tareen	Kili Asadullah Khan
3	Aslam Khan / Shobidar kahn	Tareen	Kili Asadullah Khan
4	Sarwar Khan / Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Kili Asadullah Khan
5	Kamal Khan/ Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Kili Asadullah Khan
6	Malik Janan /Khair Mohammad	Ustranai	Saedo chena Kala Khan
7	Malik Bahdur Khan/ Haji Gul	Ustranai	Saedo chena Kala Khan

8	Khair Mohammad / Sultan Mohammad	Ustranai	Ghazi Chena
9	Mohammad Khan / Nazar Mohammad	Ustranai	Ghazi Chena
10	Malik Sattar /Malik Waheed	Tareen	Din Mohammad Qilla
11	Malik Amir Mohammad / Abdul Rehman	Ustranai	Din Mohammad Qilla
12	Malik Faqeer Mohammad/ Abdul Rehman	Ustranai	Din Mohammad Qilla
13	Malik Dewa Khan/ Abdullah Khan	Ustranai	Din Mohammad Qilla
14	Sahib Khan / Gul Bahran	Ustranai	Din Mohammad Qilla
15	Fateh Mohammad / Kala Khan	Ustranai	Din Mohammad Qilla

10.2.3 Consultation with Farmers of Branch No.of 9 & 10 of Ismail Shahar

At the fifth day of baseline survey commencement, a meeting was arranged with the farmers of Killi Ismail Shahar owners of branch 9 &10 (proposed main canal and proposed branch canals). The farmers were briefed about the objectives of the project and they were prepared for participation in walk through resettlement survey along the canal and cooperation in baseline data collection. At the end of the survey, another meeting of the farmers were organized briefed about the proposed engineering interventions and findings of the walk through survey on main canal and branches. In the first meeting, the farmers shown their willingness in participation and cooperation and in the second meeting, the farmers shared their views about the project and signed the copy of Tender Drawing.

Table 10.15: Consultation with the Communities Sardar Shahar, Gaman Shahar and Killi Abdullah Yatabad

Venue & Date	4th Meeting at Ismail Shahar, (Sardar Shahar, Gaman Shahar and Killi Abdullah) on 10th and 11th September,2015
Location/Venue	Ismail Shahar
BIWRMDP Consultants Team Members	Mr. Niamatullah Khan Mr.Abdul Shakoor Kakar Mr.Sar Anjam Khan Mr.Aorangzeb
Results/Outcome	• The farmers expressed their willingness and cooperation with the project staff during survey and implementation of the project. • They have expressed willingness to provide land if required voluntarily(without demanding any compensation) for completing the designed canal and other appurtenant structures. • They have also committed for not demanding or creating any problem in cutting of trees/bushes along the banks of canal, in case; if the cutting was unavoidable during construction phase. • They have confirmed that there is no residential, commercial, public or private structure within RoW of 54m and committed if the communities constructed any building within 54m RoW after the cut off date (as agreed 6th and 9th September, 2015) will be demolished during construction phase and will be responsibility of the owner. • Despite the earlier dissemination of the information about the scheduled meeting, those farmers who were not present in the meetings, in case, if they are raising any issue or creating any hurdles for the project, will be the responsibility of the sitting/present farmers to resolve and handle the matter. • The farmers also requested for provision of road culverts on the canal. • The farmers also requested for provision of extension for main canal (2 kilometer)

Table 10.16: List of Farmers Consulted on 10th and 11th September, 2015

Sr.No.	Name and Father Name of Farmer	Tribe	Village
1	Aslam Khan / Shobidar kahn	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
2	Zahir Khan/ Mohammad Aslam	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
3	Shadi Khan	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
4	Akbar Khan/Khan Badur	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
5	Sardar Shafiq/S. Faqeer Mohammad	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
6	Abdul Rauf/Abdul Rashid	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
7	Jalil Khan/Abdul Aziz	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
8	Tahir Jan/ haji Mohammad jan	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
9	Sardar Shadozai/Ali Mohammad	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
10	Mohammad Rahim/karam	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
11	Mohammad Razaq/ Karam	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
12	Sardar Shafiq /Faqeer Mohammad	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
13	Mohammad Shohaib/Niaz Mohammad	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
14	Amir Jan/Samad Jan	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
15	Noor Shadozai/Malik Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
16	Faqeer Mohammad/ Salah Mohammad	Tareen	Ismail Shahar
17	Noor Gul/ Allah Yar Khan	Tareen	Ismail Shahar

During consultation with the farmers of Yatabad scheme they have expressed concern over the length of main canal which will create conflict between the farmers scheme. They requested for extension of 2.5 km of main canal. It is expected that considering the design of main canal extension.

PART-C

SOCIAL MANGEMENT PLANNING

BIWRMDP

11 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK (RPF) FOR BIWRMDP

11.1 Introduction

This Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) has been prepared for the BIWRMDP Project as required under the World Bank policy 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The Implementing Agency i.e. Irrigation Department Government of Balochistan is committed to make all possible efforts to use the free of cost lands through voluntary donations of communities' common lands, lands donations by local/district governments or other government line agencies; and fully and sufficiently mitigate any possible adverse impacts associated with the sub-projects under BIWRMDP.

This section presents the principles of valuation and compensation for the private as well as public lands, physical properties and infrastructure to be acquired and/or relocated for the Project and the population to be displaced by the Project, in the light of the local and international policy, legal and institutional frameworks. No single issue is more critical to the social acceptability of the Project than the issue of valuation and compensation of the lands and properties, to be acquired for the Project. This aspect becomes all the more important because of the general public perception, that the government authorities generally do not adequately and earnestly address the compensation and resettlement issues in the planning and construction of projects. Another set of issues, greatly underrated and sometimes altogether disregarded, are the social, cultural and economic trauma and endeavours, through which the displaced people, especially poor, have to undergo, on account of the places and relations, left behind and in regard to the adjustment to the new places of their abiding. It needs to be appreciated that for many of the displaced people, it is not only their displacement from homes and lands, but also from their established livelihoods. The aforesaid considerations and complexities, which are sufficiently serious, render the resettlement an integral and very important component of the Project, rather than merely a mitigation measure to the impact of displacement.

11.2 Purpose of the Policy Framework

The purpose of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is to further clarify resettlement principles and to provide guidance for assessment and resettlement planning against any unanticipated impacts during the dam construction and/or any additional land acquisition for any project components during implementation. The Framework also fulfills the requirements of the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement for development of a policy framework in the case of projects involving significant and complex resettlement activities at implementation. It also sets out as per the WB guidelines the policy and procedures to be adopted by Balochistan Irrigation Department (BID) for any additional project intervention and mitigation.

The resettlement framework establishes the resettlement and compensation principles and entitlement matrix, the organizational arrangements and the resettlement planning for the affected population during the Project implementation stage. All efforts will be deployed by the Project to minimize the need for resettlement and reduce disruption at the Project implementation stage.

11.3 Scope and Triggers

The Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP/BP 4.12) may be triggered by the project works planned, the construction, rehabilitation, extension and improvement of irrigation infrastructure

under BIWRDMP, could potentially lead to involuntary resettlement impacts.. The construction activities may also involve use of some lands for temporary purposes, such as storage of construction material, establishment of construction camps.

11.4 Policy & Legal Framework

11.4.1 The Land Acquisition (LAA) Act 1894

The Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the key legislation that has direct relevance to resettlement and compensation in Pakistan. Each province has its own interpretation of the LAA, and some provinces have also passed provincial legislations. The Land Acquisition (Balochistan Amendment) Act 1985 having been passed by the provincial assembly of Balochistan on 9th October, 1985. The LAA and its implementation rules require that before implementation of any development project the privately owned land and crops are compensated to titled landowners and/or registered tenants/users etc.

Based on the LAA, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or those possessing formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation. Under this Act, users of the Rights of Way (RoW) are not considered "affected persons" and thus not entitled to any mitigating measure, compensation, or livelihood support. Also, there is no legal obligation to provide compensation to title-less land users, unregistered tenants, squatters or encroachers for rehabilitation.

The exceptions to the rule can be explained by the fact that the law is not rigid and is broadly interpreted depending on operational requirements, local needs, and socio-economic circumstances.

The key Sections of the LAA, (with amended sections of 1985) are briefly described below:

Section 3:

According to this Section, land means land along with any superstructure, fixtures, etc., thereon and benefits accruing there from. For the purposes of Act, land includes buildings, and also trees and standing crops. Land thus is a sum total of land plus benefits arising out of land plus all objects/things attached to or permanently fastened to anything attached to it.

Section 4:

Section 4 details the first step in the land acquisition process under the LAA. A preliminary notice is served by the government expressing its desire to "enter upon" broadly identified private lands for surveying and soil-testing for the specified public purposes.Requirements of publication of the notification under LAA are mandatory, and the acquisition proceedings would stand invalid if requirements of this section are not fully satisfied. Notification of LAA is a public pronouncement by appropriate government officer, empowered to publish a notification to that effect in official gazette in order to put those who are affected or likely to be affected on due notice. Purpose of LAA is to carry out preliminary investigation/land survey with a view to find out after necessary survey whether land was suitable for purposes for which it was sought to be acquired. Section 4 puts owners of land on alert that land is going to be acquired.

Section 5:

The initial notification under the LAA is followed and confirmed by way of a second notification under the Act. Under this Section, the marking and measurement of the land and assessment of compensation is carried out. The cash compensation is assessed on the basis of five or three years average registered market rate, and is paid to the landowners for their lands being acquired.

Under section 5, the owners of land or those affected or likely to be affected, may raise objections over the intent of land acquisition or survey report to the competent authority within 30 days of notification under section 5 for the hearing of objections.

Section 6:

Once an area in the locality is fixed to be acquired, it is notified by publishing the notification. The exact purpose of acquisition of land is also mentioned in the notification, and the land may be acquired only for the purpose thus specified. Any proposal for further acquisition in the same locality would have to be followed up by a fresh notification under the LAA.

Section 8:

Affectees are made aware of the exact measurement of their respective lands/structures and the value of land under acquisition through issuance of notification under the LAA.

Section 9:

Stating that the land is intended to be possessed and claims for compensation for all interests in the land may be made to the officer concerned and all persons interested/affected should appear before him at a given place and time not being earlier than 15 days after the publication of said notice.

Sections10, 11 and 12:

According to section 10, the Collector (defined under section 17 of the LAA) publicly declares/announces awards. Generally the award is declared at place where affectees can get together and hear the award. Affectees can either accept the award or reject the award; however, in any case the affectees have to sign the award mentioning whether they accept the award and the compensation offered therein or reject the award and sign under protest.

Section 17:

Under the this section, the Collector is authorized to acquire land on the basis of the situation declared as an "emergency situation" on behalf of the government and can avoid the formalities to be completed and to avoid any delay in proceedings. In such a situation, the Collector under Section 17(4) can pass an award without looking into or addressing the objections/complaints of affectees. Proceedings under this section are independent and not subject to any restrictions and conditions.

Possession of Land

When the Collector has made an award under section 11/12, he may take possession of the land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the government/ or acquiring department free form all encumbrances.

Under this Act, only legal owners and tenants officially registered with the Land Revenue Department or possessing formal lease agreements are considered "eligible" for land compensation.

11.4.2 Resettlement Policy Framework

The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) is already prepared for the BIWRD Project and revised as well incorporated in this SIAMP report will be followed during the implementation of the project.

11.4.3 World Bank Resettlement Operational Policy (OP 4.12)

This policy pertains to any World Bank financed project, which directly or indirectly involves partly or as a whole Resettlement (OP 4.12).

The World Bank's experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, often gives rise to severe economic, social, and environmental risks: production systems are dismantled; people face impoverishment when their productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. This policy includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

The overall objectives of the Policy are given below:

- Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, exploring all viable alternative project designs.
- Where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs.
- Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- The Policy defines the requirement of preparing a resettlement plan or a resettlement policy framework, in order to address the involuntary resettlement.

This policy covers direct economic and social impacts from Bank-assisted investment projects that may be caused by:

- The involuntary taking of land resulting in
  - Relocation or loss of shelter;
  - Loss of assets or access to assets; or
  - Loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP must move to another location.
- The involuntary restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

According to the World Bank policy, the following measures should be adopted regarding project affected people:

- Informed about options and rights pertaining to resettlement matters
- Consulted on choices offered and provided with technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives
- Provided prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project
- Provided assistance like moving allowances during relocation; and offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living
- Provided with development assistance

- Provided counselling in respect of credit facilities, trainings, or jobopportunities; and Provided with measures to assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods, or at least to restore, in real terms.

Under the WB OP, the PAPs may be classified in one of the following three groups.

1. Who have formal legal right of land (including customary and traditional rights) recognized under the laws of the country
2. Who do not have formal legal rights of land at the time of census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement policy.
3. Who have no recognized legal right or claim of the land they are occupying

To achieve the objectives of this policy, different planning instruments are used, depending on the type of project:

(a) a resettlement plan or abbreviated resettlement plan is required for all operations that entail involuntary resettlement unless otherwise specified;

(b) a resettlement policy framework is required for operations referred to in paras. 26-30 that may entail involuntary resettlement, unless otherwise specified; and

(c) a process framework is prepared for projects involving restriction of acces.

The borrower is responsible for preparing, implementing, and monitoring a resettlement plan, a resettlement policy framework, or a process framework (the "resettlement instruments"), as appropriate, that conform to this policy. The resettlement instrument presents a strategy for achieving the objectives of the policy and covers all aspects of the proposed resettlement. Borrower commitment to, and capacity for, undertaking successful resettlement is a key determinant of Bank involvement in a project.

11.4.4 Comparison of Pakistan and World Bank Resettlement Policy

Pakistan's environmental and social assessment procedures are in general based on and in line with the environmental guidelines of the World Bank. However there are some contradictions between the Pakistan legislation and the World Bank safeguards particularly regarding land acquisition and the resettlement of PAPs.

The WB OP explicitly makes adequate provision for the PAPs who are either displaced or suffer losses, as a result of the development project to be catered for. Livelihoods of persons to be affected must be protected, but in cases where it is inevitable, minimal displacements should occur. In such cases where displacement is unavoidable, compensation should be paid to the PAPs to help them to restore their social, economic and environmental livelihoods.

The LAA, 1894 makes provision for compensation to be paid only to PAPs having suffered any loss who can produce a form of title that is legal in the form of occupancy / ownership or a legally binding tenancy agreement to the land in question. However, the WB policy requires all forms of losses, regardless of rights to land, be catered for to some degree.

The WB OP requires that the affected persons be assisted during their transition period in the resettlement site and efforts made to restore their livelihoods, whereas LAA, 1894 does not

include such a requirement. Table 11.1 given below highlights the main comparisons between the LAA, 1894 and the WB OP on Involuntary Resettlement.

Table 11.1: Comparison of LAA and Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gap

Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act, 1894	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy
Compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation.
Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners and share-crop/lease tenants.	Crop losses compensation provided to landowners and share-crop/lease tenants whether registered or not
Land valuation based on the median registered land transfer rate over the previous 3 years.	Land valuation based on current market rate/replacement value
Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the only pre-litigation final authority to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected assets	Disputes, complaints and grievances are resolved informally through community participation in the Grievance Redress Committees, Local governments, and NGO and/or local-level community based organizations (CBOs)
The decisions regarding land acquisition and compensations to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in convenient places so that the people affected are aware	Information related to quantification and costing of land, structures and other assets, entitlements, and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the affected persons prior to taking possession of their assets.
No provision for income/livelihood rehabilitation measure, allowances for severely affected APs and vulnerable groups, or resettlement expenses	The WB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, for severe losses, and for expenses incurred by the PAPs during the relocation process.

In principle, Pakistan's law and WB policy adhere not only to the objective of compensation for affected families, but also to the objective of rehabilitation. However, Pakistan's law is unclear on how rehabilitation is to be achieved and in practice the provision of rehabilitation is left to ad hoc arrangements taken by provincial governments and the specific project proponents. To clarify these issues and reconcile eventual gaps between Pakistan's Law and WB Policy, this RFP for the rehabilitation of the Guddu Barrage project has been prepared which ensures the following:

- Compensation for any privately owned land lost as a result of the works
- Compensation for lost assets regardless of rights to land on which they are sited
- Valuation of assets and land at the prevailing market rate
- Resettlement assistance shall be offered to all Project Affected Persons, regardless of legal entitlement to the land they occupy
- Provision of additional allowances for vulnerable PAPs
- Provision of additional allowance for those who may suffer commercial losses
- Establishment of a Grievance Redress Committee as part of any Resettlement Action Plan

12 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT CRITERIA

A criteria for the eligibility of PAPs and entitlements due has been prepared as part of this RPF.

12.1 Category of Displaced Person

The likely displaced persons can be categorized into following groups, namely:

12.1.1 Affected Individual

An affected individual is one who suffers loss of assets or investments, land and property and/or access to natural and/or economical resources as a result of the sub- project and to whom compensation is due. For example, an affected individual is a person who farms, or who has built a structure on land that is now required by a sub project for purposes other than farming or residence by the initial individuals.

12.1.2 Affected Household

A household is affected if one or more of its members is affected by project activities, either by loss of property, land, loss of access or otherwise affected in any way by project activities. This provides for:

- Any members in the households, men, women, children, dependent relatives and friends, tenants.
- Relatives who depend on one another for their daily existence
- Other vulnerable people who cannot participate for physical or cultural reasons in production, consumption, or co-residence.

12.1.3 Affected Local Community

A community is affected if project activities affect their socio-economic and/or social-cultural relationships or cohesion.

12.1.4 Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households may have different land needs, or reduced ability to absorb changes, or needs unrelated to the amount of land available to them and may include the following:

- Unmarried women living alone
- Elderly
- The infirm or ill
- Orphans
- Those living below the poverty line

It is expected that the project activities in the area will generate employment opportunities. On completion of rehabilitation work reliability and efficiency of irrigation water will be increased which will help to increase socio-economic activities in the area, thus making positive impacts on the incomes of the vulnerable groups.

12.2 Eligibility Criteria

Each category of vulnerable person or household must be compensated according to the nature of the economic loss suffered by loss of access to or use of the land acquired by the sub-project.

The Bank's OP4.12 suggests the following three criteria for eligibility;

- Those who have formal legal right of land (including customary and traditional rights) recognized under the laws of the country
- Those who do not have formal legal rights of land at the time of census begins but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement policy.
- Those who have no recognized legal right or claim of the land they are occupying

Those covered under 1) and 2) above are to be provided compensation for the land they lose, and other assistance in accordance with the policy. Persons covered under 3) above are to be provided with resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation for the land they occupy, and other assistance, as necessary, to achieve the objectives set out in this framework, if they occupy the project area prior to a cut-off date established by an RAP and acceptable to the Bank. Persons who encroach on the area after the cut-off date are not entitled to compensation or any other form of resettlement assistance. All persons included in 1), 2) or 3) above are to be provided with compensation for loss of assets other than land.

It is clear that all affected persons irrespective of their status or whether they have formal titles, legal rights or not, are eligible for some kind of assistance if they occupied the land before the entitlement cut-off date. The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the project area is carried out, i.e. the time when the project area has been identified and when the socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. Persons who encroach upon the area after the socio-economic survey (census and valuation) are not eligible for compensation or any form of resettlement assistance.

12.3 Method to Determine the Cut – Off Dates

The entitlement cut-off date refers to the time when the assessment of persons and their property in the sub-project area is carried out, i.e. the time when the CoI has been identified and when the site-specific socio-economic study is taking place. Thereafter, no new cases of affected people will be considered. The establishment of a cut-off date is required to prevent opportunistic invasions/rush migration into the chosen land areas thereby posing a major risk to the sub-project. Therefore, establishment of a cut-off date is of critical importance and must be defined in the RAP as well as publicised at resettlement locations and discussed during consultations with PAPs. Where there are clearly no identified owners or users of land or assets, the relevant revenue Officer of District will be consulted.

12.4 Entitlements

In accordance with WB OP 4.12 and Land Acquisition Act, the following catogeries of entitlements will be provided. Detailed entitlements will be elaborated and developed based on the following, :

- Entitlement for those with rights (formal or recognisable) to the land they occupy:
  - Cash compensation for lost land, or provision of alternative land with formal rights (agricultural land or housing sites)
  - Cash compensation for lost assets, or provision of alternative assets (including housing)
  - Moving allowance
  - Transition allowance
  - Compensation for loss of earning in the case of loss of business

- Entitlement for those without rights to the land they occupy:
  - Cash compensation for lost assets
  - Provision of alternative site to reconstruct lost structural assets, or cash compensation adequate to gain formal rights to alternative land adequate for reconstruction of lost structural assets
  - Moving allowance
  - Compensation for loss of earning in the case of loss of business

Where alternative entitlements are offered, the final decision on the suitable entitlement shall be made during consultations with the PAPs to whom the entitlements are due.

Additional cash compensation is also offered to PAPs who are considered vulnerable.

12.4.1 Land Needs and Community Contribution

As designed, the project involves largely rehabilitation of existing irrigation facilities, such as canals and on-farm structures. Therefore the land needs are expected to be small for the project construction activities. Most of the schemes are anticipated to be community-owned and operated. They are among the primary beneficiaries of the project. The project is designed to rely heavily on communities, orgnaized under water user groups, for the schele selection, design, construction and operation.

As indicated through community engagement in the social assessment, the communities are willing to donate the required land for project scheme construction. The primary reason for this willingness is that they are the target beneficiaries, the land needs are small and scattered. Mostly importantly, these are mostly community owned and operated schmes and there is a traditional practice in local areas of land donation for community schemes. The project will use as much as possible public lands. Where public lands are not available, following on the above, the project will also accept Voluntary Land Dnation (VLD) mechanism for its construction activities; hence,

Given the design and alignment and size of the proposed structures, the land needs will be resolved through using existing public lands or community and private donations. In case of donations, in order to ensure a transparent process, non-pressuring environment and its voluntary nature, the project will discuss and agree with associated communities and privateland owners, following the process below,

- The contractor will finalize the alignment, demarcate the land needs on the ground and inform the community and private land owners;

- The contractor, along with PIU, will confirm the land ownership, household poverty status, and that the land is free of third party use or otherencumbances.
- The contractor and the PIU will discuss the land donation issues with the community or land owners in the presence of community leaders;
- The process will be documented and signed by all parties present, to record the following

(i) the ownership of the land and evidence indicating the voluntary nature of the donation;
(ii) the appropriateness of the donation for the intended purpose;
(iii) the economic status of the donor that he/she is above the poverty line or whose remaining holdings are economically viable;
(iv) no encumbrances on the land;
(v) no negative livelihood impact on any vulnerable groups;
(vi) no compensation to be paid, and
(vii) that the owner gives up all claims on the land and the title will be transferred to the recipient through procedure prescribed by the law of the state.

The documentations will be prepared reviewed by the relevant district and government departments for inclusion in the districts' Annual Development Plan. The documentation will be filed at district government offices for regular monitoring and supervision to check for compliance with this Resettlement Policy Framework. These will also be submitted to the PMU and the World Bank.

12.4.2 Implementation Needs

At Scheme and Basin levels, the field surveys show that the population and irrigation density, of the area to be affected by the project, is very low. It can be safely deduced from the field survey data that no major resettlement or relocation is required for the project.

Most of the Sub-projects are having exisitng system and needs to be rehabilitated or lined under the BIWRMDP. If in case, there is a new development and the land qcquisiton is required, the relvant communities are willing to donate the land for the best interest of the Sub-project.

To further avoid the disturbance, it is recommended to adjust the engineering designs accordingly and realign the activities to avoid any resettlement/relocation. However, minor relocations are still needed at the sub-project level of the BIWRMDP. Moreover, it must be noted that in many cases where relocation is to take place, the new identified or allocated place is just a few yards away. This will ensure that the sense of belonging of the area inhabitants to their respective lands is not disturbed, and the project does not bring about any cultural issues in this regard.

12.4.3 Compensation for Government Owned Land and Fixed Assets

A. Land and Buildings: The government, including semi-government bodies, own lands in following different forms, in the Project area:
   - Cultivated, cultivable and uncultivable lands;
   - Land under streams ponds, andreserved forest;
   - Land under roads and public ways (Rasta) Land under right of way for gas pipe line;
   - Land under buildings like basic health units (BHU), schools, government offices, telephone exchanges, etc.

B. The following is proposed regarding compensation of government owned lands and buildings:
   - Government owned lands under streams, ponds, forests and vacant lands shall be transferred to the Project, without any financial transaction.
   - Lands under any government owned public infrastructure like roads and gas lines shall be paid for to the relevant departments, not on the basis of the area acquired, but on the basis of land requirements for the relocated and replaced infrastructure.
   - a)Lands under government buildings shall get transferred, officially b) Relocation and Replacement of Public Infrastructure Facilities. The project shall provide for realigning, relocation and replacement of the public infrastructure including roads, power lines, telephone lines and gas pipeline. All the disconnected surrounding communities and settlements shall be restored.

C. Trees: Against every tree cut, new nursery plantation will be made by the project at a rate of 1:3-5.The contractor will be responsible for the inventory of the trees to be cut and the replantation. This will be reflected in the construction contracto. The PIU will be overall responsible for the replantation and will supervise the contractors' performance in this regard.

13 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

13.1 General

The BIWRMDP is committed to grievance redress, collaborative problem solving, and alternative dispute resolution. Effectively addressing the grievances from people impacted by the the Projects is a core component of managing operational risk. Grievance Redress Mechanisms (GRMs) will be an effective tool for early identification, assessment, and resolution of complaints. Understanding when and how a GRM will improve Project outcomes and help both project teams and beneficiaries for improved results. The approach to Grievance Redress will be through three interlinked steps: (i) a risk-based assessment of potential grievances, disputes or conflicts that may arise during project implementation; (ii) identification of the PMU's existing capacity for grievance redress; and (iii) an action plan that identifies mechanisms at the project level and where applicable. Action plan will necessarily be BIWRMDP specific, but would focus on tangible arrangements and steps. A key emphasis will be to support improved departmental capacity for addressing disputes that might arise from Project impacts. A firm channel and mechanism will be adopted which will include:

1 Access Point / Complaint Uptake - The uptake channels should be established and publicized by the PMU and where relevant, the contractors.
2 Grievance Recording – It will be made sure that all incidents and complaints/grievances are well and timely recorded.
3 Assessment and Acknowledgment - Eligibility would be made to ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to the Project. A written response to the complainant, acknowledging receipt and detailing the next steps will duly be done and; response to the aggrieved about the mechanism and time span or referring to the next or appropriate channel for redress will be made which is on the part of the client.
4 Resolve and Follow-up – All grievances would be resolved with stipulated time span at respective level with needed follow-up.
5 Record and Reporting - The PMU will provide tracking numbers to the grievances received to have awareness on redressed or not, and opportunity of referring to the next level or third party.

The Bank team would be provided the grievance data through scheduled progress reports on the status of grievance redress in order to support the PMU in early identification of developing any risks by the Task Team.

The issues of grievances related to land donations and other project developments under BIWRMDP will be reported and addressed through the PMU and locally established Set-ups. It will be a tiered system at Union Council Level, District Level, River Basin Level and the Project Level. The Farmers Organizations (FOs) established under the project will play role in GRM. All grievances will be recorded and within a stipulated time period, redressed.

13.2 Objectives of Grievance Redress Mechanism

A grievance redress mechanism (GRM), consistent with the requirements of the World Bank Operational Policies and Guidelines will be established to prevent and address community concerns, reduce risks, and assist the project to maximize environmental and social benefits. In addition to serving as a platform to resolve grievances, the GRM has been designed to help achieve the following objectives:

(a) Open channels for effective communication, including the identification of new social issues of concern arising from the project;

(b) Demonstrate concerns about community members and their environmental well-

being; and

(c) Prevent and mitigate any adverse social impacts on communities caused by project implementation and operations.

The GRM will be accessible to diverse members of the community, including more vulnerable groups such as women and youth. Opportunities for confidentiality and privacy for complainants are to be honored where this is seen as important.

13.3 Principles, Procedures and Timelines

Bearing in mind the range of possible grievances, following three basic standards shall underpin the proposed systems for handling these:

- All grievances submitted in writing to staff assigned under the proposed PublicComplaints Centre (PCC) for the projectwill be formally recorded, and a written acknowledgement issued to the aggrieved;
- Grievances will be dealt with a referral basis; those that the Contractor or the Project Implementation Consultant (PIC) are unable to resolve will be referred to the Grievance Redress Committee, with a final provision for appeal to Project Director, if an issue cannot be resolved with the PMU of the project.
- Every effort will be made to address or resolve grievances within the belowexplained fixed time-lines, which will be an indicator against the performance of the handling system:
  - Acknowledgement of a written submission will be issued to the complainant within three working days. If not resolved earlier by the Contractor or Supervisory staff on site;
  - Grievances will be tabled for discussion/resolution to the Project Director within one week of receipt of the written submission. The Project Director will forward it to the Grievance Redress Committee,
  - If not satisfactorily resolved by the Grievance Redress Committee; the grievance will be referred to consideration by Secretary, Irrigation Department Government of Balochistanwithin 1 week.
- The cases that prove impossible to resolve through Grievance Redress Committee may be referred to the Project Steering Committee (PSC)established under the Planning and Development Department (P&D), Government of Balochistan, comprising senior representatives from P&D, Irrigation Department. This Board will meet as needed to adjudicate on cases and either send their recommendations for endorsement to the Secretary, P&D or refer these for legal action. Where feasible, a response will be forthcoming to such appeals within one month of submission.
- If the complainant is not satisfied, the complaint will have the option to seek redress through court of law.

13.4 Recording and Monitoring

The Project ManagementUnit (PMU)will maintain the data base to document all complaints received from the local communities. The information recorded in the data base register will include date of the complaint, particulars of the complainant, description of the grievance, actions to be taken, the person responsible to take the action, movement of the document (forwarded to whom / which Committee), follow up requirements and the target date for the implementation of the mitigation measure. The data base will also record the actual measures

taken to mitigate these concerns. All complaints received in writing or received verbally will be properly recorded and documented.

13.5 Dissemination

Once finalized, procedures to be followed through the grievance handling system will be translated into local languages (Urdu, Sindhi and Balochi). These shall be made available (in both leaflet and poster format) to all stakeholders, through the PD office and Deputy Commissioner Lasbela, Loralai and Sibi.

The PD will ensure that copies of the standard grievance registration form are available with, Consultants, and Contractor and are kept in sufficient numbers in local government/ and area administration offices as Deputy Commissioner Lasbela during the entire period of implementation. PD shall also ensure that the database of all grievances submitted is updated on a regular basis, and that information on the status of individual cases is made available as required.

13.6 Proposed Mechanism for Grievance Redress under BIWRMDP

It is proposed to establish the following prior to commencing project implementation activities including pre-construction activities:

(b) A Public Complaints Centre (PCC) will be established in the project office and will be responsible to receive, log, and resolve complaints;

(c) A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be established in the PMU office, responsible to oversee the functioning of the PCC

(d) A non-judicial decision-making authority e.g. Project Steering Committee, for resolving grievances that cannot be resolved by PCC;

(e) Grievance Focal Points (GFPs), which will be educated people from each community. The GFPs should be community members who easily approached by the community. The GFPs will be provided training by the Social Section of the PIC and PMU.

13.7 Public Complaints Centre

In its capacity as the project proponent, the PMU in consultation with the Irrigation Department, Balochistanwill establish a Public Complaints Centre (PCC) in the PMU office. The PMU and the local government bodies will issues public notices to inform the public within the project area of the Grievance Redress Mechanism. The PCC's phone number, fax, address, email address will be disseminated to the people through displays at the respective offices of the Deputy Commissioner office Lasbela, Loralai and Sibi.

The PCC will be staffed by a full-time officer from the PMU and will be independent of the PIC and contractor/operator. The officer should have experience and/or training in dealing with complaints and mediation of disputes. The PCC officer will have resources and facilities to maintain a complaints database and communicate with contractor, Site Engineers, PIC, DC Lasbela, Loralai and Sibi and also with complainants.

The PCC will be responsible to receive, log, and resolve grievances. Given that the female community members have restricted mobility outside of their villages and homes, the female PMU staff will be required to undertake visits to the local communities. The frequency of visits will depend on the nature and magnitude of activity in an area and the frequency of grievances.

13.8 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

The GRC will function as an independent body that will regulate PCC and the grievance redress process. It will comprise of Sociologist, Senior Engineer from PMU representative.

13.9 Grievance Focal Points (GFPs)

The GFPs will be literate people from each community that will assist and facilitate the community members in reporting grievances resulting from project activities. The GFPs will be provided training by the PMU/PIC in facilitating grievance redress. Two GFPs (a female and male) will be selected for project area.

13.10 Role and Responsibilities of PCC

The responsibilities of the PCC are:

a. The PCC will log complaint and date of receipt onto the complaint database and inform the PIC and the Contractor;

b. The PCC will instruct contractors and PIC to refer any complaints that they have received directly to the PCC. Similarly, the PCC will coordinate with local government to "capture" complaints made directly to them;

c. The PCC, with the PIC and the Contractor, will investigate the complaint to determine its validity, and to assess whether the source of the problem is due to project activities, and identify appropriate corrective measures. If corrective measures are necessary, PCC, through the PIC, will instruct the Contractor to take necessary action;

d. The PCC will inform the Complainant of investigation results and the action taken;

e. If complaint is transferred from local government agencies, the PCC will submit interim report to local government agencies on status of the complaint investigation and follow-up action within the time frame assigned by the above agencies;

f. The PCC will review the Contractors response on the identified mitigation measures, and the updated situation;

g. The PCC will undertake additional monitoring, as necessary, to verify as well as review that any valid reason for complaint does not recur.

During the complaint investigation, the PCC should work together with the Contractor and the PIC. If mitigation measures are identified in the investigation, the Contractor will promptly carry out the mitigation. PIC will ensure that the measures are carried out by the Contractor.

13.11 GRM Steps and Timeframe

Procedures and timeframes for the grievance redress process are as follows:

- Stage 1: When a grievance arises, the affected person may contact directly with the contractor/operator and the project managerto resolve the issue of concern. If the issue is successfully resolved, no further follow-up is required;
- Stage 2: If no ad hoc solution can be found, the affected person/s will submit an oral or written complaint to the PCC by themselves or through GRM entry points (the CFP, PIC, Contractor/Operator). For an oral complaint the PCC must make a written record. For each complaint, the PCC must investigate the complaint, assess its eligibility, and identify an appropriate solution. It will provide a clear response within five (5) working

days to the complainant PIC and Contractor. The PCC will, as necessary, through PIC; instruct the Contractor to take corrective actions. The PCC will review the Contractor's response and undertake additional monitoring. During the complaint investigation, the PCC will work in close consultation with the Contractors, and the Supervising Engineer (during construction) and with the PMU representatives (during operation). The contractors during construction and the PIC during operation should implement the redress solution and convey the outcome to the PCC within seven (7) working days;

- Stage 3: If no solution can be identified by the PCC or if the complainant is not satisfied with the suggested solution under Stage 2, the PCC will organize, within two (2) weeks, a multi-stakeholder meeting under the auspices of the PD-PMU, where all relevant stakeholders (i.e., the complainant, PIC, contractor/operator, relevant local government offices) will be invited. The meeting should result in a solution acceptable to all, and identify responsibilities and an action plan. The contractors during construction and the PIC during operation should implement the agreed-upon redress solution and convey the outcome to the PCC within seven (7) working days;
- Stage 4: If the multi-stakeholder hearing process is not successful, the PCC will inform Project Steering Committee (PSC) accordingly, and the PSC will organize a special meeting to address the problem and identify a solution; and
- Stage 5: If the affected people are still not satisfied with the reply in Stage 4, he or she can go through to local judicial proceedings.

13.12 Reporting

The PCC will record the grievance, investige, and after subsequent actions, the results will e included in the monthly project progress reports. In the construction period and the initial operational period covered by loan covenants the project proponent will periodically report progress to the World Bank. This will include reporting of complaints and their resolution.

14 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND COSTS

14.1 Management Set-up

This institutional arrangement is for the implementation of Social Management Plan and is not Sub-project or basin specific. This arrangement is proposed for the overall BIWRMDP. On the level of Contractors, the responsibilities of each contractor shall be specific against contract awarded to him.

Overall responsibility for implementation of Social Impacts Assessment and Management Plan will rest with the Project Management Unit (PMU), Balochistan Irrigation Department, Government of Balochistan headed by a Project Director (PD). The PMU will be supported y a Social Management Unit (SMU) for SIAMP implementation.

14.1.1 Social Management Unit

The overall responsibility for the supervision of SIAMP implementation will rest with the Project Management Unit, headed by a Project Director. A Social Management Unit (SMU) shall be established having the key positions within the SMU including:

- Senior Sociologist
- Junior Sociologist

14.1.2 Monitoring And Evaluation

The project will be subjected to both internal and external monitoring of the SIAMP and RPF implementation. Internal monitoring will be conducted by Baluchistan Irrigation Department and external monitoring will be assigned to an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to be hired by the Irrigation Department. The EMA will be chosen among local consultants.

Internal monitoring will be carried out routinely as part of the regular project management and their progress will be communicated to the World Bank through the quarterly project implementation reports. Indicators for the internal monitoring will be those related to process and immediate outputs and results. Specific monitoring benchmarks will be relavant to future resettlement plans under the RPF and the SIAMP, including, but not limited to the following,:

a) Resettlement planning in line with RPF
b) Information campaign and consultation with APs;
c) Status of land acquisition, donation; and payments of land compensation;
d) Status of tree cutting, compensation payment or replantation of new trees
e) Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
f) Relocation of APs;
g) Functioning of GRM
h) Publication consultation and participation
i) Others

External monitoring will be carried out twice a year, and its results will be communicated to the Irrigation Department and the World Bank. External Monitoring tasks include, but not limited to the following:

a) Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared;
b) Identification and selection of impact indicators;
c) Impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
d) Consultation with APs, officials, community leaders for preparing review report; and

e) Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.

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

a) Socio-economic conditions of the APs in the post-resettlement period;
b) Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, compensation, options, alternative developments and relocation timetables etc.;
c) Changes in housing and income levels;
d) Rehabilitation of squatters;
e) Valuation of property;
f) Grievance procedures;
g) Disbursement of compensation; and
h) Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

14.1.3 SIAMP Implementation Management Cost

Costs have been estimated for implementing SIAMP for the BIWRDProject. The estimates for the key SEMMP components are discussed below and summarised in the Table 11.1. Appropriate clauses will be added to the Construction Contract(s) to ensure a mechanism for compliance and for payment.

14.1.4 Staffing

The cost including the salaries of the staff and logistics for the staffing of theinstitutions to be involved in the implementation of the SIAMP and RAPs is estimated as PKR would be required. The details are given in the following Table 13.1.

Table 14.1: Approximate Budget for SEMMP & RAP Implementation

Sr. No.	Institution	Staff	Approximate Monthly Cost (PKR)	Approximate Project Period Cost
1	PMU (for 5 Years of the Project)	Junior Sociologist	200,000	12,000,000
2	M&ECs (for 5 Years of the Project)	Senior Sociologist	350,000	21,000,000
		Two Junior Sociologists/Community Organizers (COs)	250,000	15,000,000
3	PIC (for 5 Years of the Project)	Senior Sociologist	350,000	21,000,000
		Two Junior Sociologists/Community Organizers (COs)	250,000	15,000,000
4	Contractor (Depending on awarded Contract Period)	Community Liaison Officer	350,000	8,400,000
		Human Resource Officer	350,000	8,400,000
Sub-total (PKR)			100,800,000	

Nursery Plantation against Every Tree Cut (Lump Sump in PKR)	2,500,000
External Monitoring (Lump Sump in PKR)	5,000,000
Total	113,800,000
Contigencies (Physical and Price) (25 +9 %)	36,992,000
Grand Total (PKR)	145,792,000
Grand Total in (USD)	13,88,495

14.1.5 Resettlement Cost

The project cost is estimated based on the existing engineering design and the adoption of voluntary land donation by the communities. Some of the protective engineering works required by the communities in view of their land donations are included in the civil works costs. It is not reflected here. The above cost is a rough estimate for largely institutional staffing and tree plantation for the Year One schemes. For future resettlement cost under the RPF, the Government of Boluchistan has commited to the full financing of all land acquisition and resettlement costs to be estimated and included in future resetltment action plans.

ANNEXES

Annexure A: Terms of Reference (Tors) Resettlement Planning Preparation

Water situation in Balochistan is acute as a whole. Balochistan often faces severe drought conditions and water availability is drastically reduced during extended droughts which lead to high marginality in income and livelihood means. The storage facilities are inadequate for both surface and ground water and the poor conditions of canal and water structures require urgent rehabilitation and regular maintenance. The lack of adequate water storage capacities, flood retention areas as well as flood protection embankments led to the experience of high damages. Urgent efforts and investments are required for rehabilitation of its water infrastructure, water conservation and retention of flood water.

The Government of Balochistan now has proposed to adopt an Integrated Water Resources Management approach to address the above challenges. The government has requested financial support from the World Bank for the Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project. The project consists of the following four components:

Component-A: supports setting up the IWRM Process which will include community mobilization and training for the formation of Farmers Organizations.

Component-B: includes implementation of No-Regret Sub-projects such as irrigation, potable water supply, farm tracks and basic services Sub-projects.

Component-C: includes activities like (i) improve watershed management, rainwater harvesting and water storage schemes, rangeland and forestry management; (ii) rehabilitate and construct irrigation schemes (large, small and minor); (iii) strengthen flood and drought management; (iv)develop micro-hydropower and other water productivity schemes; (v) improve agriculture technologies; and (vi) improve basic services.

Component – D: is on program Management, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E), and Studies.

Assignment Objective

The majority of the likely candidate investments are expected to be of rehabilitation or strengthening nature. They would follow a community driven approach in their identification, selection and construction. New civil works are likely to be included as well. These investments will have their footprints on the ground and may require land taking for their rehabilitation, widening and construction, particularly in the case of new schemes, thus likely to have an impact on the land losing communities and households. The objective of this assignment is to carry out required upfront planning activities to ensure that the project complies with Pakistani laws and regulations related to land acquisition and the World Bank policy on involuntary resettlement in its planning and implementation.

Project Planning Approach and Assignment Tasks

The project will follow a programmatic approach in the final selection, detailed design and implementation of the project investment activities. For the first batch of schemes to start implementation in Year One, their selection and detailed design will be completed as part of the project preparation, including screening of possible land taking and development of their necessary social environmental mitigation measures before the World Bank appraisal of the project. The rest of the project investment activities will be selected and designed during the course of project implementation.

Accordingly, resettlement planning will also follow a two-prong approach. For the Batch One investment activities to start implementation in Year One; resettlement planning will be carried out and necessary mitigation measures will be designed. These will be documented in the form of a

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) or other appropriate titles. This will be completed before project appraisal. For the rest of the investment activities, a two-step approach will be adopted for resettlement planning. First, a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) will be developed before project appraisal. Second, RAPs will be prepared in line with the RPF as part of the investment activity design during the course of project implementation.

This assignment is to complete the social part of the project preparation for the World Bank appraisal. The specific tasks are i) complete the social part of resettlement planning for Year One investment and develop RAPs, if necessary, and ii) develop a RPF for the rest of the investment activities.

Scope of Work under this Assignment

This assignment will carry out the following activities for the above two tasks.

Resettlement planning for Year One investment activities will included, but not limited, to the following activities:

Developing a socioeconomic profile of the population of the selected schemes areas, based on the basin level social assessment.

Carrying out inventory surveys of project impacts including impacts on land and other properties legally owned or owned without title. These need to be quantified and properly documented.

Designing necessary mitigation measures, including compensation in cash, in kind and possible "contribution" practice as brought out in the social assessments.

Formulation of entitlement provisions, if resettlement and compensation measures are felt as necessary.

In case of suggestions for land owner "contribution", formulate principles, procedure, necessary documentation requirements. Implementation arrangements including budgeting, institutions and monitoring are to made.

Designing a Grievance Redress Mechanism

Preparing a resettlement action plan or different titled document in case of land contribution

For the rest of the project investment program, a Resettlement Policy Framework will be developed. A draft resettlement policy framework has already been developed. The consultant will review the framework, revise and update it.

Planning Methodology

This assignment will be carried out through a combination of desk reviews, particularly of the basin level social assessment and social impact assessment, and field surveys. The field surveys will employ a combination of the following tools.

Mapping and Baseline Data Collection–The mapping identifies the extents, situation and overall types in the target area exhibiting the land, community, resources and impacts in general. The data must identify all potentially affected people, structures, assets and resources in terms of land acquisition and development of the proposed project.

Tools and Techniques for Data Collection – A number of tools and techniques may be used like Consultation Meeting, Questionnaire, In-depth-interview (IDI) and Focus Group Discussion (FGD), accordingly.

Annexure-A [3/3]

An inventory of losses by the proposed project has to be established by identifying, marking, measuring and registering of the losing assets.

The above planning activities should be carried out in consultative and participatory process, closely involving local communities and other stakeholders.

Annexure B: Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project

(BIWRMDP)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

Village Profile

Study Code					
	District	**Tehsil**	**UC**	**Village**	**Reg. No.**

District Name Tehsil Name

UC Name

Village

Urban Rural

Interviewer's Name _____ Interviewer's Code

Name of the Respondent _____

Father's Name of the Respondent _____

CNIC No. of the Respondent _____

Date of Interview: | | | - | | | - | | | | |

DD/MM/YYYY

Section 1:

1.	Estimated population of the village (No.)	
2.	Village type (housing)	1. Compact 2. Clustered 3. Scattered
3.	Total houses and households in the village (No.)	Houses _____ Households _____

1. Villagers' Composite Environment

Sr. No.	Ethnic Groups (Tribe / Caste / Clan)	No. of HHs	Religion	Occupation	
				Primary	Secondary
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

6.	Languages spoken in the village	1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Other (Pls. specify)_____
7.	Transport facility from village to nearby town	1. Van/Pickup ___ 2. Truck/Bus _____ 3. Car/Jeep _____ 4. Motor cycle ____ 5. Other (Specify) _____
8.	Distance from village to Main Road	1. Up to ½ Km 2. Above ½ km to 1 km 3. Above 1 km to 2 km 4. Above 2 km

2. Community structures in the village.

Sr. No.	Identification	Total	Covered Area (sq. ft.)
1.	Masjid		
2.	Guest House		
3.	Graveyard		
4.	Micro Hydropower Plant		
5.	Irrigation Channel		
6.	Other (specify):		

Section 3: Health Facilities

Sr. No.	Identification	Provided by	Number
1.	Hospital	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
2.	Rural Health Center	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
3.	Basic Health Unit	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
4.	Dispensary	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____

5.	Maternity Home	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	
6.	Quack		
7.	Hakeem		
8.	Homeopathic Clinic	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	
9.	Midwifery	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	
10.	Medical Store		
11.	Others (Pls. specify)	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Others	

Section 4: Educational Facilities

Sr. No.	**Identification**	**Provided by**	**Number**
1.	Boys Primary School	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other(Pls. spcify)	**1.** **2.**
2.	Girls Primary School	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private	

		4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____
3.	Masjid Maktab	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
4.	Boys Middle School	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
5.	Girls Middle School	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. spcify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
6.	Boys High School	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
7.	Girls High School	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
8.	Boys College	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
9.	Girls College	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____

10.	Madrassa	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. specify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
11.	Other (Pls. specify)	1. Government 2. NGO 3. Private 4. Other (Pls. spcify)	_____ _____ _____ _____
12.	Common diseases in the Village	1. Flu/ Fever 2. Malaria 3. Chicken pox 4. Typhoid 5. Diarrhea/ Dysentery 6. TB 7. Goiter 8. Jaundice Others (Pls. specify)	

Section 5: Utilities

Sr. No.	Identification	Provided by	Available Since (Year)
1.	Electricity		3.
2.	Telephone (PTCL/Cellular Network)		
3.	Post Office		
4.	Market/Shops		
5.	Police Station / Police Check Post		
6.	Bank		
7.	Link Road (km)_____ Pacca (km)_____ Katcha (km)_____		
8.	Other (Pls. specify) _____		

3. Water Supply Sources in the village.

Sr. No.	Type of Water Supply Structure		Use of Water Supply
	Description	**Number**	**Drinking/Irrigation**
1.	Dug Well		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
2.	Hand Pump		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
3.	Tube-Well		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
4.	Piped Water		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
5.	Water Tank		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
6.	Natural Spring		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
7.	Water Channel		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
8.	Nullah		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation
9.	Other:		1 Drinking 2 Irrigation

4. Any ongoing humanitarian or development activities in the Village?

1.	Is any NGO working in the village?	1. Yes 2. No
2.	If "Yes" to question 1, then their area of interest.	1. Health 2. Education 3. Micro credit 4. Conservation of biodiversity 5. Others (Specify)_____

3.	Currently, are there any major development projects in the village under implementation?	
4.	If "Yes" to question No. 3, then what are the social impacts of these projects?	
5.	What are the prevalent units of measurement of agricultural land in your village?	1. Kanal 2. Acre 3. Other _____
6.	What are the prevalent units of measurement of agricultural produce in your village?	1. Kilogram 2. Munn (50 kg) 3. Others _____
7.	Where do you people sell and buy their agriculture products and livestock?	1. Same village 2. Nearby town 3. Closer district 4. Other _____
8.	Who are the influential in your village? Give Ranking from most influential downward 1, 2 and so on	1. Sardar/Tribal Head 2. Community Elders 3. Religious Leader 4. Local Govt. Councilors 5. Govt. Servants 6. MPA/MNA 7. Others _____
9.	How the matters related to social and property dispute as well as control and consumption of the natural resources of your village are settled?	1. Jirga 2. Head of the Tribe 3. Council of Ulemas 4. Heads of Families 5. Govt. Officials 6. Others _____
10.	Is your village has share in Guzara forest?	1. Yes 2. No
11.	If "Yes" to question 10, then who is responsible for cutting the trees:	1. Forest Department 2. Tribal heads 3. Community organizations

		4. Others _____
12.	If "Yes" to question 10, then who is responsible for the distribution of the forest income?	1. Forest Department 2. Tribal heads 3. Others _____
13.	After how long forest income is distributed (Year/s)	
14.	How much share per house is distributed (Rs.)	_____ _____ _____
15.	Is there any Migration in the village? If yes then what type of?	1. Permanent/Life Time 2. Seasonal 3. Others _____
16.	Duration of Migration	1. 4 months 2. 6 months 3. 8 months 4. Others _____
17.	Radius of Migration	1. Within the same area/district 2. Within the same province 3. Outside to other provinces 4. Others _____
18.	Reasons of Out Migration?	_____ _____ _____
19.	Do the floods affect your village?	1. Yes 2. No
20.	If "Yes" to question 19, then provide detail of the losses in the village	_____ _____ _____
21.	Are there any indigenous people residing in your village?	1. Yes 2. No

22.	If "Yes" to question 21, then provide details.	
23.	Is there any cottage industry in your village?	1. Yes 2. No
24.	If "Yes" , then provide details	1. Wooden products 2. Handicrafts 3. Carpet weaving 4. Shawl making 5. Embroidery items 6. Others _____

5. In your opinion what can be done for the manpower development of your village by the project?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

6. What are the major social problems of your village?

No.	**Types of Problems**	**Proposed Solution (if any)**
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

6.	Are you villagers are aware of the upcoming Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project in your area?	1. Yes 2. No

	(If respondent is not aware of the project, brief him about the project.)	
7.	If "Yes" then do you know when the project will be started / implemented?	1. Yes 2. No
8.	In your opinion what are the possible benefits of BIWRMDP?	1. Employment 2. Irrigation 3. Labor 4. Transportation 5. Other _____
9.	Is there should be any grievance redresser mechanism under the project?	1. Yes 2. No
10.	If "Yes" to question 9, then type of grievance redresser mechanism you propose from project side.	

7. List other comments and information discussed on village and the project during the meeting / interview.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____

CNIC _____ CNIC _____

(Respondent) **(Community Representative)**

Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____

CNIC _____ CNIC _____

(Interviewer) **(BIWRMDP/BID Representative)**

Dated: _____

(Please attach few photographs of different location of the village, as per requirement)

Annexure-B [13/41]

BALOCHISTAN INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BIWRMDP)

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BASELINE CONDITIONS

Household Profile (Sample Survey)

Study Code					
	District	Tehsil	Union Council	Village/Hamlet	HH Reg. No.

District **Tehsil**

UC Name

Village

Urban **Rural** **n**

Interviewer's Name _____ **Interviewer's Code**

Name of the Respondent _____

Father's Name of the Respondent _____

NIC No. of the Respondent _____

Name of the Head of Household _____

CNIC No. of Head of Household _____

Date of Interview - -

DD/MM/YYYY

Section 1: Basic Information of the Household

Sr. No.	Details	Answers
1.	Gender of Respondent	1. Male 2. Female
2.	What is your approximate age? (Write in figures only)	
3.	Relation with Head of Household	1. Self 2. Father 3. Brother 4. Son Others (Please specify)_____
4.	Gender of the Head of Household	1. Male 2. Female
5.	Tribe	
6.	What is the highest level of education you have reached or completed?	1. No education 2. Primary (up to 5 Years) 3. Secondary (up to 10 years) 4. High School (up to 12 Years) 5. University Other (Please specify)_____
7.	What is your Religion?	
8.	Settlement Status	1. Local 2. Migrated Settler Others (Please specify)_____
9.	If Migrated/Settler, Years of Settlement?	
10.	Reasons of Migration	

Section 2: Awareness Regarding the Project

Sr. No.	Details	Answers
1.	Are you aware of the upcoming Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project? (if respondent is not aware of the project, brief him about the project)	1. Yes 2. No
2.	If "Yes" to question 1, do you know when the project will be implemented? (if respondent is not aware of the project, brief him about the project implementation)	1. Yes 2. No

Section 3: Demographic Details

Sr. No.	Name of Head of Household	No. of Family Members	Gender		CNIC No.	Education Level	Occu -pation	Any Special Person (Yes/No)
			M	F				
1.					- -			
2.					- -			
3.					- -			
4.					- -			
5.					- -			
6.					- -			
7.					- -			
8.					- -			
9.					- -			
10.					- -			

Gender: a. Male b. Female	Education Level: a. Literate, b. Upto Primary, c. Upto Matric, d. Graduate, e. Higher Education/Masters	Occupation: a. Farming, b. Business, c. Handicraft, d. Artisan, e. Skilled Works, f. Govt. Service, g. Private Service, h. Agriculture Labor, i. Livestock Grazing, j. Labor, k. Others (Specify)

Section 4 Available Facilities in the House

Sr. No.	Details	Answers
1.	Do you have Telephone Connection (landline)?	1. Yes 2. No
2.	If "Yes" to question 1, when connected?	
3.	Is your house electrified?	1. Yes 2. No
4.	If "Yes" to question 3, then mode of electricity	1. Self/Jointly arranged 2. Wapda 3. Others (Please specify) _____
5.	Consumer name (as per electricity bill)	
6.	When connected: (Give dates as mm/dd/yyyyy)	
7.	Do you have sewerage System?	1. Yes 2. No

.

Section 5: Fuel Consumption in the House for illumination, cooking & heating

Type	Units	Average Quantity Consumed (unit/ month)		Price per Unit (Rs)	Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	Source (e.g. forest, market)
		Winter	Summer			
1. Fuel wood						
2. Electricity						
3. LPG						
4. Kerosene						
Other (Please specify)----------						

Section 6: Social Issues

Sr. No.	Details	Answers
1.	Do married family members live with you in the same house?	1. Yes 2. No
2.	Do you marry children outside your tribe?	1. Yes 2. No
3.	If "Yes" to question 2, then	1. Out of clan

		2. Out of tribe 3. Out of District 4. Other (Please specify) _____
4.	Number of child births in your family during last year	
5.	Were there any illnesses during the past 12 months?	
6.	For how long treatment continued (Months)	
7.	Place of treatment	
8.	Distance from village/hamlet (km)	
9.	Expenses incurred (Rs.)	
10.	Number of deaths in the family during last year	
11.	Cause/s of Death	1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

12. Did you borrow money during the last year? 1. Yes ☐ 2. No ☐

13. If "Yes" to question 12, provide details as below:

Sr. No.	Source	Amount Borrowed (Rs.)	Purpose	Amount Yet to Return (Rs.)	**Sources** 1. Relative/friends 2. NGO 3. Bank 4. Others (specify) **Purpose** 1. Marriage 2. Purchase of land 3. Purchase of built-up prpoerty 4. Establishment of business 5. Others (Please specify) _____
1.					
2.					
3.					

14.	Do you have to go to the city for fulfillment of various needs?	1. Yes 2. No
15.	If "Yes" to question 14, then how offenly?	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly 4. Occasionally 5. Others (Specify) _____

16.	If "Yes" to question 15, describe the needs/purpose?	1. Family/Relations 2. Market/Business/Trade 3. Access to KKH 4. Agriculture 5. Religious/Recreational 6. Educational/Health 7. Others (Specify) _____
17.	Social issues of the community	_____ _____ _____ _____ _____

Section 7: Livestock (Domestic Animals)

1. Number of Livestock heads of each type owned by you?

Type	Buffalo	Cow	Goat	Sheep	Oxen	Calve	Donkey	Horse	Chicken	Others (Please specify)
Number										
Value Rs./ Unit										

2. From where do you get fodder for livestock? _____

3. Estimated cost for purchasing feed / fodder for your animals (Rs./Month) ? _____

Section 8: Livelihood

1.	What is your occupation?	1. Primary 2. Secondary
2.	What is your place of work?	1. Same village 2. Nearby Town 3. Nearby city 4. Others (Please specify) _____

4. Involvement of household members in income earning activities.

Sr. No.	Activity	Number of Persons Involved					
		Men (between 16-65)	Women (between 16-65)	Old Men (65 years and above)	Old Women (65 years and above)	Children (below 16 years)	Average Monthly Income (Rs.)
1.	Farming						
2.	Small Business						
3.	Handicraft						
4.	Artisan Services*						
5.	Skilled Works**						
6.	Govt. Service						
7.	Pvt.Service						
8.	Agri. Labor Permanent						
9.	Fisherman						
10.	Livestock Rearing						
11.	Labour						
12.	Other (Pls. specify)----------						
Total							

*Artisans: Carpenter, Black-Smith, Barber, Potter, Shoe Menders/Maker, etc.

****Skilled Workers:** Tailor, Carpet Weaver, Stone Masonry, Plumber, Mechanic, Driver,Electrician, Furnisher, etc.

5. Average monthly expenditures?

Sr. No.	Detail	Expenditures (Rs./Month)
1.	Food Items	
2.	Firewood/ Energy Source	
3.	Education	
4.	Health	
5.	Social/Recreation Activities	
6.	Others (Please specify)	

Section 9: Anticipated Losses by the Project

1.	Due to acqusition of land by the project anticipated losses to experience	1. Loss of residence 2. Loss of cultivated land 3. Loss of trees (fruit/timber) 4. Loss of livelihood 5. Loss of private infrastructure 6. Loss of un-cultivated land 7. Loss of public infrastructure 1. Others (Please specify) _____

Section 10: Housing

1.	Type of the ownership	1. Owned 2. Rented 3. Free 4. Others _____
2.	Nature of the construction of the house	1. Pucca (Bricks/blocks/stones) 2. Semi Pucca 3. Katcha 4. Wood/Bamboo 5. Others (Pls. specify)_____
3.	Number of rooms in the house	
4.	Availability of bathroom in the house?	1. Yes 2. No
5.	Aproximate Plot size of the house	Marla _____
6.	Covered area (sq.ft)	_____
7.	Year of construction of the house	_____
8.	Estimated Replacement cost of the house (Rs.)	_____
9.	Do you have separate room/rooms for animals in your house?	1. Yes 2. No
10.	If “Yes” to question 10.9, then number of rooms	_____
11.	Construction Type	1. Pucca (Bricks/blocks/stones) 2. Semi Pucca 3. Katcha

		4. Wood/Bamboo 5. Others (Pls. specify)_____
12.	Is your house being affected by the project?	1. Yes 2. No
13.	If "Yes" to question 12, then do you have any other place of residence to move	1. Yes 2. No
14.	If "Yes" to question 13, please specify	

Section 11: Land holding and land use by the household

1. Size of land holding with its approximate price?

Sr. No.	Land Use	Overall Land (Kanals)	Approximate Size of Land Perceived to be Affected (Kanals)	Perceived Approx. Unit Price (Rs./Kanal)
1.	Cultivated			
2.	Un-cultivated			
3.	Banjar jaded			
4.	Banjar qadeem			
5.	Ghair mumkin/pahar			
6.	Fruit orchard area			
7.	Other (Please specify) _____			
Total				

8.	Nature of farming	1. Owner 2. Contract 3. Owner cum tenant 4. Tenant 5. Share cropping 6. Others (Pls. specify)_____
9.	Do you keep any written evidence of sale/purchase of your property?	1. Yes 2. No
10.	If "Yes" to question 9, then type / nature of evidence	1. Stamp paper

		2. Plain paper 3. Personal evidence 4. Others (Pls. specify) _____
11.	Which of the following agricultural implements do you have	1. Plough for oxen 2. Plough for tractor 3. Tractor 4. Spray machine 5. Trolley for tractor 6. Thresher 7. Other (Please specify)_____

12. What do you grow mostly in your agricultural land?

Sr. No.	Crop	Area under Cultivation (Kanals)	Yield / Kanal
1.	Wheat		
2.	Maize		
3.	Vegetables		
4.	Fodder		
5.	Other (Pls. specify) _____		

13. What are the expenditures to grow crops in your agricultural land?

Sr. No.	Inputs	Unit	Unit Price (Rs.)	Quantity/ Season	Seasonal Cost
1.	Seeds	Kgs/Kanal			
2.	Fertilizers	Kgs/Kanal			
3.	Pesticides	Liter/Kanal			
4.	Plowing	No.			
5.	Harvesting	days			
6.	Other (Please specify)				
Total					

14. What is your average seasonal earning(Rs./Season)?

a. Rabi ☐. Kharif ☐

Section 12: Trees

Annexure-B [23/41]

1. Number & value of forest trees.

Sr. No.	Name of Species	Size	Number		Estimated Value/Tree (Rs.)	Total Value (Rs.)
			Overall	Affected		
1.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
2.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
3.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
4.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
5.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				

2. Number & Income of fruit trees

Sr. No.	Name of Specie	Number		Annual Income (Rs.)	Value of Timber (Rs.)
		Overall	Affected		
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					

9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					

a. Amlok b. Hazelnut c. Pine nut d. Walnut
e. Almond f. Peanut g. Apple h. Figs
i. Peaches j. Apricot k. Pear l. Cherry
m. Pomegranate n. Grapes o. Locat p. Date
q. Alucha r. Oranges s. Olive t. Others_____

3. Ornamental Plants

Sr. No.	Name of Specie	Size	Number		Estimated Value/Tree (Rs.)	Total Value (Rs.)
			Overall	Affected		
1.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
2.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
3.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
4.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				
5.		Small				
		Medium				
		Large				

Section 13: Commercial Assets

Annexure-B [25/41]

1. How many shop(s) do you have to run your business (No.) _____

2. Ownership status of the Shops:

   a. Owned ☐ b. Jointly Owned ☐ c. Rented ☐ d. Other (Pls. specify) ☐

3. Type of Business (Economic Activity).

Economic Activity	Number	Nature of Business	Nature of Construction*	Size of Plot (Marla)	Estimated Cost (Rs)
Grocery/ Karyana Store					
Petrol Pump					
Hotel/Motel/ Restaurant					
Dry fruit store					
Cobbler					
Black smith					
Grinding Unit (Chaki)					
Fruit / Vegetable Shop					
Auto Workshop					
Medical Store					
Butcher Shop					
Clinic/Hakeem					
PCO/Mobile phone					
Niswar Shop					
Gems and Jewelry store					
Cloth Merchandizer					
Tailoring Shop					
Fertilizer/Pesticide					
Other (Pls specify) _____					

* Kacha, Semi Pacca, Pacca

4.	For how many years you are running your business hers?	_____ (Years)
5.	What is the estimated value of your present stock in your shop?	_____ (Rs.)
6.	Persons working in your shops (No.)	
7.	Mode of payment of your goods & services	1. Cash payment 2. Deferred/credit payments 3. Kind 4. Any other (Pls. specify) _____

8.	Estimated average daily sale of goods / services	(Rs.)
9.	Average monthly profit	(Rs./Month)
10.	Is your commercial asset being affected by the project?	1. Yes 2. No
11.	If "Yes" to question 10, then what is the ratio of impact?	1. Less than 10% 2. More than 10% less than 50% 3. More than 50% 4. Up to 100%

Section 14: Livelihood and Income

Nature of Livelihood	Income Earning (Rs./Month)	Percentage of loss	Loss of Income (Rs./Month)
Agriculture			
Livestock			
Business			
Jobs			
Share of Forest			
Labor			
Other (Pls. Specify) _____			
Other (Pls. Specify)_____			

1. If your agricultural land /commercial asset are to be acquired for BIWRMDP, do you have any other sources of income?

a. Yes ☐ b. No ☐

1.1 If "Yes" specify the source. _____

2. In case of relocation, where will you prefer to resettle?

a. Shifting to other village/UC ☐ b. Project developed resettlement site ☐

c. Within the tehsil ☐ d. Within the district ☐

e. Out of province ☐ f. Don't know ☐

g. Any other place (Please specify) _____

3. What mode of compensation for land will be your choice?

a. Cash ☐ b. Alternate Land ☐ c. Other (Please specify) _____

4. If cash payments are made, then expected utilization of the money?

a. Business ☐ b. Property ☐

c. Agricultural Land ☐ d. Others (Please specify) ☐

15. What do you suggest for livelihood restoration?

_____

_____

_____

16. Any suggestions regarding relocation and resettlement process?

_____

_____

_____

17. Any suggestions regarding other area development schemes?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____

CNIC No. _____ CNIC No. _____

(Respondent) **(Community Representative)**

Signature: _____ Signature: _____

Name: _____ Name: _____

CNIC No. _____ CNIC No. _____

(Interviewer) **(BIWRMDP/BID Representative)**

Annexure-B [28/41]

Dated: _____

Annexure-B [29/41]

BALOCHISTAN INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(BIWRMDP)

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY OF NARI / POLARI RIVER BASIN AREA

INVENTORY OF AFFECTED COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

Study Code															
							UC								

District Name Tehsil Name

UC Name

Village Approximate Affected area (Marla/Kanals)

Urban al

Interviewer's Name _____ Interviewer's Code

Name of Owner _____

Father's Name of the Owner _____

Contact No. of the Owner _____

Owner's CNIC																

Name of the Respondent (In case, the owner is not available) _____

Father's Name of Respondent _____

Respondent's CNIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Contact No. of the Respondent _____

1.	How many commercial structures do you have?		
2.	Ownership status of the commercial structures	1. Self owned 2. Joint 3. Rented	
3.	If your commercial assets are to be acquired for the Project. Do you have any other source of income?	1. Yes 2. No	If no, Skip 4
4.	If Yes, then specify sources		
5.	What is the nature of your business?	1. Grocery/karyana store 2. Medical store 3. ClinicQuack/Hakeem 4. Hotel/Motel 5. Cloth/ Garments 6. Shoe store 7. Frtilizers/Pesticides 8. Grains/Flour shop 9. Fruit/ Vegetables 10. PCO/ Mobile shop 11. Gold smith 12. Black smith 13. Hotel 14. Auto workshops 15. Dry fruit store 16. Prescious stones 17. General store 18. Restaurant If Other, please specify _____	

Q. 6 Size of plot, nature of construction and estimated cost of structure/s

Annexure-B [31/41]

Structure No.	Size of Plot (Sq. ft.)	Nature of Construction 1. Katcha 2. Pacca 3. Semi Pacca 4. Wooden Cabin	Year of Construction	Covered Area (Sq. ft.)	Estimated Cost (Rs.)	Remarks
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						

7.	For how many years you are running the business here?		
8.	Estimated value of present stock of goods and fixture in your structure/s (Rs.)	_____	
9.	Estimated average daily sale of goods/ services of the shops (Rs.)	_____	
10.	Average profit in a month (Rs. Per Month)	_____	
11.	Do you need any type of assistance by the project?	1. Yes 2. No	
12	If yes, then type of assistance do you expect from the project?	_____ _____	
13	Do you have empolyes working in your busniss?	1. Yes 2. No	
14	For how long these empolyes are working with you?	_____	

15. If yes to 13, then give following information

Sr. No.	Name	Father Name	Adress	CNIC No.	Pay (Rs. per month)
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					

Comments of the Interviewer

_____

_____

_____

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____

(Owner/Respondent)

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____

(Interviewer)

(Community Representative)

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____

(BIWRMDP/BID Representative)

Date _____

(Please attach 4-5 photographs of the house, clearly showing façade, various parts of the house reflecting type of construction.)

BALOCHISTAN INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT(BIWRMDP)

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY OF NARI / POLARI RIVER BASIN AREA

INVENTORY OF PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Study Code				UC			

District Name Tehsil Name

UC Name

Village

Urban al

Interviewer's Name _____ Interviewer's Code

Name of Respondent _____

Father's Name of Respondent _____

Respondent's CNIC No.

Date of Interview - -

DD/MM/YYYY

Contact No. of Respondent _____

1. Affected Public infrastructure in the Village/Area coming in ROW

Sr. No.	Assets	No. / Unit	Area (Kanals)	Construction Type 1. Katcha 2. Pacca 3. Semi Pacca	Estimated Cost (Rs.)
1.	Schools				
2.	Hospital/BHU/Dispensary				
3.	Police Station/Checkpost				
4.	Suspension bridges				
5.	Road/Track				
6.	Offices				
7.	Electric poles				
8.	Telecommunication Poles				
9.	Access Road to Settlements				
10.	Any other (specify)				

2. Community structure in the Village/Area coming in RoW

Sr. No.	**Assets**	**No. / Unit**	**Area (Kanals)**	**Construction Type 1. Katcha 2. Pacca 3. Semi Pacca**	**Estimated Cost (Rs.)**
1.	Mosques				
2.	Rest houses/Hujra				
3.	Electric poles				
4.	Micro Hydropower Plants				
5.	Hand Pump/Tubewell				
6.	Any other (specify)				

4. Other Communal Structures/Assets coming in ROW

Sr. No.	Assets	No. / Unit	Area (Kanals)	Construction Type 1. Katcha 2. Pacca 3. Semi Pacca	Estimated Cost (Rs.)
1.	Forest/Orchard				
2.	Play Grounds				
3.	Grazing Lands				
4.	Springs/Kareze				
5.	Any other (specify)				

5. Graveyards

Number of graveyards going to be affected in the village/Area	
No. of graves affected in the graveyards	

Comments of the Interviewer:

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____
(Respondent)

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____
(Community Representative)

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____
(Interviewer)

Signature _____
Name _____
CNIC _____
(BIWRMDP/BID Representative)

Date _____

(Please attach 4-5 photographs of the house, clearly showing façade, various parts of the house reflecting type of construction.)

Annexure-B [36/41]

BALOCHISTAN INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(BIWRMDP)

RESETTLEMENT SURVEY OF NARI / POLARI RIVER BASIN AREA

INVENTORY OF AFFECTED RESEDENTIAL STRUCTURES

Study Code									
	District		Tehsil		UC		Village		Structure/Asset

Section 1: Identification

District Name _____ Tehsil Name _____

UC Name _____

Village _____ Approximate Affected Area (Marla/Kanal) _____

Urban _____ al _____

Interviewer's Name _____ Interviewer's Code _____

Name of the Owner _____

Father's Name of the Owner _____

Owner's CNIC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Name of Respondent (In case, the owner is not available/present) _____

Father's Name of the Respondent _____

Respondent's CNIC # | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Contact No. of the Respondent _____

1.	What is the Gender?	1. Male 2. Female	
2.	What is the your level of Education?	1. Illiterate 2. Quranic Literate/Madrasa 3. Under Primary 4. Primary 5. Middle 6. Matric 7. FA 8. Graduate 9. Above graduate/Masters	
3.	What is your occupation?		
4.	Relationship with Head of Household (HH)	1. Self 2. Father 3. Brother 4. Son If Other, please specify _____	
5.	Are you aware that implementation of Balochistan Integrated Water Resources Mangement and Development Project is starting shortly?	1. Yes 2. No	
6.	Is your homestead land/house likely to be affected by the Project?	1. Yes 2. No	
7.	Are you willing to give land free of cost for BIWRMDP development?	1. Yes 2. No	

SECTION 2: AGRICULTURE

9. In your opinion, How much your land will be affected due to the development of BIWRMDP?

Description	Cultivated Land	Un-cultivated Land	

	(Kanals)		(Kanals)			Approximate Price (Rs.)
	Barani	**Irrigated**	**Banjar /Barani**	**Forest**	**Cultivable Waste**	
Total						
Affected						

10.	What is the nature/type of your farming?	1. Owner 2. Owner cum tenant 3. Tenant 4. Contract 5. Share cropper If other, please specify

11. Yields and Income of Major Crops

Crop	**Cultivated Land (Kanals)**				**Yield (Kgs / Kanal)**				**Rate (Rs/40Kgs)**	**Total Income K+R (Rs.)**
	Irrigated		**Barani**		**Irrigated**		**Barani**			
	K	**R**	**K**	**R**	**K**	**R**	**K**	**R**		
Wheat										
Maize										
Vegetables										
Others										

K= Kharif (Maize, Millets, Vegetables) **R**= Rabi (Wheat, Vegetables)

12. What type of fruit trees, forest trees and ornamental plants would be affected by the BIWRMDP land acquisition?

Sr. No.	**Fruit Trees**					Sr. No.	**Forest Trees**			
	Name	Age	Fruit Bearing /or not	Fruit Bearing /or not	Estimated Cost (Rs.)		*Name (give codes given in the row below)	Girth (ft.)	Fuel wood Cost (Rs.)	Estimated Cost (Rs.)
		1-5	5-10	>10						
1.						1.				
2.						2.				
3.						3.				
4.						4.				
5.						5.				
6.						6.				

7.						7.				
8.						8.				
9.						9.				
10.						10.				
11.						11.				
12.						12.				
13.						Sub Total:				
14.						**Ornamental Plants**				
15.						1.				
16						2.				
17						3.				
18						4.				
19						5.				
20						6.				
Sub Total:						Sub Total:				
Grand Total:										

*1. Deodar, 2. Kail, 3. Spruce, 4. Fir, 5. Chir Pine, 6. Junipers, 7. Brich, 8. Cupresis, 9. Thuja,

10. Wild Willow, 11. Olea Cuspidate, 12. Populus, 13. Platanus Oriental, 14. Robini, 15. Elegnus,

16. Herbal plants, 17. Eucalyptus, 18. Ailanthus, 19. Robinia 20. Oak.

Please give codes for others from 20 onward

Annexure-B [40/41]

SECTION 3: HOUSING

13. Size of the residential plot owned, type of construction and estimated cost of the house?

Sr. No.	Type of Construction	Ownership 1. Single 2. Joint 3. Others (Please specify)	Area of the House		Rooms (No.)	Shelter / Cattle Sheds (No.)	Year of Construction	Replacement Cost (Rs./sq. ft.)	Estimated Total Cost (Rs.)	Remarks
			Total (Marla)	Covered Area (Sq. ft.)						
1.	Katcha									
2.	Pacca (Bricks/ Blocks/ Stones)									
3.	Semi Pacca									
4.	Wood / Bamboo									
5.	Others (Please specify)									

14.	Coordinates of the house:	(N _____) (E _____)	
15.	Elevation of the house (ASL)	_____ meters	
16.	What facilities are available in your house?	1. Electricity 2. Septic tank/sewerage system 3. Kitchen 4. Bathroom 5. Water supply If others, please specify _____	
17.	Sources of water for drinking	1. Water supply 2. Water channel 3. Nullah 4. Spring If other, please specify _____	
18.	Sources of water for animals:	1. Water channel 2. Nullah 3. Spring If other, please specify _____	

19. What types of other structures will be affected in your house?

Sr. No.	**Infrastructures**	**Number**	**Area (sq. ft.)**	**Status 1. Katcha 2. Pacca 3. Semi Pacca Others (Please specify)**	**Estimated Cost (Rs.)**	**Remarks**
i.	Water tank					
ii.	Power generator room					
iii.	Hand pumps		___ (No.)			
iv.	Drains/Drainage /Sewerage		____ (ft.)			
v.	Any Other					

SECTION 4: RELOCATION

20.	Do you have any other place of residence to move?	1. Yes 2. No
21.	In case of relocation, what will be your preference of relocation?	1. Shifting to other area 2. Site developed by BID/BIWRMDP 3. Nearby Town 4. Within the District 5. Other District 6. Don't know

		If other, please specify _____	
22.	Please identify suitable relocation sites in the area if you know		
23.	If you have a prafered area do you own that land?	1. Yes 2. No	
24.	If "No" to 23 then, if the host community willing to sell their land	1. Yes 2. No	
25.	Do you expect assistance from the Project for relocation?	3. Yes 4. No	**If no,** **Skip 26**
26.	If yes, then what kind of assistance do you want?	_____ _____ _____ _____	

27. Perceived impacts of the project

Sr. No.	**Impact on ……..**	**Type** 1. Improved 2. Same 3. Worse 4. Don't know	**Remarks**
i.	Livelihood		
ii.	Quality of Housing		
iii.	Quality of Health		
iv.	Education		
v.	Basic Amenities		
vi.	Access to social/ cultural structures		
28.	Do you want that your affected land should be compensated with land?	1. Yes 2. No	**If no,** **Skip 29**
29.	If yes, then location of the compensated land		
30.	What mode of compensation for land would you expect from the Project?	1. Cash 2. Alternate land 3. Free of cost as donation If other, please specify _____	
31.	If cash is selected, then expected utilization pattern of the money:	1. Establish business 2. Purchase property 3. Purchase agriculture land If other, please specify _____	

Comments of the Interviewer

_____

_____

_____

Signature_____

Name_____

CNIC_____
(Respondent)

Signature_____

Name_____

CNIC_____
(Community Representative)

Signature _____

Name _____

CNIC _____
(Interviewer)

Signature_____

Name _____

CNIC _____
(BIWRMDP/BID Representative)

Date:_____

(Please attach 4-5 photographs of the house, clearly showing façade, various parts of the house reflecting type of construction.)

Annexure C: List of Water & Land Shareholders of Gundacha Branch

List of Water/Land Shareholders Jano Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Abdul Haq	Haji Yaqoob	Roonja	13	5	8	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
2	Alam Khan	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	11	6	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
3	Haji Ahmad	Haji Siddiq	Roonja	9	3	6	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
4	Muhammad Saleh	Ibrahim	Roonja	14	8	6	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
5	Abdullah	Ghulam Nabi	Roonja	10	6	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
6	Abdul Karim	Muhammad Siddiq	Roonja	13	7	6	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
7	Muhammad Anwar	Ghulam Muhammad	Roonja	8	4	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
8	Sardar Mehrullah	Rasool Bux	Mengal	15	7	8	12	Agriculture	Business	Business
9	Ghulam Muhammad	Abdullah	Roonja	12	7	5	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Total				**105**	**53**	**52**	**72**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Faqir Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Muhammad Yousuf	Yar Muhammad	Faqir	11	4	7	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Allah Din	Yar Muhammad	Faqir	9	3	6	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Boora Shah	Suleman Shah	Syed	10	5	5	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**30**	**12**	**18**	**3**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Mitha Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Abdul Ghafoor	Abdul Rehman	Bandija	22	10	12	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
2	Muhammad Slaeh	Haji Ishaq	Bandija	18	9	9	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour

3	Abdul Ghani	Muhammad Musa	Bandija	15	8	7	18	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
4	Mitha Khan	Usman	Bandija	4	3	1	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
5	Abdul Qadir	Muhammad Khan	Bandija	14	8	6	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
6	Ishaq	Raboo	Bandija	4	2	2	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
7	Mula Musa	Haji Piri	Channal	3	2	1	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
8	Nasir	Abdul Khaliq	Bandija	9	5	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
9	Jumma	Ali Muhammad	Bandija	4	1	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
10	Baboo	Mula Abdullah	Bandija	9	6	3	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
11	Ghulam Hyder	Mitha Khan	Bandija	7	2	5	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Lbour
Total				**109**	**56**	**53**	**85**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Rodini Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	**Name of Water/Land Shareholder**	**Father's Name**	**Tribe/Clan**	**Approximate Family Size**			**Land share (in acres)**	**Sources of Income**		
				Total	**Male**	**Female**		**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**
1	Abdul Karim	Muhammad Siddiq	Ridini	16	8	8	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Abdul Rehman	Muhammad Siddiq	Ridini	12	6	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Abdul Hakim	Muhammad Siddiq	Ridini	8	4	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**36**	**18**	**18**	**18**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Siapad Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	**Name of Water/Land Shareholder**	**Father's Name**	**Tribe/Clan**	**Approximate Family Size**			**Land share (in acres)**	**Sources of Income**		
				Total	**Male**	**Female**		**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**
1	Muhammad Hassan	Muhammad Ishaq	Siapad	12	7	5	2.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad ibrahim	Ghulam Hussain	Siapad	16	8	8	2.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Ismail	Saleh Muhammad	Siapad	9	4	5	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Ahmad Khan	Saleh Muhammad	Siapad	10	3	7	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

5	Mian Khan	Omar	Siapad	14	9	5	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Muhammad Ibrahim	Ghulam Hassan	Siapad	16	8	0	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Abdul Hai	Haji Hassan	Roonja	10	4	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Abdul Aziz	Abdul Razzaq	Deerya	12	9	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**99**	**52**	**39**	**21**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Warwari Goth Gundacha Branch

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Imam Bux	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	13	7	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Ismail	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	9	4	5	3.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Sharif	Muhammad Haroon	Bandijo	8	4	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Imam Bux	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	6	1	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Muhammad Karim	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	11	7	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Muhammad Usman	Muhammad Hassan	Bandijo	9	6	3	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Allah Dino	Ghulam Muhammad	Bandijo	12	5	7	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Muhammad Alam	Soomar	Bandijo	18	7	11	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Ghulam Qadir	Muhammad Hayat	Bandijo	10	6	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Muhammad Yousuf	Faqir Muhammad	Bandijo	9	5	4	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Ghulam Nabi	Muhammad Hashim	Bandijo	13	7	6	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Muhammad Khan	Haji	Bandijo	11	8	3	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Muhammad Karim	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	8	4	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Imam Bux	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	6	2	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Latif Shah	Habib Shah	Syed	7	3	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**150**	**76**	**74**	**121.5**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Faizwani Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Muhammad Ali	Abdullah	Bandija	25	12	13	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Soomar Khan	Abdullah	Bandija	15	8	7	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Khan Muhammad	Muhammad Slaeh	Bandija	8	3	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Muhammad Hamza	Muhammad Hassan	Bandija	16	9	7	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**64**	**32**	**32**	**36**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Kadwani Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholders	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Saleh Muhammad	Qadir Bux	Sian	15	8	7	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Khan	Qadir Bux	Sian	16	9	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Atta Muhammad	Sher Muhammad	Sian	8	3	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Taj Muhammad	Qadir Bux	Sian	9	4	5	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Qadir Bux	Taj Muhammad	Sian	6	2	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Ghulam Hyder	Gul Muhammad	Sian	17	8	9	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Muhammad Ibrahim	Muhammad Hassan	Sian	10	4	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Abdullah Khan	Allah Dina	Sian	15	5	10	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**96**	**43**	**53**	**69**			

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List of Water/Land Shareholders Mula Ishaq Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
				Total	Male	Female				
1	Ali Muhammad	Muhammad Hussain	Khaskheli	15	7	8	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Haji	Haji Jaffar	Khaskheli	8	3	5	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Saleem	Suleman	Khaskheli	10	2	8	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Muhammad Bux	Muhammad Hussain	Khaskheli	5	1	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Abdul Ghani	Muhammad Soomar	Bapra	4	2	2	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Abdul Majeed	Mula Ishaq	Bapra	5	3	2	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Abdul Rauf	Mula Ishaq	Bapra	20	8	12	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Muhammad Hussain	Thouhar	Chatta	12	6	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Muhammad Ismail	Abdullah	Chatta	8	4	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Muhammad Hussain	Gul Muhammad	Sian	12	6	6	50	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Mir Muhammad	Allah Dita	Sian	10	6	4	25	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**109**	**48**	**61**	**141**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Omar Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Wadera Muhammad Omar	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	18	10	8	19	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Ismail	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	15	5	10	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Ghulam Qadir	Muhammad Bux	Bandijo	13	7	6	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Qazi Abdullah	Muhammad Afzal	Roonja	14	11	3	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Abdul Razzaq	Allah Dino	Bandijo	16	5	11	5.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

6	Jam Kamal Khan	Jam Yousuf	Jam Ilyani	8	3	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Latif Shah	Habib Shah	Syed	14	8	6	3.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Muhammad Ibrahim	Ghulam Hassan	Siapad	9	5	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Taj Muhammad	Unknown	Baloch	21	8	13	2.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Ali Muhammad	Hassan Khan	Siapad	17	6	11	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Abdul Majeed	Abdul Aziz	Siapad	17	9	8	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Mian Khan	Omar	Siapad	15	6	9	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Muhammad Hayat	Muhammad Rozi	Siapad	17	7	10	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Abdul Hameed	Abdul Jabbar	Sian	11	4	7	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Muhammad Kazim	Muhammad Hashim	Roonja	14	3	11	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**219**	**97**	**122**	**84.5**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Yaqoob Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	**Name of Water/Land Shareholder**	**Father's Name**	**Tribe/Clan**	**Approximate Family Size**			**Land share (in acres)**	**Sources of Income**		
				Total	**Male**	**Female**		**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**
1	Muhammad Yaqoob	Noor Muhammad	Sian	16	8	8	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Azeem	Muhammad Yaqoob	Sian	6	3	3	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Ahmadullah	Dur Muhammad	Sian	8	3	5	18	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Muhammad Iqbal	Ahmad Khan	Sian	6	2	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Ghulam Rasool	Ahmad Khan	Sian	5	3	2	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Yaseen	Ibrahim	Motak	9	5	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Abdul Rauf	Muhammad Ishaq	Bapar	7	3	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Abdul Haq	Haji Yaqoob	Roonja	12	7	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Alam Khan	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	7	5	2	50	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Qadir Bux	Abdul karim	Sian	12	7	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Mir Muhammad	Dawood	Sian	7	4	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Muhammad Hassan	Abdul Wakil	Khaskheli	7	3	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

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Total				**102**	**53**	**49**	**158**			
List of Water/Land Shareholders Omar Goth Gundacha Branch										
Sr. No.	**Name of Water/Land Shareholder**	**Father's Name**	**Tribe/Clan**	**Approximate Family Size**			**Land share (in acres)**	**Sources of Income**		
				Total	**Male**	**Female**		**Primary**	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**
1	Muhammad Haroon	Haji Muhammad Hassan	Bandija	11	5	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Allauddin	Haji Muhammad Hassan	Bandija	7	3	4	5.6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Ahmad Khan	Haji Muhammad Hassan	Bandija	6	3	3	60	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Ghulam Muhammad	Muhammad omar	Bandija	8	4	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Muhammad Rahim	Lal Muhammad	Bandija	10	2	8	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Muhamad Siddiq	Muhammad Qasim	Bandija	10	4	6	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Fateh Muhammad	Muhammad Qasim	Bandija	12	7	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Muhammad Rahim	Haji Wali Muhammad	Bandija	9	3	6	52	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Haji Ahmad	Ibrahim	Chanal	8	1	7	18	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Abdul Khaliq	Ismail	Sheikh	15	8	7	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Suleman	Jurekh	Lango	13	7	6	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Hussain	Gul Muhammad	Sasoli	7	4	3	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Dr.Abdul Haq	Haji Yaqoob	Roonja	8	5	3	170	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Jam Kamal	Jam yousuf	Jam	8	5	3	80	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**132**	**61**	**71**	**459.6**			

Annexure-C [8/19]

LIST OF WATER & LAND SHAREHOLDERS ON JAMOT BRANCH

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Ghulam	Abdullah	khaskeli	21	10	11	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Dr .siddiq	H. ahmed	Roonja	15	8	7	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Jan muhammad	Kunoo	Roonja	12	6	6	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Syed Hussain shah		syed	9		5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Juman shah	Aloo shah	syed	17	13	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	M.Yousaf	Ahmed Khan	Bandija	10	6	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	H.syed Khan		Roonja	13	7	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Wali Muhammad	Muhammad Ali	Roonja	10	6	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Ali Shah	Ibrahim Shah	syed	12	8	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Sardar Mehrullah	Rasool Bux	Mengal	8	5	3	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Saleh	Ibrahim Shah	Roonja	13	5	8	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	M.hashim	Muhammad Hussain	Roonja	8	5	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Allah Dina	Barad	Roonja	10	4	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	M.Azeem	Ghulam Muhammad	Khaskeli	13	6	7	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Raza Muhammad	Swali	Khaskeli	15	6	9	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Adam	Bachaya	Roonja	12	7	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Syed Janib Shah	Ibrahim Shah	Syed	11	7	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
18	Syed Jeem Shah	Hassan Shah	syed	9	6	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
19	Muhammad Ameen		Khaskeli	7	5	2	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
20	Abdul Majeed	Ahmed	Roonja	12	5	7	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
21	Haji Adal	Haji Muhammad	Roonja	10	6	4	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
22	Sardar Mehrullah	Rasool bux	Mengal	9	6	3	30	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
23	Mitha Khan	Siddiq	Khaskeli	15	7	8	1.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
24	Abdul Jabbar		Roonja	13	8	5	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
25	Mitha Khan	Siddiq	Khaskeli	15	9	6	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
26	Abdul karim		Khaskeli	12	8	4	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
27	Qalandrani		Mengal	7	4	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
28	Shafi	H.Muhammad Hashim	Bandijo	16	9	7	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

29	Haji Adal	Haji Muhammad	Roonja	9	6	3	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
30	Sardar Mehrullah	Rasool bux	Mengal	11	6	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
31	Ahmad Khan	Muhammad urs	Roonja	15	7	8	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**369**	**201**	**164**	**227.5**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Chatta Goth Jamot Branch

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Syed Abdullah Shah	Yasoo Shah	Syed	8	5	3	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Saleh Muhammad	Gangoo	Mengal	10	6	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Dr. Azeem		Roonja	12	7	5	20	Agriculture	Business	Business
4	ShahJahan	Mehboob Shah	syed	9	5	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Syed Latif	Hyabib Shah	Syed	20	15	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Miskeen Shah		Syed	14	8	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Abdul Ghani	Jumman	Sian	12	7	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Muhammad Yousuf	Ahmad Khan	Bandija	13	8	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Taj Muhammad	Qadir Bux	Sian	13	9	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Jaylyani		Roonja	12	5	7	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Jan Muhammad Ali		Iliyani	8	3	5	16	Agriculture	Business	Business
12	Mir Muhammad	Abdullah	Baloch	9	5	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**140**	**83**	**57**	**136**			

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Haji	Ibrahim	khaskeli	5	3	2	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Hassan	Chanchar	Jamot	19	11	8	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Amin	Usman	Mengal	12	7	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Noor Shah	Anwer Shah	Syed	10	3	7	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Soomer jamot	Haji	Jamot	13	9	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

6	Muhamma Amin	Usman	Mengal				3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Ali Muhammad	Keithi	Jamot	5	3	2	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Abdul Rahim	Pota	Jamot	7	3	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Muhammad Hassan	Umer	Bandija	10	6	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Muhammad Khan	Abdulah	Mengal	6	2	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**87**	**47**	**40**	**68**			

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Suleman	Ibrahim	Roonja	12	7	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	M.Umer	M.Bux	Bandija	9	5	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Yaqoob	Musa	Bandija	5	3	2	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Ghulam Din	Musa	Bandija	8	5	3	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Dr. Azeem		Roonja	13	9	4	60	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Essa	Jumman	Khaskeli	5	1	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Jumma	Mathoo	Khaskeli	5	3	2	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Rozi	Musafir	Khaskeli	6	4	2	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Muhammad Bux	Usman	Khaskeli	12	8	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Abdul Sattar	Karim Bux	Mengal	11	6	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**86**	**51**	**35**	**136**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Lakko Goth Jamot Branch										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Muhammad Haroon	Muhammad Yousuf	Roonja	8	5	3	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Suleman	ibrahim	Roonja	11	7	4	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Allah bux	Yaqoob	Bandija	15	8	7	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

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4	Ibrahim	Baxhaya	Roonja	12	7	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Abdul Jabbar		Roonja	13	9	4	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Suleman	ibrahim	Roonja	8	5	3	60	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Muhammad Sharif	Muhammad Umer	Khaskeli	25	18	7	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Muhammad Azeem		Roonja	10	6	4	40	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Muhammad Rozi	Muhammad Musa	Roonja	13	7	6	18	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	A.Rahman	M. Ishaq	siapad	7	5	2	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Muhammad Umer	Muhammad Bux	Bandija	9	5	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Muhammad Musa	Haji Pir Muhammad	Channal	6	4	2	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Muhammad Ameen	Haji Gazzo	Umrani	10	9	1	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**147**	**95**	**52**	**191**			

Annexure-C [12/19]

LIST OF WATER & LAND SHAREHOLDERS OF HINGRI WEIR

List of Water/Land Shareholders Chibb Haji Saleh Goth Hingri Weir										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Haji Atta Muhammad	Muhammad Bachaya	Roonja	13	3	10	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Gul Sher	Zafarullah	Roonja	10	4	6	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Ziaullah	Muhammad Bachaya	Roonja	15	4	11	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Sanaullah	Dad Muhammad	Roonja	10	4	6	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Yameen	Dad Muhammad	Roonja	9	5	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Abdul Rasheed	Dad Muhammad	Roonja	13	4	9	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Ahmad	Muhammad Ayoub	Roonja	7	4	3	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Ali Muhammad	Bahna	Roonja	11	4	7	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Saifullah	Muhammad Barat	Roonja	1	1	0	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Yehya Khan	Muhammad	Roonja	1	1	0	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Muhammad Anwar	Gul Muhammad	Roonja	5	2	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Muhammad Hayat	Abdul Qadoos	Roonja	9	4	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Muhammad Afzal	Mir Muhammad	Roonja	7	3	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Gul Muhammad	Din Muhammad	Roonja	11	6	5	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Muhammad Bux	Muhammad Younus	Roonja	8	3	5	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Muhammad Khan	Muhammad Bachal	Roonja	12	8	4	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Nazir	Muhammad Din	Roonja	9	4	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
18	Imam Bux	Gul Muhammad	Roonja	13	7	6	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
19	Aloo	Ahsan	Roonja	7	3	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
20	Saleemullah	Muhammad Ayoub	Roonja	8	3	5	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
21	Abdul Wahab	Abdul Jalil	Roonja	9	6	3	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
22	Muhammad Imran	Abdul Razzaq	Roonja	15	9	6	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
23	Muhammad Umar	Muhammad Usman	Roonja	9	5	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
24	Muhammad Ali	Zaheer Ahmad	Roonja	18	10	8	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

25	Abdul Jabbar	Muhammad Ramzan	Roonja	13	8	5	19	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
26	Munir Ahmad	Muhammad Siddiq	Roonja	13	5	8	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
27	Ghous Bux	Bhooro	Roonja	11	6	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
TOTAL				**267**	**126**	**141**	**200**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Chibb Haji Saleh Goth HINGRI WEIR

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Hameedullah	Muhammad Nawaz	Roonja	15	7	8	60	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Aminullah	Azeemullah	Roonja	11	5	6	55	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Shakir	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	13	3	10	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Ilyas	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	15	6	9	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Shaloo	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	12	6	6	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Abdullah	Muhammad Ishaq	Roonja	12	3	9	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Ghulam Muhammad	Muhammad Yar	Roonja	16	6	10	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Abdul Haq	Saleh	Roonja	14	7	7	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Ghulamuddin	Ghulam Nabi	Roonja	13	2	11	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Rehmatullah	Mehrullah	Roonja	13	6	7	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Abdul Hakeem	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	12	7	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Muhammad Jumman	Muhammad Ramzan	Roonja	13	6	7	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Pir Muhammad	Haji Mula	Roonja	15	7	8	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Muhammad Ibrahim	Muhammad Siddiq	Roonja	15	4	11	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Muhammad Musa	Haji	Roonja	16	6	10	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Muhammad	Yaqoob	Roonja	17	7	10	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Muhammad Suleman	Aloo	Roonja	17	7	10	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**239**	**95**	**144**	**258**			

Annexure-C [14/19]

List of Water/Land Shareholders Chibb Haji Saleh Goth Hingri Weir										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Nawaz Ali	Ghulam Muhammad	Jamot	6	4	2	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Asghar	Ghulam Muhammad	Jamot	2	1	1	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Mehrullah	Ghulam Muhammad	Jamot	2	1	1	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Attaullah	Ghulam Muhammad	Jamot	1	1	0	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Amanullah	Ghulam Muhammad	Jamot	1	1	0	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Ramzan	Sangar	Jamot	15	5	10	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Usman	Adam	Barja	16	7	9	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Hassan	Adam	Barja	5	2	3	12	Labour	Livestock	Labour
9	Hussain	Adam	Barja	6	4	2	12	Labour	Livestock	Labour
10	Omar	Adam	Barja	5	2	3	12	Labour	Livestock	Labour
11	Khuda Rakia	Ibrahim	Roonja	8	3	5	60	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Amir Bux	Abdul Karim	Roonja	17	6	11	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Usman	Unknown	Roonja	10	5	5	50	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Ramoo	Unknown	Roonja	13	7	6	30	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Ramoo	Adam	Sian	8	5	3	25	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Azam	Lakko	Sian	9	4	5	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Babo	Aloo	Sian	7	5	2	25	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
18	Hassan	Mamoo	Sian	9	5	4	40	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**140**	**68**	**72**	**342**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Achwani Goth HINGRI WEIR								
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size	Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
						Primary	Secondary	Tertiary

Annexure-C [15/19]

				Total	Male	Female				
1	Khuda Bux	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	11	7	4	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Qadir Bux	Sabir	Roonja	10	6	4	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Noor Ahmad	Sharo	Roonja	13	7	6	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Mola Bux	Shakir	Roonja	17	9	8	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Shamoo	Mamoon	Roonja	11	4	7	13	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Rehmatullah	Ghulam	Roonja	13	6	7	16	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Panal	Sharo	Roonja	16	9	7	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Ibrahim		Roonja	17	7	10	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Rasool Bux	Ghulam Muhammad	Roonja	15	6	9	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**123**	**61**	**62**	**102**			

Annexure-C [16/19]

LIST OF WATER & LAND SHAREHOLDERS OF NURG WEIR

List of Water/Land Shareholders Musani Goth Nurg Weir										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Abdul Hakeem	Abdul Rasheed	Roonja	13	5	8	25	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Faraz	Haji Qayyum	Roonja	10	4	6	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Saad	Muhammad Qazin	Roonja	13	4	9	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Muhammad Ashraf	Abdul Rasheed	Roonja	16	4	12	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Inayatullah	Muhammad Hashim	Roonja	8	3	5	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Allah Bux	Imam Bux	Roonja	7	5	2	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Muhammad Omar	Abdul Qadir	Roonja	14	7	7	13	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Zaffar	Muhammad Musa	Roonja	11	4	7	11	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Saadullah	Haji Muhammad	Roonja	11	3	8	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Allah Dita	Musa	Roonja	9	6	3	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Fateh Muhammad	Nooro	Roonja	12	3	9	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**124**	**48**	**76**	**120**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Nimmani Goth Nurg Weir										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Muhammad Khan	Hashim	Roonja	13	5	8	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Sanaullah	Abdul Rehman	Roonja	7	3	4	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Idrees	Yaqoob	Roonja	9	4	5	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Sabir Hussain	Ali Muhammad	Roonja	12	6	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Allah Dina	Qasim	Roonja	8	3	5	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Muhammad Omar	Qasim	Roonja	7	5	2	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Muhammad Ibrahim	Haji Mango	Roonja	15	6	9	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Yameen	Haji Mango	Roonja	10	4	6	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Abdullah	Hassan	Roonja	6	3	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

10	Haji Azeem	Haji Hamza	Roonja	10	4	6	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Musa	Haji	Roonja	11	4	7	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Akbar	Abdul Karim	Roonja	7	3	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Asmat	Abdul Rehman	Roonja	12	5	7	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Muhammad Hassan	Abdul Rehman	Roonja	9	4	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Haji Ahmad	Haji Musa	Roonja	10	5	5	18	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Iqbal	Essa	Roonja	9	4	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
TOTAL				**106**	**47**	**59**	**111**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Moani Goth Nurg Weir

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Saad	Kazim	Roonja	15	8	7	80	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Abdul Jabbar	Noor Muhammad	Roonja	10	4	6	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Haji Hakeem	Abdul Rasheed	Roonja	9	5	9	35	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Abdul Jabbar	Abdul Sattar	Bandija	12	5	7	30	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Muhammad Usman	Ahmad	Roonja	8	3	5	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Ghous Bux	Gul Muhammad	Roonja	11	4	7	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Muhammad Omar	Abdul Qadir	Roonja	9	4	5	30	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**74**	**33**	**46**	**212**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Kechani Goth Nurg Weir

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Abdul Ghafoor	Muhammad Yousuf	Roonja	15	7	8	50	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Jumma Khan	Muhammad Siddiq	Roonja	13	7	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Ismail	Muhammad Hussain	Khaskheli	11	6	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Dil Murad	Usman	Khaskheli	9	3	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

5	Muhammad Omar	Sakhi	Khaskheli	13	5	8	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Muhammad Sajjar	Gul Muhammad	Khaskheli	10	4	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**71**	**32**	**39**	**76**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Layyani Goth Nurg Weir

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Imam Bux	Muhammad Sididq	Khaskheli	8	4	4	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Abdul Sattar	Muhammad Ayoub	Khaskheli	12	7	5	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Ghulam Muhammad	Sher Khan	Khaskheli	10	4	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Muhammad	Sher Khan	Khaskheli	11	5	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Faqir Muhammad	Khamisa	Khaskheli	8	3	5	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Wali Muhammad	Sher Khan	Khaskheli	8	3	5	13	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Mula Musa	Sher Khan	Khaskheli	13	5	8	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Ali Muhammad	Yousuf	Khaskheli	8	3	5	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Jumma	Yousuf	Khaskheli	9	3	6	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Dr.Abdul Haq	Haji Yaqoob	Roonja	12	6	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Sher Muhammad	Ibrahim	Roonja	11	5	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**110**	**48**	**62**	**173**			

List of Water/Land Shareholders Ishaqani Goth Nurg WEIR

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Abdul Ghani	Ibrahim	Roonja	14	5	9	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Abdul Rasheed	Ali Muhammad	Roonja	16	6	10	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Haroon	Ismail	Roonja	11	4	7	70	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Musa	Allauddin	Roonja	10	7	3	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

5	Ismail	Abdullah	Roonja	16	8	8	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Abdul Ghafoor	Ahmad Khan	Roonja	15	7	8	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Abdul Rasheed	Ahmad Khan	Roonja	17	9	8	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Ghulam Hussain	Muhammad Siddiq	Roonja	10	6	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Muhammad Omar	Phata	Roonja	11	6	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Abdul Latif	Noor Muhammad	Roonja	18	10	8	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Abdul Hameed	Ali Muhammad	Roonja	11	12	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Ghulam Rasool	Bachal	Roonja	15	6	9	25	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Sher Muhammad	Allauddin	Roonja	9	4	5	22	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Gul Muhammad	Abdul Haq	Roonja	10	5	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Sanaullah	Muhammad Omar	Roonja	13	7	6	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Hidayatullah	Muhammad Omar	Roonja	14	8	6	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Zainuddin	Muhammad Hassan	Roonja	11	7	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
18	Shafi Muhammad	Muhammad Siddiq	Roonja	12	7	5	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
19	Saifullah	Muhammad Usman	Roonja	16	8	8	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
20	Ghulam Din	Abdul Khaliq	Roonja	17	7	10	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
21	Bashir Ahmad	Abdul Rahim	Roonja	12	8	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
22	Abdul Hameed	Mehmood	Roonja	11	4	7	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**140**	**71**	**69**	**113**			

Annexure D: List of Water & Land Shareholders of Nimmi Sub-Project

List of Water & Land Shareholders of Sher Muhammad Goth										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Sher Muhammad	Muhammad Usman	Mengal	13	6	7	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Ibrahim	Mir Muhammad	Mengal	9	4	5	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Ghulam Rasool	Mir Muhammad	Mengal	8	3	5	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Abdul Kabir	Sher Muhammad	Mengal	10	4	6	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Noor Muhammad	Mir Muhammad	Mengal	9	6	3	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
	Total			**49**	**23**	**26**	**36**			

List of Water & Land Shareholders of Jani Goth									
Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
			Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Abdul Majeed	Faiz Muhammad	Bizenjo	9	6	3	9	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Ibrahim	Yaqoob	Bizenjo	11	8	3	1	Labour	Agriculture	Labour
Abdul Khaliq	Abdari	Bizenjo	15	8	7	3	Labour	Agriculture	Labour
Majeed	Abdullah	Bizenjo	11	7	4	0	Labour	Agriculture	Labour
Muhammad Rahim	Mureed	Bizenjo	8	3	5	2	Labour	Agriculture	Labour
Ishaq	Abdullah	Bizenjo	5	2	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Jumma Khan	Mando	Bizenjo	10	5	5	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Muhammad Hamza	Wali Muhammad	Bizenjo	6	1	5	1	Labour	Agriculture	Labour
Total			**75**	**40**	**35**	**22**			

Annexure-D [2/10]

List of Water & Land Shareholders of Nimmi Bent Goth									
Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
			Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
Muhammad Hashim	Qadir Bux	Bizenjo	16	9	7	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Ishaq	Abdullah	Bizenjo	7	4	3	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Muhammad Sadiq	Muhammad Saleh	Bizenjo	9	5	4	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Arif	Abdul Rasool	Bizenjo	17	9	8	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Saifullah	Allah Bux	Bizenjo	10	5	5	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Muhammad	Muhammad Omar	Bizenjo	30	15	15	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Abdul Ghafoor	Muhammad Sadiq	Bizenjo	12	7	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Abdullah	Abdul Ali	Bizenjo	3	1	2	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Muhammad Sadiq	Muhammad Saleh	Bizenjo	9	5	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Muhammad Hashim	Qadir Bux	Bizenjo	6	9	5	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Hamza Mulla	Wali Muhammad	Bizenjo	6	2	4	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Total			**125**	**71**	**62**	**50**			

List of Land Shareholders of Sour Dir Goth										
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Muhammad	Abdul Rahim	Bizenjo	16	4	12	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
2	Ismail	Saadullah	Bizenjo	13	6	7	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
3	Abdul Ghani	Eido Khan	Bizenjo	11	5	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
4	Arif	Abdul Rasool	Bizenjo	8	3	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
5	Muhammad Hussain	Yar Muhammad	Bizenjo	11	5	6	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
6	Ibrahim	Ali	Bizenjo	11	4	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
7	Abdul Sattar	Ghulam Muhammad	Bizenjo	13	5	8	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
8	Qasim	Ali Muhammad	Bizenjo	9	4	5	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours

9	Ibrahim	Jumma	Bizenjo	9	3	6	3.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
10	Abdul Rahim	Khair Muhammad	Bizenjo	8	4	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
11	Ghulam Qadir	Qulamin	Sian	11	4	7	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
12	Noora	Ollansa	Bizenjo	8	2	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
13	Khan Muhammad	Lal Muhammad	Sian	12	5	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
14	Jan Muhammad	Lal Muhammad	Sian	11	5	6	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
15	Muhammad Alam	Muhammad Sain	Sian	10	5	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
16	Hamza	Muhammad	Sian	4	1	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
17	Abdul Rasool	Muhammad	Sian	13	5	8	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
18	Sumar	Ghulam Hussain	Bizenjo	9	5	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Total				**187**	**75**	**112**	**86.5**			

List of Land Shareholders of Kundi Goth

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Mir Muhammad	Pir Muhammad	Sian	10	4	6	100	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
2	Sher Muhammad	Pir Muhammad	Sian	6	3	3	11	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
3	Ghulam Nabi	Lashkar Khan	Mengal	14	10	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
4	Ghulam Mustafa	Lashkar Khan	Mengal	10	7	3	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
5	Ghulam Qadir	Lashkar Khan	Mengal	8	4	4	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
6	Wadood	Abdul Rasool	Bapra	3	2	1	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
7	Muhammad Siddiq	Saleh Muhammad	Sian	10	4	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
8	Ali Muhammad	Essa	Bapra	6	2	4	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
9	Dur Muhammad	Essa	Bapra	12	8	4	21	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
10	Muhammad Usman	Mir Muhammad	Sian	9	4	5	20	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
11	Sher Muhammad	Pir Muhammad	Sian	6	3	3	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
12	Muhammad Omar	Mitha Khan	Sian	8	3	5	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labours
Total				**102**	**54**	**48**	**202**			

Annexure-D [4/10]

List of Land Shareholders of Langra Goth										
S#	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acre)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Muhammad Sadiq	Haji Sarwar	Muhammad Hassani	17	4	13	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Imam Bux	Abdul Qadir	Roonja	13	3	10	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Hussain	Muhammad Hassan	Baloch	12	5	7	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Ali Muhammad	Sumar	Baloch	9	3	6	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Abu Bakar	Gulami	Roonja	17	6	11	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Nadir	Abdul Ghafoor	Baloch	8	2	6	14	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Ghulam Mustafa	Haji Usman	Bizenjo	13	6	7	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Ghulam Rasool	Ismail	Bizenjo	6	4	2	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Pir Muhammad	Sher Muhammad	Baloch	21	9	12	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Noor Muhammad	Sher Muhammad	Baloch	20	7	13	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Abdullah	Naqeeb	Baloch	14	4	10	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Khuda Bux	Jumma	Baloch	13	3	10	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Yousuf	Lakko	Baloch	19	7	12	15	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Muhammad	Edo	Baloch	23	7	16	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Yar Muhammad	Abdul Karim	Baloch	10	3	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Muhammad Musa	Khamisa	Baloch	20	4	16	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Abdul Ghafoor	Aziz	Baloch	9	3	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
18	Muhammad Qasim	Abdullah	Baloch	10	7	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
19	Muhammad usman	Pir Muhammad	Doda	16	5	11	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
20	Muhammad Bux	Haji Sumar	Muhammad Hassani	15	10	5	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
21	Gul Khan	Muhammad Saleh	Bizenjo	14	7	7	1.5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
22	Muhammad Tariq	Abdul Rehman	Bizenjo	6	3	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
23	Khalil-u-Rehman	Khuda Bux	Baloch	12	4	8	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
24	Sarwar	Muhammad Hayat	Baloch	9	4	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

25	Essa	Ibrahim	Baloch	14	5	9	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
26	Bhora	Ibrahim	Baloch	10	3	7	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
27	Rasool Bux	Qadir Bux	Bizenjo	20	6	14	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
28	Jumma Khan	Muhammad Saleh	Bizenjo	14	4	11	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**384**	**138**	**247**	**194.5**			

List of Land Shareholders of Kishari Goth

Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Land share (in acres)	Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female		Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Khalil-u-Rehman	Khair Muhammad	Baloch	13	6	7	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
2	Muhammad Hassan	Muhammad Siddiq	Baloch	13	7	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
3	Muhammad Amin	Usman	Baloch	12	9	3	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
4	Hussain	Rasool Bux	Baloch	6	3	3	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
5	Abdul Rasheed	Abdul Rahim	Baloch	7	3	4	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
6	Abdullah	Suleman	Baloch	9	4	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
7	Wadera Mehmood	Muhammad Omar	Baloch	12	7	5	12	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
8	Bashir	Abdullah	Baloch	11	6	5	13	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
9	Abdul Aziz	Noor Muhammad	Baloch	12	8	4	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
10	Khwaja Suleman	Muhammad Khan	Baloch	14	9	5	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
11	Abdul Ghani	Khizzer	Baloch	9	3	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
12	Muhammad Siddiq	Hassan	Baloch	9	5	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
13	Abdul Ghafoor	Abdul Rahim	Baloch	7	4	2	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
14	Ghulam Muhammad	Abdul Karim	Baloch	12	6	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
15	Mula Majeed	Ismail	Baloch	16	8	8	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
16	Abdul Salam	Abdul Rahim	Baloch	9	7	2	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
17	Muhammad Shah	Hussain	Baloch	11	6	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
18	Abdul Wahid	Abdul Majid	Roonja	8	2	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
19	Muhammad	Ibrahim	Baloch	9	5	4	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
20	Jam Akram	Jam Khair Muhammad	Roonja	15	8	6	11	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour

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21	Rehmatullah	Ibrahim	Roonja	11	4	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
22	Ashraf	Jumma	Roonja	10	5	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
23	Dr.Abdul Haq	Haji yaqoob	Roonja	15	7	8	30	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
24	Ghulam Qadir	Abdullah	Baloch	13	8	5	8	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
25	Tariq	Abdul Rahim	Baloch	12	7	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
26	Rauf	Taj Muhammad	Roonja	15	9	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
27	Omar	Khair Muhammad	Roonja	14	5	9	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
28	Jam Kamal	Jam Yousuf	Jam	12	5	7	25	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
29	Jam Murad Ali	Jam Yousuf	Jam	9	5	4	10	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
30	Abdul Majeed	Jam Yousuf	Jam	10	5	5	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
31	Haji Adal	Haji Muhammad	Roonja	10	3	7	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
32	Muhammad Rahim	Abdul Rahim	Baloch	12	6	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
33	Iqbal	Jan Muhammad	Baloch	9	5	4	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
34	Swali	Wali Muhammad	Baloch	6	4	2	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
35	Sardar Aslam	Sardar Junaid Khan	Jamot	7	2	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
36	Ghulam Nabi	Pir Muhammad	Baloch	12	5	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
37	Allauddin	Muhammad	Baloch	7	4	3	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
38	Abdul sattar	Suleman	Baloch	9	7	2	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
39	Abdul Ghaffar	Suleman	Baloch	8	2	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
40	Ghulam Nabi	Noor Muhammad	Baloch	15	8	7	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
41	Abdul Razzaq	Abdul Qadir	Baloch	9	5	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
42	Ghulam Rasool	Noor Muhammad	Baloch	12	8	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
43	Ghulam Ali	Ghulam Qadir	Baloch	10	6	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
44	Ramzan	Essa	Baloch	11	7	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
45	Ghulam Hyder	Hussain	Baloch	8	5	3	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
46	Ghafoor	Aziz	Baloch	15	10	5	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labour
Total				**495**	**263**	**230**	**283**			

Annexure-D [7/10]

List of Land Shareholders of Habib Goth								
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Sources of Income	
				Total	Male	Female	Primary	Secondary
1	Muhammad Sharif	Habib	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
2	Muhammad Hanif	Habib	Siapd	15	8	7	Labour	Livestock
3	Gulam Muhammad	Habib	Siapd	13	9	4	Labour	Livestock
4	Altab Hussan	Sharif	Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock
5	Muhammad Irfan	Sharif	Siapd	8	6	2	Labour	Livestock
6	Muhammad Imran	Sharif	Siapd	11	7	4	Labour	Livestock
7	Gulam Qidar	Gulam Muhammad	Siapd	13	9	4	Labour	Livestock
8	Nadir	Gulam Muhammad	Siapd	12	7	5	Labour	Livestock
9	Qadir Bux	Gulam Muhammad	Siapd	9	4	5	Labour	Livestock
10	Abdul Raheem	Gulam Muhammad	Siapd	7	4	3	Labour	Livestock
11	Saliman	Sharif	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
12	Muhammad Khan	Juma	Siapd	9	6	3	Labour	Livestock
13	Abdul Gaffar	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	15	9	6	Labour	Livestock
14	Nusr ullah	Abdul Gaffar	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
15	Muhammad Saliman	Juma	Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock
16	Muhammad Ayoub	Muhammad Saliman	Siapd	6	4	2	Labour	Livestock
17	Muhammad Yousf	Muhammad Saliman	Siapd	11	7	4	Labour	Livestock
18	Muhammad Raheem	Muhammad Saliman	Siapd	17	9	8	Labour	Livestock
19	Muhammad Rafiq	Muhammad Saliman	Siapd	12	7	5	Labour	Livestock
20	Wajeed Ali	Muhammad Raheem	Siapd	14	8	6	Labour	Livestock
21	Abdul Nasir	Muhammad Ayoub	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
22	Sajed Ali	Muhammad Ayoub	Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock
23	Zakir Ali	Muhammad Ayoub	Siapd	9	4	5	Labour	Livestock
24	Azgar Ali	Muhammad Ayoub	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
25	Muhammad Khan	Allah Bux	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
26	Ahmed Khan	Allah Bux	Siapd	11	9	2	Labour	Livestock
27	Gulah Nabi	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	6	4	2	Labour	Livestock

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28	Atta ullah	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	8	4	4	Labour	Livestock
29	Sana Ullah	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	17	8	9	Labour	Livestock
30	Ijaz Ali	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	13	5	8	Labour	Livestock
31	Abdul Rasheed	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	10	7	3	Labour	Livestock
32	Abdul Gani	Rozi	Siapd	11	5	6	Labour	Livestock
33	Nazeer Ahmad	Ahmad Khan	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
34	Naseer Ahmad	Ahmad Khan	Siapd	7	4	3	Labour	Livestock
35	Abdul Sattar	Abdul Ghani	Siapd	6	5	1	Labour	Livestock
36	Abdul Wahed	Abdul Ghani	Siapd	7	4	3	Labour	Livestock
37	Qadir Bux	Abdul Ghani	Siapd	8	4	4	Labour	Livestock
38	Muhammad Hayat	Rozi	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
39	Abdul Hameed	Muhammad Hayat	Siapd	10	6	4	Labour	Livestock
40	Abdul Rasheed	Muhammad Hayat	Siapd	12	5	7	Labour	Livestock
41	Gulam Hider	Muhammad Salah	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
42	Muhammad Ramzan	Muhammad Salah	Siapd	11	8	3	Labour	Livestock
43	Qadir Bux	Muhammmad Salah	Siapd	15	9	6	Labour	Livestock
44	Gulam Nabi	Muhammad Salah	Siapd	8	6	2	Labour	Livestock
45	Sakindr	Gulam Hidar	Siapd	18	11	7	Labour	Livestock
46	Yaseen	Gulam Hidar	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
47	Waseem	Gulam Hidar	Siapd	11	7	4	Labour	Livestock
48	Muhammad Raheem	Abdul Raheem	Siapd	4	2	2	Labour	Livestock
49	Muhammad Hussan	Muhammad Saddiq	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
50	Muhammad Musa	Muhammad Saddiq	Siapd	8	6	2	Labour	Livestock
51	Abdul Raheem	Abdul Raheem	Siapd	7	4	3	Labour	Livestock
52	Abdul Ghoffar	Abdul Raheem	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
53	Abdul Razaq	Abdul Raheem	Siapd	10	7	3	Labour	Livestock
54	Muhammad Rafiq	Abdul Raheem	Siapd	13	9	4	Labour	Livestock
55	Mohin Khan	Isaq	Siapd	15	8	7	Labour	Livestock
56	Qamir Din	Mohin Khan	Siapd	10	6	4	Labour	Livestock
57	Muhammad Dawood	Isaq	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
58	Abdul Wahid	Dawood	Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock

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59	Abul Samad	Dawood	Siapd	10	4	6	Labour	Livestock
60	Abdul Hakeem	Dawood	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
61	Adul Haleem	Dawood	Siapd	11	6	5	Labour	Livestock
62	Imam Bux	Mohin Khan	Siapd	16	9	7	Labour	Livestock
63	Noor U Din	Mohin Khan	Siapd	12	8	4	Labour	Livestock
64	Azghar U Din	Mohin Khan	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
65	Abdul Kareem	Dawood	Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock
66	Muhammad Khan	Isaq	Siapd	7	4	3	Labour	Livestock
67	Jamil Ahmad	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	6	4	5	Labour	Livestock
68	Khalil Ahmad	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	11	8	3	Labour	Livestock
69	Shakil	Muhammad Khan	Siapd	17	11	5	Labour	Livestock
70	Master Ahmed Khan	Muhammad Isaq	Siapd	10	8	5	Labour	Livestock
71	Ijaz Ahmad	Ahmad Khan	Siapd	6	4	2	Labour	Livestock
72	Ayaz Khan	Ahmad Khan	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
73	Amtaz Ahmad Khan		Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock
74	Saif ullah	Abdul Wahid	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
75	Safi Ullah	Abdul Wahid	Siapd	7	4	3	Labour	Livestock
76	Sakindr	Qamir Din	Siapd	6	4	2	Labour	Livestock
77	Nadir	Qamir Din	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
78	Muammad Essa	Muhammad Musa	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
79	Abdul Nabi	Muhammad Essa	Siapd	10	7	3	Labour	Livestock
80	Abdul Qadir	Muhammad Essa	Siapd	11	5	6	Labour	Livestock
81	Shakir Ali	Muhammad Essa	Siapd	13	7	6	Labour	Livestock
82	Ahmad Khan	Zar din	Siapd	8	5	3	Labour	Livestock
83	Maryam (W\O)	Isaq	Siapd	5	3	2	Labour	Livestock
84	Zanib B B	Muhammad Salah	Siapd	4	2	2	Labour	Livestock
85	Noori B B	Muhammad Sadiq	Siapd	7	5	2	Labour	Livestock
86	Hawa b B	Abdul Rahman	Siapd	6	4	2	Labour	Livestock
87	Suffran B B	Habib	Siapd	9	5	4	Labour	Livestock
Total				**812**	**491**	**326**		

Annexure-D [10/10]

List of Land Shareholders of Ibrahim Siphad Goth									
Sr. No.	Name of Water/Land Shareholder	Father's Name	Tribe/Clan	Approximate Family Size			Sources of Income		
				Total	Male	Female	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
1	Akbar	Musa	Siapd	3	1	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
2	Ismial	Salah Muhammad	Siapd	3	2	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
3	Ali Muhammad	Huaseen Khan	Siapd	4	2	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
4	Imam Bux	Hussani	Siapd	12	7	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
5	Allah Bux	Hussani	Siapd	15	9	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
6	Abdul Majeed	Aziz	Siapd	5	3	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
7	Ahmad	Salah Muhammad	Siapd	4	2	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
8	Juma	Gulam Muammad	Siapd	4	3	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
9	Saddiq	Musa	Siapd	5	2	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
10	Rahmaan	Allah Bux	Siapd	8	5	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
11	Mahiaa Khan		Siapd	9	5	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
12	Essa	Saliman	Siapd	12	8	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
13	sajjad Ali	Muhammad Ali	Siapd	7	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
14	Allah Bux	Ismial	Siapd	15	8	7	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
15	Juma Khan	Khuda Bux	Siapd	10	6	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
16	Imam Bux	Ismial	Siapd	7	5	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
17	Muhammad Raheem	Gulam Muammad	Siapd	4	1	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
18	Muhammad Bux	Taj	Siapd	7	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
19	Taj Muhammad	Mula Hamza	Siapd	10	5	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
20	Naeem	Bilal	Siapd	11	6	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
21	Bilal	Dad Muhammad	Siapd	14	8	6	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
22	Rasool Bux	Umar	Siapd	11	7	4	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
23	Ibraheem	Gulam Hussan	Siapd	5	2	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
24	Basheer Ahmed	Gulam Rasool	Siapd	7	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
25	Abdul Rasool	Rasool Bux	Siapd	5	3	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
26	Soomar		Siapd	3	1	2	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
27	Abul Raheem	Isaq	Siapd	3	2	1	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
28	Abdul Haleem	Muhammad Hussan	Siapd	13	8	5	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
29	Abdul Saleem		Siapd	7	4	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
30	Aamir Bux		Siapd	8	5	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
31	Rasool Bux	Umar	Siapd	9	6	3	Agriculture	Livestock	Labor
Total				**240**	**138**	**102**			

Annexure E: Loni Village (Nari Gorge)

Sr.No.	Name and father name of Jum leader	Scheme	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Size		
						Lenth (in feet)	Width (In feet)	(in Acre)
1	Mohammad Anwar/ Rahim Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.1.	Loni	Badozai	1312	15	0.45
2	Mohamad Usman/M.Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.1.	Loni	Badozai	1611	15	0.55
3	Dr. Allah Dad/Mohammad Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.1.	Loni	Badozai	1526	15	0.53
4	Abdul Razaq/Mohammad Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.1.	Loni	Badozai	1706	15	0.59
5	Haji A. Rashid/ Mustafa Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.1.	Loni	Badozai	1476	15	0.51
Total						**7632**	**15**	**2.63**
1	H.A.Rahman/Abdullah Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.2.	Loni	Badozai	984	15	0.34
2	Abdul Aziz/Abdullah Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.2.	Loni	Badozai	1312	15	0.45
3	Ezatullah/Mohd.Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.2.	Loni	Badozai	1050	15	0.36
4	Obaidullah/H.Habibullah	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.2.	Loni	Badozai	1181	15	0.41
5	Kaleemullah/Misri Khan	Nari Gorge	Rahere Nullah.2.	Loni	Badozai	1198	15	0.41
Total						**5725**	**15**	**1.97**
1	Edayatullah/Mahmood Khan	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	525	15	0.18
2	H.A.Rahman/Abdullah Khan	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	459	15	0.16
3	Kaleemullah/Misri Khan	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	443	15	0.15
4	Ameen Ullah/ H.A. Rahman	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	558	15	0.19
5	Ezatullah/Mohd.Khan	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	328	15	0.11
6	M.Yaqoob/M. Khan	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	591	15	0.20
7	Mohammad Anwar/ Rahim Khan	Nari Gorge	Rella Nullah	Loni	Badozai	623	15	0.21
Total						**3527**	**15**	**1.21**
1	Dr. Allah Dad/Mohammad Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	492	15	0.17
2	Haji Rashid Khan/Mustafa Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	427	15	0.15
3	Mohamad Usman/M.Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	361	15	0.12
4	Dr. Ismail/Mohammad Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	459	15	0.16
5	Ezatullah/Mohd.Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	394	15	0.14
6	Obaidullah/H.Habibullah	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	591	15	0.20
7	M.Yaqoob/M. Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 1.	Loni	Badozai	705	15	0.24
Total						**3429**	**15**	**1.18**
1	Mohammad Khan/A.Satar	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 2.	Loni	Badozai	820	15	0.28
2	Farooq/Mohammad Afzal	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 2.	Loni	Badozai	656	15	0.23
3	Mohammad Anwar/ Rahim Khan	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 2.	Loni	Badozai	984	15	0.34
4	M. Yousaf/ H.A.Rahim	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 2.	Loni	Badozai	656	15	0.23

5	M.Yaqoob/H. A Rahim	Nari Gorge	Bagh Nullah 2.	Loni	Badozai	410	15	0.14
Total						**3527**	**15**	**1.21**
1	Kaleemullah/Misri Khan	Nari Gorge	Budrah Nullah	Loni	Badozai	1247	15	0.43
2	Haji Rashid Khan/Mustafa Khan	Nari Gorge	Budrah Nullah	Loni	Badozai	1148	15	0.40
3	Ezatullah/Mohd.Khan	Nari Gorge	Budrah Nullah	Loni	Badozai	1378	15	0.47
4	Obaidullah/H.Habibullah	Nari Gorge	Budrah Nullah	Loni	Badozai	1345	15	0.46
5	Ameen Ullah/ H.A. Rahman	Nari Gorge	Budrah Nullah	Loni	Badozai	1181	15	0.41
6	M. Ali/H. A Rahman	Nari Gorge	Budrah Nullah	Loni	Badozai	1224	15	0.42
						7523	**15**	**2.59**
Grand Total						**25638**		**8.83**

GULLO SHEHAR (Nari Gorge)

S.No	Name and father name of Jum leader	Scheme	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Size		
						Lenth (in feet)	Width (In feet)	(in Acre)
1	Malik Shah Mohd./Karam Khan	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1969	12	0.54
2	Abdul ghafar/Abdul Haleem	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1936	12	0.53
3	Khuda Bux/Khuda Bux	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1903	12	0.52
4	Mohd. Akbar /Saleh Mohd.	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1969	12	0.54
5	Mohd. Azeem/ Mohd. Ishaq	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	2133	12	0.59
6	Malik Shakkar Khan/karam Khan	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	2034	12	0.56
7	Tariq Aziz/Abdul Aziz	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1936	12	0.53
8	Malik Abdullah Khan/A. Ghani	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1903	12	0.52
9	Rab Nawaz/Mohd. Ishaq	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	2001	12	0.55
10	Bashir Ahmad/Mohd. Ishaq	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Mandwani	1772	12	0.49
11	Ghulam Mohd./Mehrab Khan	Nari Gorge	Gullo Shehar Nullah	Rind	Musyani	1772	12	0.49
Total						**21327**	**12**	**5.88**

Dephal village (Nari Gorge)

Sr. No.	Name and father name of Jum leader	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Aquired in Canals		
					Lenth (in ft)	Width (In ft)	(in Acre)
1	Ghulam Nabi/Allah Dad	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	SardarKhail	492	15	0.17
2	Mohd. Anwar/Shadad Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	SardarKhail	492	15	0.17
3	Mohd. Ibrahim/Rashid Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	459	15	0.16
4	Imam bux /Rashid Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	459	15	0.16
5	Abdul Karim/Mirza Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	525	15	0.18
6	Rasool Bux/Noor Mohd.	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	525	15	0.18
7	Mohd. Usman/Lawang Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	591	15	0.20
8	Ghulam Nabi/M.Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	591	15	0.20

Annexure-E [3/17]

9	Mohd. Ayoub /Lawang Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	591	15	0.20
10	Qadir Bukhsh/Omar Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	525	15	0.18
11	Mula Shabeer /Haroon	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	525	15	0.18
12	Haji Ali Mohd./Mirza Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	525	15	0.18
13	Jumma Khan/Rashid	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Rashid Khail	525	15	0.18
14	Khuda Bux /Metta Khan	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Balelzai	656	15	0.23
15	Ghulam Haider/Khudidad	Hasham KhanNullah	Dephal	Ghulam Bolak	558	15	0.19
16	Suleman /Hazoor bux	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
17	Mohammad Ali /Fatheh Ali	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
18	Shadi Khan /Hazoor Bux	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	525	15	0.18
19	Fazal/Malik Dad	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	525	15	0.18
20	Ghazi Khan/ Hazoor Bux	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	492	15	0.17
21	Allah Dina /A.Rahim	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	1345	15	0.46
22	Mita Khan /Raza Mohd.	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	1312	15	0.45
23	Hayat/Din M.	Hasham KhanNullah	Baloch	Rind	1148	15	0.40
		Total			**14699**	**15**	**5.06**
1	Allah Dina /A.Rahim	Raza/Hasham/Satar	Baloch	Rind	1608	15	0.55
2	Mita Khan /Raza Mohd.	Raza/Hasham/Satar	Baloch	Rind	1673	15	0.58
		Total			**3281**	**15**	**1.13**
1	Hayat/Din M.	Raza /Mohd. Hasham	Baloch	Rind	1476	15	0.51
2	Juma Khan /Ghulam jan	Raza /Mohd. Hasham	Baloch	Rind	1411	15	0.49
		Total			**2887**	**15**	**0.99**
1	Abdul Hai /Ghulam Mohd.	Malik Raza Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1411	15	0.49
2	Bahar Khan /Haji Ghulam M.	Malik Raza Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1312	15	0.45
3	Shah Mohd./Ghulam Mohd.	Malik Raza Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1411	15	0.49
4	Azad Khan/Dost M.	Malik Raza Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1411	15	0.49
5	Abdul Aziz /Noor M. Bugtti	Malik Raza Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1050	15	0.36
6	Malik Dad/Abdullah	Malik Raza Nullah	Dephal	Balelzai	1476	15	0.51
7	Khuda Bakhsh/Metta Khan	Malik Raza Nullah	Dephal	Balelzai	1280	15	0.44
8	Abbas/Nazir	Malik Raza Nullah	Dephal	Balelzai	1280	15	0.44
9	Sher Mohd./Metta Khan	Malik Raza Nullah	Dephal	Balelzai	1181	15	0.41
		Total			**11812**	**15**	**4.07**
1	Habib ullah/Qaisar	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	984	15	0.34
2	Goch Bux/Mawa Faqeer	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	1411	15	0.49
3	Faqeer Khuda Bux /Rasool Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	1641	15	0.56
4	Mohd. Rasheed/Chandia	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	1247	15	0.43
5	Shirdar Khan/khuda Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	1247	15	0.43
6	M. Dur Mohd. /Ghulam Nanbi	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	1345	15	0.46
7	Jan Mohammad /Allah Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 1.	Safi	Anezai	1312	15	0.45
		Total			**9187**	**15**	**3.16**
1	Qahimudin/Haji Rasool Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 2.	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	1050	15	0.36
2	M. Abdul Sattar/Sher Mohd.	Malik Dad Nullah 2.	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	984	15	0.34
3	Haji Ghous Bukhsh/Pir bux	Malik Dad Nullah 2.	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	1017	15	0.35
4	Gul Mohammod/Pir Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 2.	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	1148	15	0.40
5	Mohammod Umar/Pir Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 2.	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	853	15	0.29
6	Ghulam Hussain/Sultan Haji	Malik Dad Nullah 2.	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	1017	15	0.35
		Total			**6070**	**15**	**2.09**

Annexure-E [4/17]

1	Dost Mohammod/Haji Sultan	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Dahpal	Ayoubzai	656	15	0.23
2	Bari Khan/Haji Sultan	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Dahpal	Ayoubzai	722	15	0.25
3	Gul Mohd./Buland Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Dahpal	Ayoubzai	755	15	0.26
4	Ghulam Nabi/A. Ali	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
5	Khair Mohd./ Abdul Aziz	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Baloch	Rind	591	15	0.20
6	Hazoor Khan / Sikandar	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Baloch	Rind	591	15	0.20
7	Ali Narooz/Sikandar	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Baloch	Rind	558	15	0.19
8	Nazir Ahmed /Ghulam Hussain	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Baloch	Rind	722	15	0.25
9	Ghulam Mustafa/ Abdul Rahim	Malik Dad Nullah 3.	Baloch	Rind	722	15	0.25
Total					**5971**	**15**	**2.06**
1	Ghulam Haider/khudidad	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Kosa	1476	23	0.78
2	Raheem Bukhsh/Moula Bux	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Kosa	1476	23	0.78
3	M. Hussain/Metta Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Dephal	Balelzai	1444	23	0.76
4	M. Ilyas/M.Hussain	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Dephal	Rashid Khail	1411	23	0.74
5	M. Alam/Mula Mustaqeem	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Safi	Anezai	1476	23	0.78
6	Obaid ullah /Sadiq	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Safi	Anezai	1476	23	0.78
7	M. Ismail /Ghulam Nabi	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Safi	Anezai	1476	23	0.78
8	M. Suleman/M.Sharif	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Safi	Anezai	1476	23	0.78
9	Mir Khan /Haji Mian Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1641	23	0.87
10	Noor Khan/Haji Mian Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1542	23	0.81
11	Abdul Rasheed /Mehboob Ali	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1542	23	0.81
12	Mehboob Ali /Mehmood Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1641	23	0.87
13	Ahmed Khan/Mohd.Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1641	23	0.87
14	Sardar Ali /Haji Mian Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1641	23	0.87
15	Shareef/Ganwar Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1641	23	0.87
16	Mian Khan/Mir Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	1312	23	0.69
17	Haji washdil/ Mir Khan	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	984	23	0.52
18	Rehan /Gul Mohd.	Malik Dad Nullah 4.	Baloch	Rind	984	23	0.52
Total					**26281**	**23**	**13.88**
1	Abdul Wadood/Haji Rahman	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1214	15	0.42
2	Nawab Khan/Haji Sultan	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1181	15	0.41
3	Malak Akhtar/Rasool Bux	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1247	15	0.43
4	Ali Mohd./Rasool Bux	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1280	15	0.44
5	Aftab /Shabab Khan	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1148	15	0.40
6	Haji Mohd. Hassan /Rasool Bux	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1116	15	0.38
7	Haji M. Hassan/Rasool Bux	Rasool Bux Nullahh	Dephal	Ayoubzai	1148	15	0.40
Total					**8334**	**15**	**2.87**
1	Sardar Ali /H.Mian Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1641	15	0.56
2	Shareef/Gawnar Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1312	15	0.45
3	Jawed /Gawnar Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1148	15	0.40
4	Musa Khan /Haji Washdal	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	328	15	0.11
5	Haji Punal /Malik Dad	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	328	15	0.11
6	Gul Ghanwar/Baloch Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	492	15	0.17
7	M. Azeem /Malik Dad	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	262	15	0.09
8	Abdul Nabi /Mohd. Bux	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1805	15	0.62
9	Wazir Khan/ Mussa Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
10	Hussain Bux /Gul Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	820	15	0.28
11	Amaan ullah/Aman Bux	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	984	15	0.34
12	Lal Mohd. /Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	492	15	0.17
13	Fida /Mehboob Ali	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	820	15	0.28
14	Habib ullah/Bakhtyar	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	984	15	0.34
15	Ataai Khan/Jan Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	2133	15	0.73
16	Jan Mohammad/M. Jan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	3937	15	1.36
17	Amaan Bux/Gul Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
18	Khuda Bux /M.Azeem	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	591	15	0.20
19	Rehmath ullah/Bakhtyar	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	591	15	0.20

20	Kumbeer Khan/M. Azeem	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	492	15	0.17
21	Mir Mohd./Haji Wash Dil	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	492	15	0.17
22	Bahadur Khan/Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	262	15	0.09
23	Ghulam Rasool/M.Azeem	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
24	Saeed Mohd./H.Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	853	15	0.29
25	Ghazi Khan/H. Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	853	15	0.29
26	Yar Mohd. /H.Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	853	15	0.29
27	KhanMohd. /H.Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	328	15	0.11
28	Raza Mohd. /H.Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	984	15	0.34
29	Gul Mohammad/Aman Bux	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1312	15	0.45
30	Hayat /Gawnar Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1148	15	0.40
31	Liaqat Ali /Gawnar Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1148	15	0.40
32	Shah Nawaz/Mahmood Khan	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	1641	15	0.56
33	M. Ibrahim /Ghulam Mohd.	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	230	15	0.08
34	Sain Dad /Malik Dad	Bugttee Nullah	Baloch	Rind	656	15	0.23
					31891	**15**	**10.98**
		Grand Total			**120413**		**46.29**

Marghzani (Nari Gorge)

S.No	Name and father name of Jum leader	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Aquired by Canals		
					Lenth (in feet)	Width (In feet)	(in Acre)
1	Faqeer Mohd./ Nouradin	Sibi Nullah Faqeer M.	Marghzani	Shodanzai	1969	15	0.7
2	Malik Haji Bux/Noor Khan	Sibi Nullah Faqeer M.	Marghzani	Shodanzai	2100	15	0.7
3	Mohd. Iqbal/ Zaro Khan	Sibi Nullah Faqeer M.	Marghzani	Shodanzai	2100	15	0.7
4	A. Wahab/Ghous Bux	Sibi Nullah Faqeer M.	Marghzani	Shodanzai	1805	15	0.6
5	Mohd. Farooq/ Qadir Bux	Sibi Nullah Faqeer M.	Marghzani	Shodanzai	2034	15	0.7
		Total			**10007**	**15**	**3.4**
1	Qadir Bux/Ilai Bux	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	Marghzani	Malazai	3281	15	1.1
2	A. Rahman/ Ghulam Yaseen	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	Marghzani	Malazai	3281	15	1.1
3	A.Qayoum/M. Abas	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	Marghzani	Malazai	2920	15	1.0
4	Malik Lateef/Abdul Samad	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	Marghzani	Malazai	3051	15	1.1
5	Abdul Satar/ Ghulam Mohd.	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	Marghzani	Malazai	2953	15	1.0
6	Abdu Wahab/Ghulam Mohd.	Sibi Nullah Qadir Bux	Marghzani	Malazai	3101	15	1.1
		Total			**18587**	**15**	**6.4**
1	M. Attaullah/ Rab Nawaz	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	492	15	0.2
2	Sher Dil/Mohd. Nawaz	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	459	15	0.2
3	khalilullah/Arbab Khan	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	525	15	0.2
4	M. Qasim/Nasrullah Khan	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	509	15	0.2
5	Mohd. Aslam/Khair Mohd.	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	394	15	0.1
6	Mohd. Isaq/Sayed Khan	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	459	15	0.2
7	Asad Khan/Allah Bux	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	492	15	0.2
8	Habib nawaz/KhanMohd.	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	459	15	0.2
9	Javaid/Salah Mohd.	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	476	15	0.2
10	Nazar Khan/Salah Mohd.	Sibi Nullah M.Attaullah	Marghzani	Bostani	492	15	0.2
		Total			**4757**	**15**	**1.6**
1	Mohd. Alam/ Mustaqeem	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Marghzani	1641	15	0.6
2	Obaidullah/M.sadiq	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Marghzani	2034	15	0.7
3	Mohd. Suleman/M.Sharif	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Marghzani	1969	15	0.7
4	Haji Habibullah /Qasir Khan	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Marghzani	1805	15	0.6

5	Manzoor Ahmad/Arbab Khan	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Marghzani	1660	15	0.6
6	Mohd. Saleem/Mohd.Khan	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Marghzani	1312	15	0.5
Total					**10420**	**15**	**3.6**
1	M. Dur Mohd./Ghulam Nabi	Sibi Nullah	Safi	Safi	3051	15	1.1
2	M.Shah Nawaz/Mohd. Usman	Sibi Nullah	Safi	Safi	3117	15	1.1
3	Mohd. Mateen/Dad Mohd.	Sibi Nullah	Safi	Safi	3215	15	1.1
4	Mohd. Omar/Maghul Khan	Sibi Nullah	Safi	Safi	2953	15	1.0
5	Haji Dur Mohd./Ghulam Nabi	Sibi Nullah	Safi	Safi	2723	15	0.9
Total					**15060**	**15**	**5.2**
1	Malik Azizullah/Malak Dad	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Samezai	1706	15	0.6
2	Malik M.Asghar/Qahim Khan	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Samezai	1608	15	0.6
3	KhanMohd./Mohd. Ishaq	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Samezai	1641	15	0.6
4	Qadir Bux/Hazoor Bux	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Samezai	1673	15	0.6
5	Moula Bux/ Abdul Rahman	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Samezai	1641	15	0.6
6	Ghani Mohd./Haji Khan	Kurak Nullah	Marghzani	Samezai	1595	15	0.5
Total					**9863**	**15**	**3.4**
1	Dani Bux/Abdul Rahman	Samezai	Marghzani	Samezai	1378	15	0.5
2	Mohd. Saleem/Ahamad Khan	Samezai	Marghzani	Samezai	1312	15	0.5
3	Mohd. Bashir/Sohail Khan	Samezai	Marghzani	Samezai	1280	15	0.4
4	Mohammad Khan/Khushdil	Samezai	Marghzani	Samezai	1345	15	0.5
5	Mohd.Khan/Hafeez Khan	Samezai	Marghzani	Samezai	1411	15	0.5
					6726	**15**	**2.3**
Grand Total					**75420**	**15**	**26.0**

Khajjak Village (Nari Gorge)

Sr. No.	Name and father name of Jum leader	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Aquired in Canals		
					Lenth (in feet)	Width (In feet)	(in Acre)
1	Mir Khudidad/Sardar Ismail	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1394	15	0.5
2	Shahbaz Khan /Ghulam Mustafa	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1083	15	0.4
3	Abdul Sattar/Haji Rahim	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1247	15	0.4
4	Haji Meta Khan/Yaqoob Khan	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1280	15	0.4
5	Babu Allah Dad/Saadullah	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1280	15	0.4
6	Shakar Khan/Jumma Khan	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1148	15	0.4
7	Muheem Khan/Ghulam Mustafa	Nullah Hameemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	1312	15	0.5
Total					**8744**	**15**	**3.0**
1	M. Azad Khan/Malik Sayed Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	1969	15	0.7
2	Mohd. Ismail/Dur Mohd.	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2133	15	0.7
3	Sahib Khan/Fazal Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2330	15	0.8
4	Mohammad Khan/Arbab Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2231	15	0.8
5	shakar Khan/Arbab Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2133	15	0.7
6	Mesri Khan/Shakkar Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2264	15	0.8
7	Taj Mohammad/Mohd. Sadiq	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	1952	15	0.7
8	Wali Mohd./Gul Mohd.	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2133	15	0.7
9	Wazir Khan/Haji Mohd.	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	1641	15	0.6
10	Allah dad/malik Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	2034	15	0.7
11	Mohd. Aslam/Khair Mohd.	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	1805	15	0.6
12	Ejaz Khan /Ghulam Sarwar	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	1641	15	0.6
13	Abdul Haaq/Kalo Khan	jam Isaqzai Nullah	Khajak	Isaqzai	1575	15	0.5

Annexure-E [7/17]

Total					**25838**	**15**	**8.9**
1	Malik Ahmad Khan/Mohim Khan	Khushi Nullah	Khajak	Khushi	1706	15	0.6
2	Imadad /Abdul Razaq	Khushi Nullah	Khajak	Khushi	1805	15	0.6
3	Mir Khan/Mohd.Khan	Khushi Nullah	Khajak	Khushi	1870	15	0.6
4	Allah Dina/Shar Mohd.	Khushi Nullah	Khajak	Khushi	1641	15	0.6
5	Mustafa Khan/Ahamad Khan	Khushi Nullah	Khajak	Khushi	1608	15	0.6
6	Syed kundal shah/Syed Hakeem	Khushi Nullah	Syed	Syed	1575	15	0.5
7	Syed Mehd Shah/Ghulam shah	Khushi Nullah	Syed	Syed	1608	15	0.6
Total					**11812**	**15**	**4.1**
1	Malik Mazar Khan/Ali Khan	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1345	15	0.5
2	Saeed Ahmad/Abdullah	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1280	15	0.4
3	Hussain Khan/Ismail Khan	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1312	15	0.5
4	Mohd. Yaqoob /Haji Khudi Dad	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1312	15	0.5
5	Mohammad umar/Mohd.Khan	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1394	15	0.5
6	Merza Khan/Noor Mohd.	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1280	15	0.4
7	Ahmad Khan/Hasal Khan	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	984	15	0.3
8	Raza Mohd./Mehmood Khan	Jam Behramzai	Khajak	Brahamzai	1116	15	0.4
Total					**10023**	**15**	**3.5**
1	Malik Hazar Khan/Abdul Rahman	Omarzai Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1706	15	0.6
2	Khudad Khan/Mirza Khan	Omarzai Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1641	15	0.6
3	Malik Noor Mohd./Akhtyar Khan	Omarzai Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1805	15	0.6
4	Mehmood Khan/Akhtyar Khan	Omarzai Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1641	15	0.6
5	Mehrab Khan/Akhytar Khan	Omarzai Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1444	15	0.5
Total					**8235**	**15**	**2.8**
1	Mujeebullah/Fatheh KhanKhajak	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1148	15	0.4
2	Mohammad Yousaf/Abdul Rehman	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1214	15	0.4
3	Abdul Majeed/sadiq	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1378	15	0.5
4	Mohd. Hameed/Azad Khan	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1083	15	0.4
5	Haji Yaqoob Khan/Mohd. Hassan	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1280	15	0.4
6	Niaz Mohammad/Abdul Kareem	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1345	15	0.5
7	Mohd. Hasan/Din Mohd.	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	951	15	0.3
8	Haji Fatheh/Mussa Khan	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1066	15	0.4
9	Mussa Khan/Karam Khan	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1230	15	0.4
10	Karam Khan/Faqeer Khan	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1312	15	0.5
11	Haji Dost Mohd./Mohd. Omar	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1312	15	0.5
12	Allah Dina/Allah Dad	Jaffarzai Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1641	15	0.6
Total					**14961**	**15**	**5.2**
1	M. Mazar Khan/Abdullah Khan	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
2	Mussa Khan/Malik Ahamad	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
3	Ismail Khan/Mohd. Ishaq	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
4	Mehmood Khan/A.Ghafoor	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
5	Sahid Khan/Rahim Khan	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
6	Mir Ahmad/Essa Khan	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
7	Rashid Khan/Haji Musawer	Jam Karyazai	Khajak	Karyazai	1312	15	0.5
8	Mir Khan/Mohd. Hassan	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Doulatzai	1148	15	0.4
9	Mohd. Ibrahim/Mohd. Hassan	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Doulatzai	1476	15	0.5
10	Rashid Khan/Jumma Khan	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Doulatzai	1312	15	0.5
11	M. Mustafa Khan/Ahamad Khan	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Doulatzai	1312	15	0.5
12	Abdul Qadir/Mula Mohd.	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Malazai	1312	15	0.5
13	Mohd. Azeem/Dad Mohd.	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Mubarakzai	984	15	0.3
14	Shah Mohd./Mohd. Rahim	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Mubarakzai	984	15	0.3
15	Mohd. Aslam/Allah Dad	Jam doulatzai	Khajak	Mubarakzai	984	15	0.3
Total					**18702**	15	**6.4**

1	Mujeebullah/Fatheh Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1312	20	0.6
2	Mohd. Yousaf/Abdul Rehman	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1280	20	0.6
3	Abdul Majeed/Sadiq	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1148	20	0.5
4	Mohd. Hameed/Azad Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1575	20	0.7
5	H. Yaqoob Khan/Mohd. Hassan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1476	20	0.7
6	Niaz Mohd./Abdul Kareem	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1280	20	0.6
7	Mohd. Hasan/Din Mohd.	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1345	20	0.6
8	Haji Fatheh/Mussa Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Jaffarzai	1378	20	0.6
9	M. Hazar Khan/Abdul Rahman	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1017	20	0.5
10	Khudad Khan/Mirza Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1181	20	0.5
11	Malik Noor Mohd./Akhtyar Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Omarzai	1148	20	0.5
12	Mir Khan/Mohd. Hassan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Doulatzai	1148	20	0.5
13	Mohd.ibrahim/Mohd. Hassan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Doulatzai	1247	20	0.6
14	Rashid Khan/Jumma Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Doulatzai	1017	20	0.5
15	Malik Mustafa/Ahamad Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Doulatzai	1641	20	0.8
16	M. Mazar Khan/Abdullah Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Karyazai	1641	20	0.8
17	Mussa Khan/M. Ahamad Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Karyazai	1673	20	0.8
18	Ismail Khan/Mohd. Ishaq	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Karyazai	1608	20	0.7
19	Mehmood Khan/A.Ghafoor	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Karyazai	1476	20	0.7
20	Malik Mazar Khan/Ali Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Brahamzai	1148	20	0.5
21	Saeed Ahmad/Abdullah	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Brahamzai	1312	20	0.6
22	Hussain Khan/Ismail Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Brahamzai	1641	20	0.8
23	Mohd. Yaqoob /H. Khudi Dad	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Brahamzai	1903	20	0.9
24	Mohd. Umar/Mohd.Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Brahamzai	1608	20	0.7
25	M. Ahmad Khan/Mohim Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	khushi	1476	20	0.7
26	Imadad /Abdul Razaq	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	khushi	1476	20	0.7
27	Mohd. Hassan/Gul Mohd.	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Salehzai	1641	20	0.8
28	Salah Mohd./Gul Mohd.	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Salehzai	1312	20	0.6
29	Mir khudidad/Sardar Ismail	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Hameemzai	1116	20	0.5
30	Shahbaz Khan /Ghulam Mustafa	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Hameemzai	1312	20	0.6
31	Abdul Sattar/Haji Rahim	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Hameemzai	1148	20	0.5
32	Haji Meta Khan/Yaqoob Khan	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Hameemzai	1608	20	0.7
33	Babu Allah Dad/Saadullah	Sabzreg Nullah	Khajak	Hameemzai	1641	20	0.8
Total					**45934**	**20**	**21.1**

Kurak Village (Nari Goarge)

Sr.No.	Name and father name of Jum leader	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Aquired in Canals		
					Lenth (in ft)	Width (In ft)	(in Acre)
1	Rais Abdul Hakeem/Fatheh M.	Kurak	Barozari	Lalozai	2706	15	0.9
2	Mohd. Isaq/Mohabat Khan	Kurak	Barozari	Lalozai	2296	15	0.8
3	Yaro Khan/Nawab M. Khan	Kurak	Barozari	Lalozai	4100	15	1.4
4	Ahamad Khan/Atta Mohd.	Kurak	Barozari	Bijarzai	2624	15	0.9
5	Mir Mohd./Bahar Khan	Kurak	Barozari	Khalband	3116	15	1.1
6	M.Yaqoob/A. Rahim	Kurak	Barozari	Khalband	1640	15	0.6
7	Malik Hazoor Bux/Khair Bux	Kurak	Barozari	Mahmoodzai	2788	15	1.0
8	KhanMohd./Haji Khan	Kurak	Barozari	Lalozai	2788	15	1.0
9	Shafah Mohd./Murtza Khan	Kurak	Safi	Safi	2460	15	0.8
10	Abdul Raziq/Dur Mohd.	Kurak	Safi	Safi	2460	15	0.8
TOTAL					**26978**	**15**	**9.3**

Arand/ Bori Flood Schemes (Nari Goarge)

Sr.No.	Name and father name of Farmer	Village	Channel	Tribe	Clan	Land Aquired in Canals		
						Lenth (in ft)	Width (In ft)	(in Acre)
1	Allah Dad /Hashey Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	492	91.86	1.0
2	Mirza Khan/Abdullah Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	459	91.86	1.0
3	Allah Dad /Karam Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	328	91.86	0.7
4	Azad Khan/Sayed Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	590	91.86	1.2
5	Khudi Dad/Ibrahim	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	394	91.86	0.8
6	Kabeer Khan/Qahim Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	426	91.86	0.9
7	Chairman Hassan/ Mula Aman	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	623	91.86	1.3
8	Allah Dena/Fatheh Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	328	91.86	0.7

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9	Mohd.Khan/Mula Mohd.	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	459	91.86	1.0
10	Hussain Khan/Hashey Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	361	91.86	0.8
11	Qadir bakhsh/Satar	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	295	91.86	0.6
12	Gul Mohammad/Hashey Khan	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	377	91.86	0.8
13	Mubarak/Mohd. Hussain	Khajak	Khajak Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	607	91.86	1.3
Total						**5740**	**91.86**	**12.1**
1	Mohd. Usman/M. Khan	Loni	Loni branch	Loni	Loni	315	91.86	0.7
2	Edayatullah/Mahmood Khan	Loni	Loni branch	Loni	Loni	262	91.86	0.6
3	Mohd. Anwar/Abdul Rahim	Loni	Loni branch	Loni	Loni	295	91.86	0.6
4	Rashid Khan/Mustafa Khan	Loni	Loni branch	Loni	Loni	361	91.86	0.8
5	Dr. Allah Dad/Mohd.Khan	Loni	Loni branch	Loni	Loni	279	91.86	0.6
6	Mohd.Khan/Haji A. Satar	Loni	Loni branch	Loni	Loni	394	91.86	0.8
Total						**1906**	**91.86**	**4.0**
1	Ahamad Khan/ Mussa Khan	Khajak	Doulatzai Branch	Khajak	Zalozai Khajak	344	91.86	0.7
2	Hussain Khan/Mir Khan	Khajak	Doulatzai Branch	Khajak	Zalozai Khajak	344	91.86	0.7
3	Mohd. Yaqoob/M. Hassan	Khajak	Doulatzai Branch	Khajak	Zalozai Khajak	361	91.86	0.8
4	Niaz Mohd./Mir Khan	Khajak	Doulatzai Branch	Khajak	Zalozai Khajak	656	91.86	1.4
5	Naseer Khan/Mir Khan	Khajak	Doulatzai Branch	Khajak	Zalozai Khajak	551	91.86	1.2
6	Niaz Mohd./Jumma Khan	Khajak	Imamzai Branch	Khajak	Imamzai	443	91.86	0.9
7	Rais M.Azeem/Taj Mohd.	Khajak	Imamzai Branch	Khajak	Imamzai	426	91.86	0.9
8	Haji Dost Mohd./M. Omar	Khajak	Jafarzai Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	98	91.86	0.2
9	Abdul Rahman/yasouf Khan	Khajak	Jafarzai Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	115	91.86	0.2
10	Haji Ismail/Azad Khan	Khajak	Jafarzai Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	82	91.86	0.2
11	Hussain Khan/M.Omar Khan	Khajak	Jafarzai Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	102	91.86	0.2
12	Abdul Hameed/Azad Khan	Khajak	Jafarzai Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	95	91.86	0.2
13	M.Sadiq/Azad Khan	Khajak	Jafarzai Branch	Khajak	Jafarzai	108	91.86	0.2
14	M. Hassan/Jalal Khan	Khajak	Behramzai Branch	Khajak	Behramzai	328	91.86	0.7
15	Mohammad Khan/A.Karim	Khajak	Behramzai Branch	Khajak	Zalozai	262	91.86	0.6
16	Mahmood Khan/Ikhtyar Khan	Khajak	Omarzai Branch	Khajak	Omarzai	361	91.86	0.8
17	Wali Mohd./Gul Mohammad	Khajak	Omarzai Branch	Khajak	Omarzai	459	91.86	1.0
18	Mussa Khan/Ahamad Khan	Khajak	Omarzai Branch	Khajak	Omarzai	197	91.86	0.4
Total						**5333**	91.86	**11.25**

Annexure-E [10/17]

Dephal Scheme							
Sr.No.	Household Information						
	Name of Head of Household	Father's Name of the Head of Household	Name of Village	Tribe	Clan	Family Size	Total Land Owned by Family (acres)
1	Mohammod Usman	Lawang Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	8	80
2	Ghulam Nabi	Mohammod Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	12	80
3	Khuda Bakhsh	Mita Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Bilalzai	4	18
4	Abdul Wadood	Abdul Rehman	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	7	40
5	Aasil Khan	Shah Dad	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	5	20
6	Mohammod Qayoum	Mohammod Nawaz	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	8	50
7	Mohammod Ayoub	Mohammod Nawaz	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	7	50
8	Mohammad Yaya	Mohammod Nawaz	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	12	40
9	Mohammod Rafeeq	Mohammod Nawaz	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	8	50
10	Mohanmmod Nasir	Noor Mohammod	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	5	50
11	Saeed Ahmad	Noor Mohammod	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	9	50
12	Zahir Ahmad	Noor Mohammod	Dahpal	Baloch	Marri	8	50
13	Mohammod Khan	Noor Mohammod	Dahpal	Baloch	Rind	7	30
14	Abdul Aziz	Noor Mohammod	Dahpal	Baloch	Rind	7	30
15	Rasool Bukhsh	Noor Mohammod	Dahpal	Baloch	Rind	6	30
16	Allah Dinna	Mirza Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	6	30
17	Abdul Kareem	Mirza Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	9	30
18	Inaam Bukhsh	Rashid	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	5	30
19	Mohammod Ibraheem	Rashid	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	6	30
20	Mohammod Anwar	Shah Dad Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	6	40
21	Peer Bukhsh	Shah Dad Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Sardarzai	7	40
22	Dahni Bukhsh	Shah Dad Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Sardarzai	7	40
23	Ghulam Nabi	Allah Dad	Dahpal	Dahapal	Sardarzai	16	40
24	Essa Khan	Allah Dad	Dahpal	Dahapal	Sardarzai	32	40
25	Mohammod Hashim	Allah Dad	Dahpal	Dahapal	Sardarzai	12	40
26	Haji Ali Mohammod	Mirza Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	9	40
27	Ghulam Haider	Khudaidad	Dahpal	Baloch	Kohsa	6	40
28	Haji Raheem Bukhsh	Mula Bukhsh	Dahpal	Baloch	Kohsa	11	40
29	Nabi Bukhsh	Shah Dad	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	5	30
30	Mohammod ilyas	Mohammod Hussain	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	15	30
31	Jumma Khan	Rashid	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	9	30
32	Mohammod Ayoub	Lawang Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	4	80
33	Mohammod Aslam	Buland Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	12	35
34	ShamsuDin	Buland Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	7	35
35	Mula Shabeer	Haroon	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	9	45
36	Azad Khan	Habib Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	6	25
37	Qadir Bukhsh	Umar Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	10	50
38	Haji Allah Yar	Jan Mohammod	Dahpal	Dahapal	RashidKhail	9	40
39	Nawab Khan	Haji Sultan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	8	60
40	Malak Mohammod Akhtar	Haji Rasool Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	12	35
41	Ali Mohammod	Haji Rasool Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	7	40
42	Aftab	Shabab Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	6	35
43	Haji Mohammod Hassan	Haji Rasool Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	4	40
44	QahimuDin	Haji Rasool Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	12	40
45	Malak Abdul Sattar	Haji Sher Mohammod	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	8	40
46	Haji Ghous Bukhsh	Haji Pir Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	4	40
47	Gul Mohammod	Haji Pir Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	4	35
48	Mohammod Umar	Haji Pir Bukhsh	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	5	35
49	Ghulam Hussain	Haji Sultan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	12	80
50	Dost Mohammod	**Haji Sultan**	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	8	60
51	Bari Khan	Haji Sultan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	6	60
52	Gul Mohammod	Buland Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Ayoubzai	12	60
53	Abbas	Nazir Ahmad	Dahpal	Dahapal	Bilalzai	5	30
54	Sher Mohammod	Mita Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Bilalzai	8	30
55	Mohammod Hussain	Mita Khan	Dahpal	Dahapal	Bilalzai	6	30
56	Suleman	Hazoor Bux	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	12	40
57	Mohammad Ali	Fateh Ali	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	40
58	Shadi Khan	Hazoor Bux	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	15	40
59	Fazal	Malik Dad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	60
60	Ghazi Khan	Hazoor Bux	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	40
61	Allah Dina	Abdul Rahim	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	40
62	Mita Khan	Raza Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	40
63	Hayat	Din Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	40
64	Juma Khan	Ghulam Jan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	8	60
65	Abdul Hai	Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	21	40
66	Bahar Khan	Haji Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	110
67	Shah Mohammad	Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	20	40
68	Azad Khan	Dost Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	40

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69	Ghulam Nabi	Aali	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	6	40
70	Khair Mohammad	Abduol Aziz	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	30
71	Hazoor Khan	sikandar	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	40
72	Ali Narooz	sikandar	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	40
73	Nazir Ahmad	Ghulam Hussain	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	8	40
74	Ghulam Mustafa	Abdul Rahim	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	40
75	Mir Khan	Haji Mian Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	300
76	Norooz Khan	Haji Mian Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	250
77	Abdul Rashid	Mehboob Ali	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	220
78	Mehboob Ali	Mehmood Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	30	200
79	Ahmad Khan	Mohmmad Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	14	200
80	Sardar Ali	Haji Mian Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	30	300
81	Shareef	Ghanwar Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	4	200
82	Jawed	Ghanwar Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	4	240
83	Musa Khan	Haji washdil	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	14	30
84	Mian Khan	Meer Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	14	400
85	Haji washdil	Meer Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	34	400
86	Rehan	Gul Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	130
87	Haji Punal	Malik Dad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	60
88	Gul Ghanwar	Baloch Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	40
89	M. Azeem	Malik Dad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	50
90	Abdul Nabi	Mohammad Bux	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	300
91	Wazir Khan	Moosa Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	80
92	Hussain Bux	Gul Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	43	130
93	Amaan ullah	Amaan Bux	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	8	180
94	Lal Mohammad	Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	21	40
95	Fida	Meboob Ali	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	5	60
96	Habib ullah	Bakhtyar	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	100
97	Ataai Khan	Jan Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	14	350
98	Jan Mohammad	Mohammad Jan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	600
99	Amaan Bux	Gul Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	130
100	Khuda Bux	M Azeem	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	120
101	Rehmath ullah	Bakhtyar	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	9	120
102	Kumbeer Khan	M Azeem	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	100
103	Mir Mohammad	Haji washdil	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	18	130
104	Bahadur Khan	Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	17	40
105	Ghulam Rasool	M Azeem	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	7	80
106	Saeed Mohammad	Haji Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	14	130
107	Ghazi Khan	Haji Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	150
108	Yar Mohammad	Haji Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	10	130
109	Khan Mohammad	Haji Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	20	40
110	Raza Mohammad	Haji Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	5	100
111	Gul Mohammad	Amaan Bux	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	13	250
112	Hayat	Ghanwar Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	20	200
113	Liaqat Ali	Ghanwar Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	12	200
114	Shah Nawaz	Mahmood Khan	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	6	300
115	Mohammad Ibrahim	Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	20	40
116	Sain Dad	Malik Dad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	11	70
117	Mohammad Hanif	Ghulam Mohammad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	18	40
118	Haji Malik Dad	Sain Dad	Ghulam Bulak	Baloch	Rind	14	60
119	mullah alam	mullah Mustaqeem	Safi	Sefi	Anazai	9	100
120	Obaid ullah	Mohammad sadique	Safi	Safi	Anazai	4	100
121	Mohammad Ismail	Ghulam Nabi	Safi	Safi	Anazai	5	100
122	Mohammad suleman	Mohmmad Sharif	Safi	Safi	Anazai	10	50
123	Habib ullah	Qaiser Khan	Safi	Safi	Anazai	25	75
124	Goch Bux	Mewa Faqeer	Safi	Safi	Anazai	8	50
125	Faqeer Khuda Bux	Faqeer Rasool Bux	Safi	Safi	Anazai	10	70
126	Mohammad Rashid	Chandia	Safi	Safi	Anazai	10	30
127	Shirdar Khan	Khuda Bux	Safi	Safi	Anazai	3	15
128	Malik Dur Mohmmad	Malik Ghulam Nabi	Safi	Safi	Anazai	22	70
129	Jan Mohammad	Faqeer Allah Bux	Safi	Safi	Anazai	17	70
Total						**1367**	**11178**

Khajak Scheme							
S.No.	**Household Information**						
	Name of Head of Household	**Father's Name of the Head of Household**	**Name of Village**	**Tribe**	**Clan**	**Family Size**	**Total Land Owned by**

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							Family (acres)
1	Hafiezullah Khan	Amanullah Khan	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	7	200
2	Zahir Khan	Arze Mohammad Khan	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	5	200
3	Nawab Khan	Khaliq Dad	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	4	150
4	Shahjahan	Khaliq Dad	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	6	150
5	Mir Ahmad	Khaliq Dad	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	5	150
6	Noor Ahmad	Khaliq Dad	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	4	150
7	mir Abdul Samad Khan	Mir Wali Mohmmad	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	7	600
8	Mohammad Aslam	Inayatullah	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	2	150
9	Rehmatullah	Inayatullah	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	3	150
10	Tanwir Ahmad	Hidaitullah	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	2	150
11	Fazal Khan	Hidaitullah	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	4	150
12	Mir Azizullah Khan	Khan Mohammad Khan	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	12	300
13	Sanaullah Khan	Amanullah Khan	Davi Valari Khan	Marghzani	KhanKhail	9	200
14	Malak shah Mohmmad	Karam Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	13	80
15	Hazar Khan	Mazar Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	18	50
16	Najeebullah	Mohammad Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	5	35
17	Ghulam Mohammd	Mehrab Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	20	30
18	Allah Dina	Juma Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	10	20
19	Allah Dina	Hazor Bakhsh	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	10	20
20	Sharee Mohammad	Rashool Bakhsh	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	8	20
21	Ali Mohammad	Mohammad Yaqoob	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	6	35
22	Allah Dad	Abdul Hayee	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	10	20
23	Dost Mohammad	Sharee Mohammad	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	6	20
24	Ghos bhaksh	Mohammad Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	5	18
25	Mohammad Yaqoob	khuda Bakhsh	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	12	18
26	Sharbat Khan	Ghos bhaksh	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	10	17
27	Ilahi bhaksh	Mohammad Morad	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	18	35
28	Jan Mohammad	Allah Dad	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	15	30
29	Din Mohammad	Abdul kareem	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	12	35
30	Mohammad akhbar	saleh Mohammad	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	18	35
31	Abdul Kabire	abdul Raheem	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	8	18
32	Bashir Ahamd	Mohammad ishaq	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	15	35
33	Rabnawaz	Mohammad ishaq	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	10	35
34	Mohammad Aazeem	Mohammad ishaq	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	22	35
35	Malak Abdullah	Abdul Ghani	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	9	150
36	Sakar Khan	Karam Khan	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	11	80
37	Abdul Ghafor	Abdul haleem	Gulo saher	Nodani	Mandwani	25	35
38	Ator Khan	umar Khan	Gulo saher	Tareen	Nodani	10	100
39	Haji ismail Khan	Aamir Khan	Gulo saher	Tareen	Nodani	17	100
40	Mohammad iqbal	Yousf Khan	Gulo saher	Tareen	Nodani	12	150
41	Haji Akbar Khan	kamal Khan	Gulo saher	Tareen	Nodani	20	200
42	Malak Muladad	Gul Mohammad	Gulo saher	Tareen	Nodani	10	300
43	Dr khalid seaad	Sardar Bahar Khan	Gulo saher	Tareen	Nodani	25	100
44	Mohammad Ismail	Mohammad Usman	Gulo saher	Khajak	Usmani	10	600
45	Mohammad Akbar	Mohammad Usman	Gulo saher	Khajak	Usmani	5	600
46	Mohammad Yousaf	Abdul Rahman	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	9	150
47	Abdul Majeed	Sadiqe	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	8	100
48	Mohammad hameed	Hazad Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	10	120
49	Haji Yaqoob Khan	Mohammad Husan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	7	250
50	Niaz Mohammad	Abdul kareem	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	7	200
51	Mohammad hasan	Din Mohammad	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	6	200
52	Haji fatay	mussa Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	7	150
53	Mussa Khan	Karam Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	8	150
54	karam Khan	Faqeer Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	10	200
55	Haji Dost Mohammad	Haji Mohammad umar	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	12	300
56	Allah Dina	Allah Dad	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	10	100
57	Mohammad Akram	Mohammad Husan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	9	120
58	Din Mohammad	Mohammad umar	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	6	120
59	Saeed Khan	Mohammad Usman	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	5	200
60	Haji Abdullah	Haji Essa Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	7	200
61	Haji Qahim Khan	Mohammd Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	8	200
62	Meata Khan	Ghulam rasool Bakhash	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	8	150
63	Abdul ghafar	Chakar Khan	Killi Jafarzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	10	100
64	Haji khudaidad	Haji Samad jan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	3	135
65	Shair Mohammad	Khalil Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	8	115
66	Mohammad Azeem	Noor Mohammad	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	22	206
67	Malik Ahmad Khan	Malik ali Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	16	370
68	Saeed Ahmad	Abdullah	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	12	85
69	Hussain Khan	Ismail Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	14	124
70	Mohammad Yaqoob	Haji khudaiada	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	19	216
71	Mohammad umar	Mohammad Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	9	205

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72	Merza Khan	Noor Mohammad	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	16	225
73	Ahmad Khan	Hasal Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	12	226
74	Raza Mohammad	Mehmood Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	13	235
75	Dost Mohammad	Mohammad Usman	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	16	206
76	Allah Dina	Fateh Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	14	225
77	Ghulam Mohammd	Zahir Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	15	223
78	Mazar khah	Abdullah Khan	Behramzai	Khajak	karyazai	9	145
79	Nazar Mohammad	ShakeuDin	Behramzai	Luni	Luni	11	85
80	Sheakh Mohammad Amir	sheakh Mohammad Usman	Behramzai	Khajak	Behramzai	12	222
81	Khudaidad	Mohammad ismail Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	6	6300
82	Shahbaz Khan (late)	Ghulam Mustafa	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	6	349
83	Abdul Sattar	Haji raheem Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	20	129
84	Haji meta Khan	Yaqoob Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	3	293
85	Babu Allah dad	Saadullah	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	6	79
86	shakar Khan	Juma Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	5	1179
87	Muheem Khan	Ghulam Mustafa	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	8	349
88	Hakeem Khan	shaki Ahmad Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	14	1160
89	Azeem Khan	Issa Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	8	209
90	panja Khan	Arbaba Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	4	129
91	Mussa Khan	Yaqoob Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	12	169
92	Mir Mohammad	Fateh Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	5	79
93	yousaf Khan	Fateh Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	4	195
94	Ayub Khan	Mohammad Khan	Hamemzai	Mari	Gozani	7	238
95	Ikhtair Khan	Ahmad Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	13	1159
96	Nasir Khan	israr Khan	Hamemzai	Mari	Gozani	10	375
97	Rashid Khan	Karam Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	13	159
98	Ghani Khan	wazir Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	8	959
99	Malik karam Khan	pakar Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	9	489
100	Abdullah Khan	Raheem-u-Din	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	12	209
101	Mohammad Dostan	Mohammad Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Jafarzai	7	589
102	Abdul Sattar	Haji razaq Khan	Hamemzai	Khajak	Hameemzai	20	129
103	Mohammad hayat	Mohammad umar	Hamemzai	Khajak	Salihzai	13	68
104	Mussa Khan	Mula dad	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	6	69
105	Raza Mohammad	Abdullah	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	15	51
106	Mustafa Khan	shear Mohammad	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	9	22
107	Mir Khan	Mohammad Khan	Salihzai	Khajak	kamalzai	6	57
108	Mohammad Khan	Noor Mohammad	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	11	59
109	Malik Ahmad Khan	Muheem Khan	Salihzai	Khajak	kamalzai	9	101
110	Imada marri	Abdul razaq	Salihzai	Khajak	kamalzai	13	63
111	Doda Khan	Abdul Kabir	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	6	43
112	Mohammad umar	Abdul hakeem	Salihzai	Khajak	syed	8	62
113	Raza Mohammad	Karam Khan	Salihzai	Khajak	Behramzai	11	43
114	Mohammad Azeem	dad Mohammad	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	8	59
115	Shah Mohammad	M Raheem	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	11	74
116	Mohammad Aslam	Allah Dad	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	8	65
117	Fateh Mohammad	Mohammad ameen	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	10	63
118	Abdul Rehman	Mohammad yousof	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	9	58
119	Mohammad Ishaq	Roze Khan	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	7	104
120	Mohammad hussan	Gul Mohammad	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	7	34
121	Salah Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Salihzai	Khajak	Salihzai	6	34
122	Niaz Mohammad	Mohammad umar	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	3	47
123	Haji Dur Mohammad	Mohammad Yaqoob	Salihzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	12	64
124	Allah Dina	Allah Dad	Salihzai	Khajak	Zaluzai	9	60
125	Mohammad Anwar	Mohammad Sadiqe	Salihzai	Khajak	Zaluzai	7	73
126	Allah Dina	Sharee Mohammad	Salihzai	Khajak	kamalzai	10	50
127	Mustafa Khan	Ahmad Khan	Salihzai	Khajak	kamalzai	11	51
128	Khuda Bakhsh	Mohammad Yaqoob	Salihzai	Khajak	malazai	5	58
129	Ghulam rasool	Mohammad Yaqoob	Salihzai	Khajak	malazai	8	58
130	Abdul hameed	Mohammad yousof	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	8	98
131	Haji Mehmood Khan	shadi Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	10	215
132	Ashraf Khan	Yar Mohammad	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	11	97
133	Ejaz Khan	Ghulam sarwar	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	6	193
134	Amjed Khan	Haji Babak	Ishaqzai	Marri	Langani	5	85
135	Abdullah Khan	Mohammad Yaqoob	Ishaqzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	8	135
136	Obedullah Khan	Habib Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	10	112
137	Wazir Khan	adam Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	8	97
138	orangzaib	Ghani Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	7	245
139	Abdul Sattar	Abdul Kabir	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	7	218
140	Raiz Ahmad	Shakar Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	4	119
141	Mohammad Farooq	Abdul Aziz	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	20	124
142	Khan Mohammad	Muhizullah	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	11	170
143	Saadullah Khan	Haji saleem	Ishaqzai	Khajak	kethram	9	186
144	Khan Mohammad	M Azeem	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Zaluzai	9	114

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145	Mohammad Khan	Shakar Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Arain	13	135
146	Mohammad Ismail	Dur Mohammad	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	11	144
147	Sahib Khan	Fazal Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	11	84
148	Mohammad Khan	Arbaba Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	2	109
149	shakar Khan	Arbaba Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	7	131
150	Mesri Khan	shakar Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	4	131
151	Taj Mohammad	Mohammad Sadiqe	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	13	131
152	Wali Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	9	131
153	Wazir Khan	Haji mohammmad	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	11	98
154	Allah dad	Malik Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	10	85
155	Mohammad Aslam	Khair Mohammad	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	5	84
156	Ejaz Khan	Ghulam sarwar	Ishaqzai	kethran	kethran	6	193
157	Abdul haaq	Kalu Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	14	96
158	Azad Khan	Saeed Khan	Ishaqzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	11	109
159	Mir Khan	Mohammad hussain	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	13	246
160	Mohammad ibrahim	Mohammad hussain	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	8	206
161	Rashid Khan	Juma Khan	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	15	321
162	Malik Mustafa Khan	Malik Ahmad Khan	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	17	170
163	Abdul Qadir	Mula Mohammad	Dolatzai	Khajak	malazai	20	153
164	Essa Khan	Abdul Kabir	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	12	114
165	Mohammad umar	Mohammad hussain	Dolatzai	Khajak	malazai	13	123
166	Din Mohammad	Bukhsa Khan	Dolatzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	8	134
167	Mohammad Aslam	jan Mohammad	Dolatzai	abroo	detha	5	83
168	Mohammad Khan	Raheem Khan	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	15	124
169	mola Dad	Saeed Khan	Dolatzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	13	113
170	Ghulam Mustafa	Mohammad ishaq	Dolatzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	8	96
171	Mohammad hussain	Haji Ali Mohammad	Dolatzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	19	115
172	Yaqoob	Mohammad hussain	Dolatzai	Khajak	Dolatzai	8	320
173	Mohammad hussain	Mula Mohammad	Dolatzai	Khajak	malazai	20	197
174	Syed kundal shah	syed hakeem shah	Dolatzai	syed	Bukhari	9	127
175	syed Mehmood shah	syed Ghulam shah	Dolatzai	syed	Bukhari	8	128
176	Abdul Qadir	Methul Khan	Dolatzai	Khajak	mubarkzai	15	157
177	Haji abdul rehman	Haji Abdul Nafay	Dolatzai	Luni	Luni	17	170
178	Zahiir Marri	Dawood marri	Dolatzai	Marri	Gozani	10	255
179	Rashid Ahmad	Mohammad ameen	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	7	90
180	Ghulam Mustafa	Shakar Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	13	96
181	Raza Mohammad	Abdul ghafor	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	7	50
182	Azeem Khan	Mohammad ameen	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	4	72
183	Lal Mohammad	Mohammad ameen	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	6	32
184	Nazar Mohammad	Karam Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	10	91
185	Sadiqe Khan	Aitabar khah	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	8	32
186	Abdul khaliq	Mohammad Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	29	219
187	Habib Khan	Mohammad ismail Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	16	42
188	Sharee Mohammad	Mohammad Yaqoob	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	10	96
189	Hafeez Khan	Khalil razaq	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	5	96
190	Abdul qader	Easab Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	10	131
191	Jan Mohammad	khuda Bakhsh	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	6	48
192	Allah Dina	Aitabar khah	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	8	32
193	Mohammad Hizat	Aitabar khah	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	9	32
194	Faiz Mohammad	Abdul kareem	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	6	30
195	Dilawar Khan	Essa Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	4	45
196	Mohammad Yaqoob	Essa Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	9	45
197	Abdulah Khan	Essa Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	13	35
198	Niyaz Mohammad	Juma Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	8	105
199	Abdul Rehman	Abdul rehmeem	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	35	110
200	Mohammad sediqe	Aitabar khah	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	5	110
201	inayatullah	Shah Mohammad	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	4	90
202	Khudad Khan	Abdul razaq	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	11	90
203	Malik Noor Mohammad	Malik mirza Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	9	78
204	Mehmood Khan	Akhtyr Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	7	42
205	Mehrab Khan	Akhtyr Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	5	32
206	Dost Mohammad	Akhtyr Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	4	42
207	Malik hazar Khan	Malik Abdul raheem	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	7	75
208	Mohammad hussain	Akhtyr Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	10	32
209	Khair Mohammad	Akhtar Khan	Jum umarzai	Khajak	Jum umarzai	3	32
210	Allah Dina	Mohammad raheem	karyzai	Khajak	Behramzai	16	119
211	Mohammad Anwar	Haji jandal	karyzai	Luni	Luni	11	378
212	Anwar Shah	Yaqoob shah	karyzai	Khajak	umarzai	11	133
213	Mohammmad hussain	Qayom Khan	karyzai	Khajak	karyazai	20	119
214	Ismail Khan	Mohammad ishaq	karyzai	Khajak	karyazai	16	219
215	Mehmood Khan	Abdul ghafor	karyzai	Khajak	Ishaqzai	18	239
216	Sahid Khan	Raheem Khan	karyzai	Khajak	karyazai	11	215
217	Mir Ahmad	Issa Khan	karyzai	Khajak	karyazai	13	228

218	Rashid Khan	Haji musawir	karyzai	Khajak	karyazai	15	379
219	Maen Khan	Mohammad ishaq	karyzai	Khajak	karyazai	10	219
220	Zahir Khan	Ahsanullah	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	10	267
221	Yaqoob Khan	Yar Mohammad	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	12	113
222	Bilal Khan	Mula Ahmad	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	4	125
223	Abdul Kabire	Qaim Khan	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	8	125
224	Habib Khan	Mohammad ismail	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	8	89
225	Mohammad Azeem	M Ibrahim	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	8	113
226	Malik Mazar Khan	Malik Abdullah Khan	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	9	239
227	Mohammad umar	Mohammad Ismail	karyzai	Maree	Gozani	19	112
Total						**2301**	**41333**

Kurak Scheme

S.No.	Household Information						
	Name of Head of Household	**Father's Name of the Head of Household**	**Name of Village**	**Tribe**	**Clan**	**Family Size**	**Total Land Owned by Family (acres)**
1	Ghous Bux	Elahi Bux	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	6	38
2	m. Younas	kamal Khan	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	4	38
3	M Anwar	Rasool Bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	6	76
4	Mehboob Khan	Rasool Bux	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	6	76
5	Abdul Qadeer	Rasool Bux	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	6	76
6	Abdul Sattar	M Umer	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	12	76
7	M Alam	Rahim Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	10	76
8	saeed Khan	jamal Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	8	114
9	Wazir Khan	fathe Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	3	38
10	munir Ahmad	Wazir Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	3	76
11	Mohabat Khan	Wazir Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Khail Band	5	76
12	M rafiq	azad Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	8	154
13	M. Younas	M. Nawaz	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	8	154
14	sajid Ahmad	Ghulam Rasool	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	8	154
15	amanullah Khan	Rashid Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	6	154
16	inayathullah Khan	Essa Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	10	154
17	Abdul Haq	Rashid Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	10	154
18	Bakhair Khan	Ibrahim Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	8	154
19	saeed Khan	Mustafa Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	6	938
20	samandar Khan	Mustafa Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	6	940
21	baro Khan	samad Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	4	940
22	Dr Ghos Bux	sardar Mohmmad Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	6	950
23	Din mohmmad	Mohmmad Jan	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	3	76
24	Jan Mohammad	Yar Mohammad	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	10	76
25	ibrahim	Allah bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	8	76
26	Mola dad	Hazoor bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	4	76
27	Mola dad	Hazoor bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	3	70
28	ali Khan	khair bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	8	158
29	Hazoor bux	khair bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	12	152
30	shah Mohammad	khair bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	7	152
31	Malik Ghulam rasool	khair bux	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	6	152
32	niaz Mohammad	aziz Khan	Kurak	Kurak	Mehmoodzai	4	114
33	M saleem	Khudai dad	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	16	76
34	samad Khan	karam Khan	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	10	80
35	Malik Noor Mohammad	Abdul Qadir	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	3	114
36	shakar Khan	bahar Khan	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	10	456
37	ismail Khan	Abdul Qadir	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	10	90
38	Abdul Ghani	Khair Mohammad	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	13	70
39	M Hayath	Khair Mohammad	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	12	80
40	M alim	Hazoor bux	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	12	114
41	Malik Dad	bahar Khan	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	6	456
42	gul Mohammad	Abdul Qadir	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	17	200
43	Khan Mohammad	Haji Khan	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	10	152
44	Aziz Khan	Abdul Qadir	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	10	150
45	Malik Noor Mohammad	Abdul Qadir	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	5	100
46	nazar Mohammad	Malik Abdul Qadir	Kurak	Kurak	lalozai	3	38
47	sardar Ghos Bakhsh	sardar Murad Khan Baroozai	Kurak	Kurak	Baroozai	8	1500
Total						**359**	**10384**

Luni Scheme

S.No.	Household Information						
	Name of Head of Household	**Father's Name of the Head of Household**	**Name of Village**	**Tribe**	**Clan**	**Family Size**	**Total Land Owned by**

Annexure-E [16/17]

							Family (acres)
1	Saifullah Khan	Misri Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	16	250
2	Haji Abdul Rehman	Ahmad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	15	250
3	Haji Mahmood Khan	Misri Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	12	310
4	Abdul Aziz	sayedal Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	11	314
5	Bibi Shahzadi	Nasurllah Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	2	300
6	Abdul Rashid	Mustafa Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	19	350
7	Khan Bibi	Dawood Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	5	350
8	Mohammad Hussain	Haji Murad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	8	120
9	Asadullah Khan	Haji Murad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	25	120
10	Haji Abdul Sattar	Mohammad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	15	120
11	Mohammad Usman	Mohammad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	20	120
12	Dr Allah Dad	Haji Murad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	120
13	Mohammad Yaqoob	Haji Murad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	10	120
14	Abdul Razzaq	Haji Murad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	120
15	Dr Ismail	Haji Murad Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	120
16	Abdul Saeed	Yar Mohammad	luni	Luni	Shadozai	11	3
17	Mohammad Yaqoob	Shorab	luni	Luni	Sakizai	32	8
18	Allah Bux	Abdul Ghafoor	luni	Luni	Sakizai	8	10
19	Abdul Aziz	Abdul kareem	luni	Luni	Sakizai	10	10
20	Abdul Wahab	Abdul Rehman	luni	Luni	Sakizai	5	5
21	Saeed Khan	Abdul Rehman	luni	Luni	Sakizai	12	4
22	Haji Dost Mohammad	Shadi Khan	luni	Luni	Sadozai	12	3
23	Shah Nawaz	Mahboob Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	6	5
24	Misri Khan	Mahboob Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	6	5
25	Naseeb ullah	Abdul Hakeem	luni	Luni	Badozai	3	3
26	Abdul Hakeem	Abdul kareem	luni	Luni	Badozai	3	5
27	Amir Loni	Mohammad hussain	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	6
28	Mohammad hussain	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	5	8
29	Zafarullah Khan	Mohammad Ismail	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	12
30	Mohammad Ismail	Mohammad kamil	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	20
31	Mohammad Ibrahim	Noor Mohammad	luni	Luni	Pathozai	4	8
32	M. Ajmal	Rasool Bux	luni	Luni	Pathozai	3	4
33	Mohammad Afzal	Rasool Bux	luni	Luni	Pathozai	3	9
34	Rasool Bux	Mohammad kamil	luni	Luni	Pathozai	7	9
35	Imran	Abdul Hakeem	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	4
36	Mohammad Yousaf	Mohammad Ismail	luni	Luni	Badozai	6	12
37	Mohammad kamil	Mohammad Ismail	luni	Luni	Badozai	6	12
38	Abdul Ghafaar	Dani Bux	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	10
39	Mohammad Hayaat	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	5
40	Mohammad Azam	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	6	5
41	Murtaza	Mustafa	luni	Luni	Badozai	8	8
42	Allah Dad	Khuda Bux	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	5
43	Yaqoob	Allah Bux	luni	Bugti		8	8
44	Abdul Sattar	Sattar Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	9	6
45	Samad Khan	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	2
46	Mohammad Aslam	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	2
47	Noor Mohammad	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	4	2
48	Ahmad Khan	Shahbaaz Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	12	20
49	Abdul Hakeem	Abdul kareem	luni	Luni	Badozai	25	15
50	Musa Khan	Abdul Razzaq	luni	Luni	Badozai	12	15
51	Khuda Dad	Malik Dad	luni	Luni	Badozai	5	55
52	Ghulam Rasool	Abdul Rashid	luni	Luni	Sakizai	10	45
53	Afzal Khan	Arbab Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	14	28
54	Mohammad Asghar	Malik Dad	luni	Luni	Badozai	2	15
55	Mir Mohammad	Khaliq Dad	luni	Luni	Nakazai	12	4
56	Dost Mohammad	Mohammad Azam	luni	Luni	Nakazai	7	12
57	Sahib Dad	Abdul Qadir	luni	Luni	Nakazai	7	8
58	Farman	Abdul Qadir	luni	Luni	Nakazai	5	8
59	Imdad	Abdul Qadir	luni	Luni	Nakazai	4	8
60	Ghulam Sarwar	Azmat Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	8	4
61	Rasool Bux	Azmat Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	3	4
62	Parwize	Azmat Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	4	4
63	Dur Mohammad	Mirza Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	5	5
64	Aamir Ahmad	Mirza Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	6	5
65	Mohammad Arif	Mirza Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	3	5
66	Noor Mohammad	Mohammad Ibrahim	luni	Luni	Badozai	10	30
67	Khuda Bux	Karam Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	6	5
68	Allah Bux	Karam Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	8	5
69	Mian Dad	Karam Khan	luni	Luni	Nakazai	4	5
70	Abdul Razzaq	Mola Dad	luni	Luni	Nakazai	3	6
71	Allah Dad	Mohammad Azam	luni	Luni	Nakazai	6	6

72	Shah Murad	Mola Dad	luni	Luni	Nakazai	4	6
73	Feroz Khan	Malik Dad	luni	Luni	Badozai	2	30
74	Malik Dad	Moman Khan	luni	Luni	Badozai	12	170
75	Mohammad Ibrahim	Mohammad Azeem	luni	Safi	kamalzai	9	180
76	Musa Khan	Abdul Hakeem	luni	Safi	kamalzai	3	180
77	Manzoor Ahmad	Hazoor Bux	luni	Safi	kamalzai	9	180
78	Ali Khan	Dad Mohammad	luni	Safi	kamalzai	15	180
79	Malik Luqmaan	Ahmad Khan	luni	Safi	kamalzai	20	350
80	Mohammad Afzal	Dur Mohammad	luni	Safi	kamalzai	15	180
81	Azad Khan	H Suraab Khan	luni	Safi	kamalzai	14	180
Total						**667**	**5255**

Marghzani Scheme

S.No.	Household Information						
	Name of Head of Household	**Father's Name of the Head of Household**	**Name of Village**	**Tribe**	**Clan**	**Family Size**	**Total Land Owned by Family (acres)**
1	Bakhtiar Khan	Imam Bux	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	17	50
2	Din Mohammad	Qamar jan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	7	70
3	Mehras Khan	Peer Bux	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	13	98
4	Mira Bux	Dost Mohammad	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	18	98
5	Aman ullah	Mian Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	3	70
6	Malik Faqir Mohammad	Malik Noor Din	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	13	180
7	Abdullah	Mohammad Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	9	170
8	Allah dad	Qaim Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	9	98
9	Mohammad Idrees	Ghulam jan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	2	30
10	Azad Khan	Abdul Rehman	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	17	53
11	Qadir Bux	Mohammad hussain	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	11	30
12	Moula Bux	wali Mohammad	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	17	18
13	Qadir Bux	Bahur Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	22	280
14	Amar Bux	Mohammad hussain	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	8	74
15	Abdul Ghani	Pokar Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	19	22
16	Naseer Ahmad	Mohammad hussain	Marghzani	kirak	Usmani	8	600
17	Abdul Latif	Mohmaal	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	27	65
18	Mohammad Iqbal	Zahro Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	4	98
19	abdul Razaq	Mohammad Qasim	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	6	49
20	Abdul Wahab	Ghous Bux	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	22	49
21	Malik Hadi Bux	Mohammad Alam	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	10	180
22	Mohammad Yousaf	Mubarak Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	11	49
23	Abdul Rahim	Alahi Bux	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	18	90
24	Yar Mohammad	Bakhtiar Khan	Marghzani	somro	Somro	15	5
25	Dilbar	Mohammad Suleman	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	3	98
26	Hazoor Khan	Mohammad Afzal	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	14	25
27	Abdul Rehman	Ghulam Mohammad	Marghzani	somro	Somro	13	5
28	Qadir Bux	Ahmad Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	22	65
29	Abdul Rehman	Hazoor Khan	Marghzani	Marghzani	Shudanzai	34	80
30	Nisar Ahmad	Mohammad hussan	Marghzani	somro	Somro	6	25
31	Mohammad Aslam	Abdullah	Marghzani	somro	Somro	7	2
32	Farooq Khan	Qadir Bux	Marghzani	somro	Somro	8	5
33	Zakrya kansi	Malik Yahya kansi	Marghzani	kansi	Kansi	8	120
34	Abdul Ghani mengal	Majeed mengal	Marghzani	Mengal	Mengal	10	75
35	Abdul Latif	Mohammad Nawaz	Marghzani	Marghzani	Bostanzai	14	58
36	Mohammad Essaq	Raza Mohmmad	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	20	200
37	Mohammad Khan	Haji Khan	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	12	50
38	Saleh Mohammad	Mian Khan	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	8	60
39	Shah Mohammad	Bawal Khan	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	18	50
40	Mohammad Hassan	Mohammad Ali	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	30	100
41	Karam Khan	Karam Khan	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	10	60
42	Moula Dad	Gul Mohammad	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	10	60
43	Faiz Mohammad	Atta Mohammad	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	7	100
44	Ali Mohammad	Mohammad Alam	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	8	100
45	Akhtyar Khan	Doda Khan	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	6	100
46	Ali Khan	Khair Bux	Mizri	Mohmmadzai	Mohmmdzai	10	250
47	Hazoor Bux	Khair Bux	Mizri	Mohmmadzai	Mohmmdzai	13	250
48	Mohammad Nawaz	Mazaro Khan	Mizri	Gashkori	Afani	15	300
49	Sai Dad	Abdul Aziz	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	12	60
50	Haji Muhabat Khan	Haji Sikandar Khan	Mizri	Barozai	Barozai	10	300
51	Nilai Bux		Mizri	chishti	Syed	20	90
52	Gul Mohammad	shah Mohammad	Mizri	Mizri	kar Khail	12	70
53	Fateh Khan	Saadullah	Mizri	Barozai	Barozai	10	200
54	Shair Khan	Mohammad Ibrahim	Mizri	Marghzani	KhanKhail	7	60

Annexure-E [2/17]

55	Dr Jamal	Noor Ahmad Muree	Mizri	Marri	Marri	10	90
Total						**693**	**5634**
Grand Total						**5387**	**73784**

Annexure F:

Sr. No.	Household Information							Total Land Owned by Family (acres)
	Name of Head of Household	Father's Name of the Head of Household	Tribe	Clan	Family Size			
					Male	Female	Total	
1	A- Sadiq Khan	A Razak Khan	Tareen	Musyani	12	8	20	50
2	Mohammad Anwar	Musa Jan	Tareen	Musyani	2	3	5	120
3	Akbar	Musa Jan	Tareen	Musyani	2	4	6	120
4	Habibullah Jan	Ameer Jan	Tareen	Musyani	12	7	19	160
5	Sher Jan	Haji Sahib Jan	Tareen	Musyani	5	6	11	280
6	Mohammad wakeel	Mohammad Azeem	Tareen	Musyani	7	8	15	235
7	Dur Mohammad	Paroz Khan	Tareen	Musyani	12	15	27	80
8	Abdul Wakeel	Abdul Aziz	Tareen	Musyani	4	4	8	120
9	Master Jalil	Abdul Aziz	Tareen	Musyani	7	6	13	260
10	Mohammad din	Mohammad Saleem	Tareen	Musyani	3	4	7	150
11	Mohammad alam	Abdul haleem	Tareen	Musyani	5	4	9	160
12	Abdul Wazir	Musa Kalim	Tareen	Musyani	4	4	8	45
13	Abdul Kabir	Mohammad ibrahim	Tareen	Musyani	6	4	10	50
14	Abdul Kareem	Mohammad ibrahim	Tareen	Musyani	4	3	7	45
15	Abdul Latif	Mohammad ibrahim	Tareen	Musyani	4	5	9	45
16	Abdul Basir	Mohammad ibrahim	Tareen	Musyani	5	9	14	40
17	Abdul Nazir	Mohammad ibrahim	Tareen	Musyani	3	5	8	40
18	Habibullah	Alam Khan	Tareen	Musyani	1	10	11	0
19	Azeem Jan	Abdullah Jan	Tareen	Musyani	8	7	15	240
20	Master Zafarullah Jan	Haji Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Musyani	10	13	23	245
21	Haji Tahir Jan	Haji Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Musyani	7	9	16	245
22	Haji Sadiq Jan	Haji Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Musyani	10	18	28	385
23	Allah Dad	Agha Jan	Tareen	Musyani	3	5	8	60
24	Haji Abdullah Jan	Haji Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Musyani	20	32	52	370
25	Haji Meera Jan	Saeed Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	21	19	40	50
26	Kareem dad	Agha Jan	Tareen	Musyani	4	2	6	50
27	Abdul Malik	Abdul Hakeem	Tareen	Musyani	4	5	9	56
28	Abdullah	Mohammad din	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	55
29	Hameed ullah	Mohammad din	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	5	7	60
30	Qadir Khan	Bahadur Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	35
31	Nasir Khan	Sultan shah	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	3	6	50
32	Zahir Din	Nasar Din	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	42
33	Baz Mohammad	Din Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	9	9	18	40
34	Badar Ud Din	Dur Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	25
35	Taj Din	Dur Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	3	8	25
36	Haji Siraj Din	Dur Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	25
37	Sahib Din	Dur Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	5	8	35
38	Jalal Din	Dur Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	5	7	55
39	Shah Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	35
40	Mohammad Hassan	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	35
41	Gwar Khan	Raz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	36
42	Faiz ullah Khan	Dost Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	30
43	Dad Khan	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	26
44	Sher Muhammd	Akhtar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	60
45	Jan Mohammad	Bala her	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	65
46	Haji Sourat Khan	Gul	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	61
47	Jawar	Peer Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	65
48	Atta Mohammad	Bag Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	8	12	100
49	Fakeer	Bag Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	95
50	Qasim Mohammad	Taj Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	5	7	95
51	Asghar	Taj Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	90

52	Shah Mohammad	Taj Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	2	6	100
53	Anwar	Taj Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	110
54	salman	Jalal Aka	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	32
55	Taj Mohammad	Ghani	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	290
56	Peer Mohammad	Ghani	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	7	15	290
57	Baz Mohammad	Ghani	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	9	16	270
58	Zahir Khan	Haji Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	7	13	26
59	Roze Khan	Haji Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	33
60	Ibrahim	Haji Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	33
61	Haji Bahadur Khan	Haji Gul	Ustrani	Ustrani	25	30	55	475
62	Saifullah	Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	40
63	Alam Khan	Dost Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	6	11	30
64	Nadir Khan	Bahadur Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	45
65	Safar Khan	Adam Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	5	9	37
66	Naseebullah Khan	Haji Mirza Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	36
67	Rahmat ullah Khan	Haji Sourat Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	46
68	Paind Khan	Jamal Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	8	13	65
69	Qadir Khan	Jamal Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	5	8	55
70	Gul Khan	Jamal Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	60
71	Khur Khan	Bakhtyar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	8	14	70
72	Musa Jan	Bakhtyar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	95
73	KaKa	Bakhtyar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	7	12	90
74	Natak	Bakhtyar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	7	13	70
75	Khan Mohammad	Nazar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	30
76	Shah Mohammad	Gul Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	7	14	30
77	Baz Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	7	14	50
78	Khan Mohammad	Dost Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	10	14	55
79	Niamat ullah Khan	Zahir Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	38
80	Shaista Khan	Haji Sorat Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	45
81	Mair Ab Khan	Saifullah Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	45
82	Dost Mohammad	Jaj Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	3	3	6	215
83	Nora Khan	Jamal Khan	Tareen	Musyani	5	5	10	145
84	Zareef Khan	Gul Baran	Tareen	Musyani	8	8	16	140
85	Haji Raz Mohammad	Shah Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	10	12	22	145
86	Dost Mohammad	Dad Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	15	20	35	170
87	Amal Khan	Soba Khan	Tareen	Musyani	14	16	30	190
88	Qalandar Shah	Musa Shah	Tareen	Musyani	17	8	25	54
89	Saeed Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	12	20	32	60
90	Mula Abdul Ghani	Abdul Wahab	Tareen	Musyani	20	30	50	30
91	Zareef Khan	juma Khan	Tareen	Musyani	4	5	9	320
92	Abdul Raheem	Doulat Khan	Tareen	Musyani	7	8	15	75
93	Sikandar Khan	Murad Khan	Tareen	Musyani	9	9	18	55
94	Dor Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	5	7	12	0
95	Raz Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	3	4	7	15
96	Akhtar Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	5	3	8	48
97	Wali Mohammad	Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	4	4	8	36
98	Yar Mohammad	Tareen	Tareen	Musyani	5	5	10	37
99	Haji Nadir Khan	Haji Bahadur Khan	Tareen	Musyani	22	18	40	400
100	M Shareef	Ghazi Khan	Tareen	Musyani	5	3	8	250
101	Mohammad qasim	Malak Behram Khan	Tareen	Musyani	2	4	6	240
102	malak Zaftu Khan	Malak Behram Khan	Tareen	Musyani	10	15	25	240
103	Zaher Khan	Fazal Khan	Tareen	Musyani	5	2	7	125
104	Mehrullah Khan	Balu Khan	Tareen	Musyani	11	14	25	115
105	Nazar Khan	Saifullah Khan	Tareen	Musyani	7	3	10	122
106	Haji Sohrab Khan	Saifullah Khan	Tareen	Musyani	7	9	16	285
107	Hazar Khan	Juma Khan	Tareen	Musyani	11	7	18	280
108	Dunya Khan	Kala Khan	Tareen	Musyani	2	4	6	204
109	Shair Mohammad	Kala Khan	Tareen	Musyani	6	4	10	205
110	Jan Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	2	5	7	100

111	Ali Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	7	2	9	100
112	Nazar Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	2	4	6	100
113	Noor Mohammad	Isa Khan	Tareen	Musyani	3	5	8	65
114	Fatah Mohammad	Mohammad Usman	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	2	3	335
115	Malak Amir Khan	Malak Abdul Rahman	Ustrani	Ustrani	20	20	40	570
116	Fazal Mohammad	Dil Jaan	Ustrani	Ustrani	13	12	25	580
117	Nazar Gull	Dil Jaan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	70
118	Molvi Syed Mohammad	Din Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	0
119	Mera Jaan	Khudaidad	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	7	15	60
120	Peer Mohammad	Dost Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	20	30	230
121	Abdullah	Mohammad Usman	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	285
122	Hameedullah	Mohammad Usman	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	5	12	275
123	Syedan	Mohammad Usman	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	280
124	Din Mohammad	Mohammad Usman	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	8	13	275
125	Abdul Manan	Mohammad Usman	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	3	6	490
126	Raaz Mohammad	Lala	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	55
127	Abdullah	Mohammad Ali	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	10	20	32
128	Malak Faqeer Mohammad	Abdul Rahman	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	330
129	Tawab Shah	Wali Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	50
130	Jalal Shah	Wali Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	55
131	Hassan Shah	Wali Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	55
132	Dad Shah	Wali Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	9	15	60
133	Niaz Mohammad	Yaar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	8	16	40
134	Wali Mohammad	Yaar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	35
135	Noor Mohammad	Malak Abdul Rahman	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	190
136	Din Mohammad	Malak Abdul Rahman	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	190
137	Abdul Khaliq	Malak Kala Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	5	8	185
138	Abdul Malik	Malak Kala Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	175
139	Fatah Mohammad	Malak Kala Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	8	16	175
140	Shan Mohammad	Dost Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	5	7	225
141	Azim Jaan	Khudaidad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	60
142	Jamal Din	Fazal Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	310
143	Fakharudin	Fazal Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	5	8	305
144	Najmudin	Fazal Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	310
145	Nizamudin	Fazal Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	295
146	Dor Mohammad	Abdullah	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	320
147	Wali Mohammad	Mohammad Ali	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	325
148	Daad Mohammad	Mohammad Ali	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	320
149	Khan Mohammad	Bakhtyar	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	10	20	550
150	Faizullah Jaan	Syed Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	65
151	Baabo	Jahan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	3	6	50
152	Abdullah Jaan	Soba Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	450
153	Abdul Aziz	Soba Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	460
154	Abdul Azim	Soba Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	475
155	Gulzar Khan	Rozi Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	20	30	470
156	Wali Mohammad	Wazeer Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	9	9	18	65
157	Akhter	Wazeer Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	8	12	70
158	Nazer Mohammad	Wazeer Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	10	20	80
159	Sayedan	Wazeer Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	5	12	70
160	Mosa Khan	Makhai	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	3	8	70
161	Mohammad Khan	Shekao Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	5	9	80
162	Sher Mohammad	Lal Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	220
163	Sher Khan	Tajo	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	7	15	220
164	Kher Khan	Sher Zaman	Ustrani	Ustrani	9	9	18	220
165	Shah Dozai	Zareef Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	12	18	30	0
166	Dur Mohammad	Jan Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	0
167	Jalenar	Ali Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	20	30	0

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168	Fazal Khan	Yaqoob	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	50
169	Abdullah Jaan	Mohammad Gul	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	9	16	160
170	Bem Gul	Mohammad Gul	Ustrani	Ustrani	10	15	25	160
171	Jan Gul	Mohammad Gul	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	160
172	Pai Gul	Mohammad Gul	Syed	Syed	12	18	30	165
173	Abdullah	Hussain	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	65
174	Juma Shah	Hussain	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	4	5	65
175	Mohammad Akram	GulBaran	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	2	3	65
176	Ghulam Hyder	GulBaran	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	50
177	Shair Gul	GulBaran	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	10	15	50
178	Ashraf Khan	Sarfaraz Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	2	3	50
179	Sarwar Jaan	Sarfaraz Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	50
180	Sarfaraz Khan	Hussain	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	10	15	80
181	Sahab Khan	Rozi Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	1	2	85
182	Mohammad Ali	Rozi Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	80
183	Sultan Khan	Rozi Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	5	8	80
184	Qaisar Khan	Rozi Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	1	2	80
185	RoziKhan	Narak	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	350
186	Peer Mohammad	Raz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	530
187	Sher Mohammad	Shakar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	50
188	Ramzam	Shakar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	45
189	Jafar Jan	Abdullah Jan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	45
190	Mula Sahab Jan	Abdullah Jan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	40
191	Akber Khan	Abdullah Jan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	40
192	Hakeem Khan	Wahab Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	45
193	Jamal Khan	Wahab Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	45
194	Mir ullah Khan	Wahab Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	45
195	Nasrullah	Wahab Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	45
196	Diwa Khan	Abdullah Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	3	6	70
197	Gul Baran	Juma Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	70
198	Mohammad Sadiq	Nazar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	4	10	190
199	Mohammad Raheem	Nazar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	2	3	200
200	Mohammad Naeem	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	190
201	Mohammad Kareem	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	2	3	200
202	Khair Mohammad	Sultan Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	13	15	380
203	Mohammad Hussain	Naiz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	380
204	Mohammad Qaseem	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	190
205	Mohammad Akrem	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	200
206	Mohammad Azam	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	200
207	Mohammad Alam	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	190
208	Mohammad Yousaf	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	2	3	170
209	Mola Jafer	Mohammad Umer	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	2	10	95
210	Mohammad Usman	Mohammad Umer	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	3	7	180
211	Qaim Khan	Mohammad Umer	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	190
212	Noor Gul	Syed Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	90
213	Mohammad Aslam	Syed Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	5	9	110
214	Sheen Gul	Syed Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	85
215	Bang	Syed Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	190
216	Samandar Khan	Mohammad Gul	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	490
217	Hashim	Haji Nazir	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	6	9	500
218	Mohammad Khan	Nazar Mohammad	Syed	Syed	4	6	10	240
219	Malik Amanullah	M. HabibUllah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	7	13	130
220	Taheer Jan	M. HabibUllah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	6	9	110
221	Akber Jan	Sardar Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	2	7	30
222	Noorullah Jan	Haji Qadar Jan	Tareen	Raisani	5	4	9	60
223	Anwar Jan	Sahab Jan	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	35
224	Sarwar Jan	Dulat Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	5	8	35
225	Nasrullah Jan	Sanzar Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	50
226	Samad Jan	Sanzar Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	6	10	50

227	Meera Jan	Dulat Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	1	3	30
228	Raza Khan	Safar Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	4	9	50
229	Aalam Jan	Safar Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	50
230	Agha Jan	Madad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	7	3	10	100
231	Mohammad Waseel	Agha Jan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	70
232	Hassan Khan	Jaan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	70
233	Alam Khan	Hassan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	60
234	Mehrullah Khan	Hassan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	70
235	Nazar Khan	Hassan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	1	4	60
236	Qasam Khan	Karam Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	1	4	120
237	Nadir Khan	Azad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	4	10	65
238	Jalal Khan	Azad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	55
239	Bakhtyar Khan	Azad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	1	3	65
240	Gul Khan	Baloch Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	7	10	55
241	Ahmed Khan	Baloch Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	5	10	60
242	Abdullah Khan	Baloch Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	1	3	60
243	Sheer Jan	Qutab Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	3	4	30
244	Faizu Khan	Hussain Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	4	10	50
245	Umeed Khan	Hussain Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	60
246	Kamil Khan	Hussain Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	3	4	60
247	Niamatullah Khan	Hussain Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	60
248	Lal Jan	Sawar Jan	Tareen	Raisani	2	2	4	25
249	Wazeer Khan	Ramzan	Tareen	Raisani	11	1	12	30
250	Tamar Khan	Ramzan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	30
251	Haji Dur Mohammad	Shair Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	4	3	7	60
252	Saifullah Khan	Zareef Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	3	4	30
253	Zareef Khan	Saeed Khan	Tareen	Raisani	7	8	15	60
254	A.Wahib Khan	Jamal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	20
255	Abdul Wassy	Jamal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	20
256	A. Qayoom	A. Ghafoor	Tareen	Raisani	2	5	7	20
257	Lal Jan	Haji A. Khaliq	Tareen	Raisani	3	3	6	50
258	Abdul Khaliq	Abdul Latif	Tareen	Raisani	9	7	16	70
259	Haybat	Mir Ahmed	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	50
260	Temor Shah	Mohammad Naeem	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	20
261	Niaz Mohammad	Baz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	7	6	13	25
262	Fardal	Raman	Tareen	Raisani	2	2	4	15
263	AbdulManan	Faizullah Jan	Tareen	Raisani	7	4	11	15
264	Abdul Saleem	Abdul Hakeem	Tareen	Raisani	5	5	10	20
265	Abdul Raof	Abdul Aziz	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	20
266	Abdul Hakeem	Abdul Aziz	Tareen	Raisani	1	3	4	30
267	Mohammad Sadiq	Abdul Latif	Tareen	Raisani	7	7	14	27
268	Mohammad Nawaz	Akhter Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	7	12	25
269	Baz Mohammad	Din Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	30
270	Kala Jan	Kutab Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	40
271	Shair Zaman	Haji Allah Dad	Tareen	Raisani	8	4	12	40
272	Neak Mohammad	Din Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	38
273	Qalandar Khan	Taj Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	3	5	8	40
274	Saleh Mohammad	Faiz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	4	3	7	35
275	Gulzar Khan	Abdullah	Tareen		1	3	4	35
276	Mohammad Sadiq	Wali Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	35
277	Faqerullah	Niaz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	6	4	10	250
278	Ahmed	Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	8	5	13	30
279	Zarif Khan	Jala Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	3	8	10
280	Dawood Khan	Amanullah	Tareen	Raisani	1	4	5	135
281	Haq Nawaz Khan	Ghani Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	2	4	38
282	Jameel-u-Rehman	Ghulam Jan	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	40
283	Abdul Rehman	Baran	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	40
284	Ahasanullah	Saadullah	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	29
285	Abdul Hay	Abdullah Jan	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	29

286	Mirgul	Sharbat Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	2	6	20
287	Dingul	Sharbat Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	20
288	Chargul	Sharbat Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	4	10	30
289	Ashraf Khan	Akhter Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	25
290	Abdul Ghafar	Kamal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	2	7	31
291	Abdul Jafar	Kamal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	31
292	Mohammad Sharif	Mohammad Sadiq	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	27
293	Sadat Khan	Baz Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	2	4	20
294	Gulzar Khan	Baz Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	2	6	20
295	Dilawar Khan	Haji Asad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	9	13	35
296	Mohammad Kasim	Soba Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	15
297	Abdul Hanan	Miram	Tareen	Raisani	4	4	8	15
298	Abdul Hameed Khan	Haji Sydaan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	13	11	24	220
299	Khair Mohammad	Dost Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	8	12	20	360
300	Malik Jan	Akal Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	6	6	12	80
301	Akhter Mohammad	Faiz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	8	12	20	100
302	Murad Mohammad	Dost Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	5	6	11	220
303	Shareen Khan	Haji Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	12	18	30	260
304	Mula Rokai Inayatullah	Sufi Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	5	10	50
305	Khan Gul Aka	Almar	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	0
306	Khan Aka	Salay Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	15	10	25	45
307	Noor Khan	Raheem Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	0
308	Akhbar	Salay Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	15	10	25	40
309	Mashak Mama	Faiz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	10	15	25	65
310	Haji Wali Mohammad	Haji Yar Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	20	35	55	195
311	Abdul Jan	Saeed Ahmed	Tareen	Raisani	15	15	30	45
312	Lala Jan	Faiz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	10	15	25	75
313	Malik Mohammad	Faiz Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	8	7	15	120
314	Ali Mohammad	Salay Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	7	9	16	35
315	Baz Mohammad	Yar Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	10	15	25	50
316	Agha Mohammad	Haji Naik Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	8	7	15	160
317	Sorab Khan	Haji Naik Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	7	7	14	160
318	Gulzar Khan	Haji Naik Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	5	6	11	160
319	Ali Khan	Mozak Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	5	11	63
320	Suba Khan	Mozak Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	8	14	58
321	Nadir Khan	Mozak Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	4	8	63
322	Behraam Khan	Mozak Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	3	7	63
323	Mohammad Waseel	Pastalab	Tareen	Raisani	10	8	18	42
324	Musa Jan	Arslan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	7	3	10	40
325	Hassan Jan	Arslan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	3	4	38
326	Saifullah Jan	Arslan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	34
327	Merra Jan	Arslan Khan	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	34
328	Musa Khan	Gul Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	2	6	20
329	Masoom Khan	Gul Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	7	9	20
330	Niayal Khan	Gul Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	2	6	20
331	Tahir Jan	Hassan Jan	Tareen	Raisani	5	7	12	20
332	Abdullah Jan	Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Raisani	8	6	14	26
333	Kala Jan	Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Raisani	4	3	7	13
334	Qadir Jan	Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Raisani	9	5	14	13
335	Musa Jan	Mohammad Jan	Tareen	Raisani	3	5	8	13
336	Saadullah	Haji Juma	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	75
337	Mohammad Akhber	Jalat Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	3	9	20
338	Abdul Rehman	Mohammad Gul	Tareen	Raisani	8	6	14	34
339	Abdullah Jan	Mohammad Gul	Tareen	Raisani	6	4	10	34
340	Sardar Rafeeq	Sardar Faqeer Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	340
341	Bismillah Jan	Mohammad Gul	Tareen	Raisani	5	4	9	32
342	Khan Gul Aka	Mohammad Gul	Tareen	Raisani	3	7	10	32

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343	Khan Zaman	Mohammad Gul	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	22
344	Sarda Shafeeq Khan	Sardar Faqeer Khan	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	670
345	Sardar Anwar Jan	Sardar Ameer Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	5	4	9	450
346	Sardar Farooq Khan	Sardar Faqeer Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	2	2	4	400
347	Sardar Ahmed Jan	Sardar Ameer Jan	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	350
348	Sardar Qadir Jan	Sardar Ameer Jan	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	400
349	Jamal Khan	Haji Naik Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	5	7	12	260
350	Haji Taj Mohammad	Haji Yar Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	60	100	160	580
351	Rostan Khan	H. Wali Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	5	5	10	320
352	Azeem Jan	Allah Dad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	6	10	40
353	Sardar Meer Alam Khan	Sardar Ameer Jan	Tareen	Raisani	4	3	7	350
354	Sardar Fazal Mohammad	Sardar KhanMohammad	Tareen	Raisani	3	5	8	450
355	Haji Dur Mohammad	Haji Abdullah	Tareen	Raisani	6	3	9	52
356	Ali Mohammad	Haji Abdullah	Tareen	Raisani	6	5	11	72
357	Mohammad Aalam	Haji Abdullah	Tareen	Raisani	4	8	12	77
358	Shaik Mohammad	Haji Abdullah	Tareen	Raisani	7	3	10	72
359	Babo Khan	Faizullah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	6	10	72
360	Dadu Khan	Faizullah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	7	11	70
361	Dad Mohammad	Faizullah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	7	12	80
362	Mohammad Afzal	Haji Aazizullah	Tareen	Raisani	5	3	8	90
363	Mohammad Saeed	Haji Aazizullah	Tareen	Raisani	4	8	12	90
364	Mohammad Ashraf	Haji Aazizullah	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	100
365	Mohammad Anwar	Haji Aazizullah	Tareen	Raisani	1	2	3	90
366	Mohammad Sadiq	Haji Aazizullah	Tareen	Raisani	2	4	6	100
367	Fareed Khan	Haji Aazizullah	Tareen	Raisani	1	1	2	80
368	Mohammad Usman	Haji Zaitullah Jan	Tareen	Raisani	1	4	5	100
369	Mohammad Haneef	Haji Zaitullah Jan	Tareen	Raisani	4	3	7	100
370	Mohammad Shafeeq	Haji Zaitullah Jan	Tareen	Raisani	2	3	5	110
371	Mohammad Sadeeq	Haji Zaitullah Jan	Tareen	Raisani	2	1	3	110
372	Lal Muahammad	Janu Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	4	10	30
373	Behraam Khan	Janu Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	3	8	30
374	Shair Khan	Janu Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	5	10	30
375	Baram Khan	Zahir Khan	Tareen	Barmani	2	6	8	32
376	Haji Ayoob Khan	Zahir Khan	Tareen	Barmani	3	4	7	32
377	Masoom Khan	Zahir Khan	Tareen	Barmani	2	3	5	32
378	Aqal Khan	Zahir Khan	Tareen	Barmani	2	4	6	32
379	Jafar Khan	Zahir Khan	Tareen	Barmani	4	4	8	32
380	Haji Razo	Zahir Khan	Tareen	Barmani	6	10	16	32
381	Mohammad Ayob	Haji Shahbaz Shah	Tareen	Khadani	4	2	6	25
382	Mirza Khan	Haji Shahbaz Khan	Tareen	Khadani	2	5	7	42
383	Mohammad Hashim	Haji Shahbaz Khan	Tareen	Khadani	3	3	6	31
384	Ghulam Dastagir	Haji Shahbaz Khan	Tareen	Khadani	4	6	10	18
385	Abdul Khaliq	Shair Mohammad	Tareen	Khadani	1	4	5	0
386	Ali Jan	Pir Mohammad	Tareen	Khadani	5	3	8	40
387	Wali Jan	Pir Mohammad	Tareen	Khadani	9	7	16	42
388	Ali Khan	Nazar Mohammad	Tareen	Khadani	7	8	15	30
389	Haji Ghulam	Niaz Mohammad	Tareen	Khadani	9	6	15	15
390	Faqer Jan	Abdullah Jan	Tareen	Khadani	5	4	9	22
391	Noor Ahmed Shah	Abraheem Shah	Sayed	Syed	8	9	17	0
392	Sadiq Shah	Mohammad Shah	Sayed	Syed	12	13	25	35
393	Hameed Shah	Mohammad Shah	Sayed	Syed	11	7	18	25
394	Saeed Mohammad	Matoo Khan	Tareen	Khadani	3	4	7	40
395	Baram Shah	Tawab Shah	Sayed	Syed	6	4	10	0
396	Toyeeb Shah	Tawab Shah	Sayed	Syed	4	3	7	0
397	Kamal Shah	Gharib Shah	Sayed	Syed	4	2	6	25

398	Aamir Shah	Gharib Shah	Sayed	Syed	5	3	8	15
399	Haji Majeed Shah	Gharib Shah	Sayed	Syed	6	5	11	0
400	Faqir Shah	Gharib Shah	Sayed	Syed	4	2	6	0
401	Yaseen Shah	Afzal Shah	Sayed	Syed	4	5	9	0
402	Bismillah Jan	Allah Dad Khan	Tareen	Barmani	1	2	3	0
403	Haji Noor Mohammad	Haji Taj Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	15	20	35	220
404	Haji Gul Mir	Zafran Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	480
405	Malik Laat	Malik Jhangir	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	470
406	Moli Khan Mohammad	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	390
407	Jan Mohammad	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	5	8	360
408	Saiban	Toor Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	350
409	Baz Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	440
410	Dost Mohammad	Yar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	6	12	250
411	Sharbat Khan	Gode	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	240
412	Jan Mohammad	Dil Jan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	7	15	80
413	Hassan	Shadi Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	12	20	20
414	Rehman	Sultan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	5	7	250
415	Niaz Mohammad	Saeed Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	7	15	250
416	Dad Mohammad	Roz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	70
417	Noor Mohammad	Roz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	9	6	15	70
418	Kamal	Noor Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	11	15	350
419	Shareef	Noor Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	5	12	10
420	Nusan	Bari	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	360
421	Azeem	Malay	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	5	10	250
422	Khair Mohammad	Malay	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	240
423	Bakhyar Khan	Malay	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	9	11	230
424	Lalak Jan	Dinak Jan	Ustrani	Ustrani	8	2	10	10
425	Musa Khan	Lashkar Khan	Sayed	Syed	0	0	Non resident	110
426	Jafar Khan	Sorab Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	0	0	Non resident	100
427	Raheem	Sher Jan	Ustrani	Ustrani	0	0	Non resident	90
428	Sahib Jan	Kotay Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	0	0	Non resident	110
429	Shah Baz Khan	Din Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	0	0	Non resident	70
430	Abdullah Jan	Amir Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	0	0	Non resident	50
431	Sarwar	Baram Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	7	8	15	30
432	Taweez Khan	Abdul Rehman	Baloch	Buzdar	6	9	15	30
433	Qaisar Khan	Torak Khan	Baloch	Buzdar	7	8	15	60
434	Sharbat Khan	Abdul Rehman	Baloch	Buzdar	1	3	4	30
435	Jafae Khan	Abdul Rehman	Baloch	Buzdar	2	4	6	30
436	Azad Khan	Abdul Rehman	Baloch	Buzdar	2	5	7	30
437	Nasrullah Khan	Abdul Rehman	Baloch	Buzdar	3	4	7	30
438	Jalat Khan	Khan Zaman	Baloch	Buzdar	2	3	5	0
439	Mohammad Shah Khan	Mohammad Zaman	Baloch	Buzdar	2	1	3	0
440	Kamal Khan	Mohammad Zaman	Baloch	Buzdar	2	1	3	0
441	Ghazi Khan	Mohammad Zaman	Baloch	Buzdar	1	4	5	0
442	Shaista Khan	Sher Zaman	Baloch	Buzdar	4	6	10	0
443	Dunya Khan	Kabeer	Baloch	Buzdar	6	4	10	40
444	Juma Khan	Kabeer	Baloch	Buzdar	3	7	10	60
445	Abdullah Khan	Haji Khan	Baloch	Buzdar	7	3	10	30
446	Mehrab Khan	Mehrullah Khan	Tareen	Musyani	22	18	40	380
447	Mohammad Khan	Niaz Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	5	7	12	80
448	Momen Khan	Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	10	6	16	90
449	Saifullah Jan	Ahmed Aan	Tareen	Musyani	14	4	18	40
450	Bismillah Jan	Sahib Jan	Tareen	Musyani	8	6	14	40
451	Mumadaan	Abdul Qadir	Tareen	Musyani	2	4	6	40
452	Khaliq Dad	Haji Ibraheem	Tareen	Musyani	11	9	20	90
453	Haji Abdul Wahaab	Haji Allah Dad	Tareen	Musyani	6	9	15	80

454	Shahbaz Khan	Gul Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	3	5	8	30
455	Musa Jan	Haji Adullah Jan	Tareen	Musyani	15	10	25	100
456	Samandar Khan	Noroz Khan	Tareen	Musyani	7	3	10	30
457	Faiz Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	23	17	40	60
458	Khair Mohammad	Mohammad Husain	Tareen	Musyani	6	9	15	60
459	Juma Khan	Jalal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	9	11	20	45
460	Qalandar Khan	Lajwar	Tareen	Raisani	8	12	20	40
461	Haji Abdullah Khan	Lajwar	Tareen	Raisani	5	5	10	40
462	Abdul Khaliq	Kamal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	7	3	10	80
463	Abdul Sattar	Noor Khan	Tareen	Raisani	6	2	8	35
464	Mohammad Sadiq	Abdul Latif	Tareen	Raisani	14	16	30	60
465	Mohammad Raheem	Abdul Kareem	Tareen	Raisani	23	37	60	240
466	Aadam Khan	Akhter Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	15	20	35	65
467	Karam Khan	Abdul Hakeem	Tareen	Raisani	7	11	18	100
468	Mohammad Umar	Taj Maden	Tareen	Musyani	5	6	11	32
469	Fazal Mohammad	Sultan Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	6	8	14	54
470	Murad Mohammad	Sultan Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	5	3	8	44
471	Dur Mohammad	Sultan Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	7	5	12	115
472	Taj Mohammad	Sultan Mohammad	Tareen	Musyani	5	4	9	115
473	Sardar Khan	Madad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	7	6	13	75
474	Hakeem Khan	Madad Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	3	8	50
475	Kala Khan	Kamal Khan	Tareen	Raisani	9	12	21	110
476	Juma Khan	Baara Khan	Tareen	Raisani	12	8	20	110
477	Niazmudin	Karam Khan	Tareen	Raisani	4	6	10	50
478	Nasrudin	Karam Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	3	6	50
479	Fakhrudin	Karam Khan	Tareen	Raisani	3	4	7	50
480	Mohammad Ayuob	Nasrullah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	4	9	50
481	Mohammad Hasham	Nasrullah Khan	Tareen	Raisani	5	2	7	50
482	Jamal Khan	Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	3	2	5	27
483	Habibullah	Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	2	1	3	27
484	Ghazi Khan	Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	6	3	9	27
485	Gulzar Khan	Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	7	3	10	27
486	Amanullah	Noor Mohammad	Tareen	Raisani	3	6	9	27
487	Nazir Ahamad	Noor Ahamad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	120
488	Naheem Ahamad	Noor Ahamad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	120
489	Ghafar	Noor Ahamad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	115
490	Khan Zaman	Noor Ahamad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	3	5	110
491	Ghafoor Mohammad	Noor Ahamad	Kakar	Shadozai	5	3	8	120
492	Manzoor Ahamad	Noor Ahamad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	120
493	Malik Qasim	Abdul Jabar	Kakar	Shadozai	5	6	11	276
494	Naseeb Ahamad	Abdul Jabar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	270
495	Safar Mohammad	Abdul Jabar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	270
496	Molvi A. Ghafoor	Abdul Jabar	Kakar	Shadozai	5	7	12	275
497	Shuhabdin	Abdul Jabar	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	270
498	Malik Hasham	Abdul Jabar	Kakar	Shadozai	2	3	5	270
499	Amir Hamza	Haji Baz Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	120
500	Nora Khan	Haji Baz Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	125
501	Soba Khan	Haji Baz Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	120
502	Akbar Khan	Haji Baz Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	100
503	Smahil Khan	Dad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	170
504	Gohar Khan	Dad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	2	5	160
505	Sarfaraz Khan	Dad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	160
506	Dur Mohammad	Haji Rozak	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	220
507	H.Bahram Khan	Haji Rozak	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	220
508	Shadi Khan	Murad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	40
509	Molvi M. Khan	Murad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	5	6	11	60
510	Haji Meta Khan	Murad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	60
511	Ibrahim Khan	Murad Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	20
512	Madad Khan	Sarbuland Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	4	8	270

513	Husain Khan	Sarbuland Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	270
514	Shadi Khan	Sarbuland Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	5	5	10	270
515	Baloch Khan	Sarbuland Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	4	8	270
516	H.saleh	Dost Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	130
517	Jan Mohammad	Akhttar Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	120
518	Aourang Khan	Masoom Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	4	8	40
519	Jawar Khan	Wasib Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	40
520	Falak Niaz	Shah Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	5	6	11	70
521	Mohammad Wali	Bahdur Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	90
522	Mohammad Ameen	Rozi Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	35
523	Bakht Mohammad	Rozi Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	35
524	Taj Mohammad	Rozi Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	25
525	Faiz Mohammad	Rozi Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	2	5	7	15
526	Abid Khan	Rozi Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	15
527	Nawab Khan	Dad Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	3	5	15
528	Fazal Mohammad	Jan Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	170
529	Abdul Qadir	Ameer	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	50
530	Murtaza	Ameer	Kakar	Shadozai	6	6	12	50
531	Pir Mohammad	Gul Baran	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	80
532	Faizullah Jaan	Gul Baran	Kakar	Shadozai	3	2	5	70
533	Ajmir	M. Saleh	Kakar	Shadozai	5	5	10	10
534	A. Rasheed	fazal Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	4	3	7	10
535	M. Noor Shah	M. Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	4	2	6	10
536	Qalandar Khan	Mir Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	2	2	4	60
537	jalandar	Mir Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	60
538	Samandar	Mir Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	6	4	10	140
539	Sakandar	Mir Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	1	2	3	40
540	sakhi Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	90
541	Azar Khan	Khair Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	80
542	Gul Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	120
543	Dur Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	6	9	130
544	Saeed Mohammad	Khair Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	7	11	130
545	Yar Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	140
546	Ali Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	2	6	8	120
547	Mirza Khan	Abdullah Jan	Kakar	Shadozai	6	3	9	70
548	Bismillah Jan	Mia Alam	Kakar	Shadozai	4	2	6	70
549	Shah Mir	Ahamad Jan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	3	7	70
550	Atta Mohammad	Lal Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	70
551	Mohammad Shah	Jumma Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	6	5	11	10
552	Sultan shah	Jumma Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	2	3	5	10
553	Mureed Shah	Jumma Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	3	2	5	10
554	Afzal Shah	Jumma Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	1	3	4	10
555	Abdul Razaq	Haji Mir	Kakar	Shadozai	6	6	12	70
556	Lal Shah	Ahamad Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	4	4	8	7
557	Aqal Shah	Ahamad Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	4	3	7	7
558	Nazar Shah	Ahamad Shah	Kakar	Shadozai	2	2	4	5
559	Mohammad Tahir	Gul Baran	Kakar	Shadozai	4	6	10	90
560	Mohammad umar	Gul Baran	Kakar	Shadozai	4	5	9	80
561	Jan	Nasrullah Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	70
562	Mohammad Ayoub	Nasrullah Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	30
563	Bangul Khan	Nasrullah Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	6	7	13	40
564	khairullah	Nasrullah Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	5	8	60
565	Ghulam nabi	Habib Ullah	Kakar	Shadozai	3	6	9	70
566	Amanullah	Habib Ullah	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	70
567	sanzar Khan	Habib Ullah	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	60
568	Saboor Jan	Habib Ullah	Kakar	Shadozai	5	5	10	170
569	Sakhi Jan	Abdullah Jan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	170
570	Paind Khan	Haji Gulzar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	6	9	80
571	Sorat Khan	Haji Gulzar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	90

572	Karam Khan	Haji Gulzar	Kakar	Shadozai	4	4	8	70
573	Dunya Khan	Haji Gulzar	Kakar	Shadozai	6	6	12	90
574	Hazar Khan	Haji Qaim Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	6	5	11	90
575	Qaisar Khan	Haji Qaim Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	6	9	90
576	Bakhtiar Kkan	Haji Qaim Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	80
577	Rayaz Khan	Haji Qaim Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	3	7	74
578	Zainullah	Haji Karam	Kakar	Shadozai	5	5	10	80
579	Saifudin	Haji Karam	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	90
580	Mohammad umar	Mohammad Tahir	Kakar	Shadozai	5	6	11	90
581	Faizullah Khan	Mohammad Tahir	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	80
582	Pir Mohammad	Mohammad Tahir	Kakar	Shadozai	3	6	9	86
583	Shamsullah	Jan Kaka	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	70
584	naseeb ullah	Jan Kaka	Kakar	Shadozai	6	5	11	90
585	jamal Khan	Sher Zaman	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	70
586	Juma Khan	Sher Zaman	Kakar	Shadozai	6	7	13	80
587	Asmatullah	Sher Zaman	Kakar	Shadozai	4	3	7	80
588	M. Abdul razaq	Amanullah	Kakar	Shadozai	6	5	11	90
589	Saeed ullah	Amanullah	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	70
590	Ghulam Husain	Amanullah	Kakar	Shadozai	5	5	10	50
591	Ghulam rasool	Amanullah	Kakar	Shadozai	2	4	6	60
592	Ghulam Mustafa	Amanullah	Kakar	Shadozai	5	6	11	60
593	Ghulam farooq	Amanullah	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	80
594	Mohammad Usman	Qalandar	Kakar	Shadozai	5	7	12	80
595	Mohammad Hasan	Qalandar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	6	9	70
596	Mohammad Aleem	Qalandar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	3	6	60
597	Mohammad Sadiq	Qalandar	Kakar	Shadozai	6	5	11	80
598	Mohammad Aslam	Qalandar	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	80
599	Zafarullah	Samandar Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	6	7	13	90
600	Abdul malik	Samandar Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	80
601	Abdul Wahid	Samandar Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	7	7	14	80
602	Abdul Khaliq	Samandar Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	4	4	8	70
603	Abdul Aziz	Samandar Khan	Kakar	Shadozai	7	5	12	70
604	Yar Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	3	4	7	70
605	Ali Mohammad	Khan Mohammad	Kakar	Shadozai	6	4	10	100
606	Niaz Mohammad	Bakhtiar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	9	7	16	90
607	Khan mir	Gul Mir	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	5	9	140
608	Sharbat Khan	Gode	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	60
609	Sher Zaman	Kharh	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	50
610	Fazal Khan	Mirza Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	3	4	50
611	Saif ullah	Mir Dad	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	6	9	40
612	Neik Mohammad	Yar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	6	10	20
613	Dost Mohammad	Yar Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	20
614	Janan	Safar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	7	12	40
615	Tor Jan	Jalat Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	9	7	16	30
616	Husain Khan	Jumma Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	30
617	Mazar Khan	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	7	13	50
618	Habib Khan	Mohammad Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	3	4	30
619	Baz Mohammad	Khudaidad	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	4	10	50
620	Jan Mohammad	Mahmood Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	3	7	30
621	Khan Mohammad	Mahmood Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	3	9	60
622	Noor Mohammad	Raz Mohammad	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	5	11	120
623	Laaj Mir	Nazeer Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	240
624	Baz Mir	Jangeer	Ustrani	Ustrani	6	4	10	90
625	Sher Mohammad	Jahangeer	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	140
626	Shah Mir	Gul Mir	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	4	7	80
627	Baloch Khan	Gul Mir	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	4	9	80
628	Husain Khan	Gul Mir	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	4	8	80
629	Haji Gul Mir	Zareef Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	6	11	255
630	Kamal Khan	Noor Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	3	5	70

Annexure-F [12/12]

631	Hasan Khan	Bari Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	3	6	60
632	Bakhtiar Khan	Haji Maley	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	6	9	40
633	Haji Bazak	Rozak	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	6	8	60
634	Rozi Khan	Mir Dad	Ustrani	Ustrani	1	3	4	50
635	Qayoum Khan	Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	5	7	30
636	Naseeb Khan	Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	4	9	40
637	Farooq Khan	Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	6	11	30
638	Umeed Khan	Jan Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	3	2	5	40
639	Abdullah Jan	Soba Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	2	4	50
640	A. Aziz	Soba Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	2	4	6	40
641	A. Azeem	Soba Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	5	4	9	40
642	Haji Khani	Bakhtiar Khan	Ustrani	Ustrani	4	1	5	80
643	Mohammad Hasan	Zareef Khan	Loni	Palaw	9	7	16	120
644	Mohammad Husain	Zareef Khan	Loni	Palaw	7	7	14	240
645	Syed hasan	Zareef Khan	Loni	Palaw	5	4	9	140
646	Mohammad Hassan Khan	Mian Khan	Loni	Palaw	14	16	30	220
647	jamal Khan	Mian Khan	Loni	Palaw	10	9	19	110
648	Haji Paind Khan	H. Gul Baran	Loni	Palaw	6	3	9	240
649	Haji Khani	H. Gul Baran	Loni	Palaw	7	10	17	140
650	Haji Gul Zar	H. Gul Baran	Loni	Palaw	6	5	11	240
651	Haji Ghazi	H. Gul Baran	Loni	Palaw	5	5	10	240
652	Haji Farooq	H. Gul Baran	Loni	Palaw	3	5	8	245
653	Sarbuland Khan	H. Gul Baran	Loni	Palaw	5	4	9	240
654	Haji Mastar	H. Faizullah	Loni	Palaw	7	5	12	140
655	Haji Qalandar	H. Faizullah	Loni	Palaw	4	5	9	90
656	Madad Khan	Nasrullah Khan	Loni	Palaw	7	7	14	155
657	Haji Abdullah	Haji Akhtar Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	6	7	13	250
658	Ameer Mohammad	Wali Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	3	5	8	140
659	Shamsullah	Nazar Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	2	4	6	40
660	Jan Mohammad	Wali Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	4	7	11	40
661	Mohammad	Wali Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	6	3	9	30
662	H.A. Kareem	H. Jalaludin	Loni	Palaw	4	6	10	70
663	Ferooz Khan	H. Jalaludin	Loni	Palaw	3	4	7	70
664	Saleem Khan	Godey Khan	Loni	Palaw	2	3	5	80
665	Taj Mohammad	A. Ghani	Loni	Palaw	3	6	9	70
666	Baz Mohammad	A. Ghani	Loni	Palaw	6	5	11	70
667	Zahir Khan	Mir Dad	Loni	Palaw	3	2	5	60
668	Paind Khan	Jamali	Loni	Palaw	5	8	13	30
669	Niaz Mohammad	Saeed Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	7	9	16	40
670	Amir Mohammad	Jan Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	4	3	7	10
671	A. Rehman	Sultan Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	6	5	11	50
672	Faiz Mohammad	Roz Mohammad	Loni	Palaw	8	6	14	40
673	Saifudin	Nasar Khan	Loni	Palaw	5	4	9	40
674	Pir Mohammad	A. Ghani	Loni	Palaw	3	4	7	140
Total					**3305**	**3788**	**7093**	**71471**

Annexure G: Land to be acquired for Main Canal of Yatabad Integrated Scheme

Sr. No.	Name and father's name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired in main Canal		
				Length (in feet)	Width (In feet)	(in Acre)
1	Haji Jahangeer/Haji Zarif	Manzaki	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
2	Haji Shahjahan/H. Zarif	Manzaki	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
3	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Manzaki	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
4	Jaffar Khan/Mohammad Husain	Manzaki	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
5	Mohammad Anwar/M.Husain	Manzaki	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
6	Kaleemullah/Haji Husain	Manzaki	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
7	Haji Noor Mohammad/Faizullah	Ghazi Chena/Haleem Shar	Loni	440	177.12	1.8
8	Haji Abdul Waheed/Haji Pahind	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	488	177.12	2.0
9	Baz Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	394	177.12	1.6
10	Haji Ghazi/Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	558	177.12	2.3
11	Gul Khan/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	492	177.12	2.0
12	Sarbuland/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	656	177.12	2.7
13	Haji ferooz /Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	837	177.12	3.4
14	Ashaq/Noor Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	394	177.12	1.6
15	Qalandar/Mir Jan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	380	177.12	1.5
16	Kamal Khan/Qutab Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	387	177.12	1.6
17	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	328	177.12	1.3
18	Bangul Khan/Nasrullah Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	446	177.12	1.8
19	Sanaullah/Dur Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	387	177.12	1.6
20	Mohammad Hussan/Miya Khan	Manzaki	Loni	193	177.12	0.8
21	Ashraf / Jamal Khan	Manzaki	Loni	193	177.12	0.8
22	Ghulam Nabi/Habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	Loni	446	177.12	1.8
23	Baboo fathe / Lal Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	328	177.12	1.3
24	Hussian shah / Mashik mera	Jahangeer Sher	Sayed	295	177.12	1.2
25	Kaser Khan /Hashim	Jahangeer Sher	Loni	420	177.12	1.7
26	Pir Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	446	177.12	1.8
27	Haji Gawar Khan /Dad Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	328	177.12	1.3
28	Asmatullah /Salah Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	262	177.12	1.1
29	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	485	177.12	2.0
30	Bakht Mohammad /……	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	360	177.12	1.5
31	Malik Mana/ Murad Mohmmad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	328	177.12	1.3

32	Jat Abad(livestock depertment)	GoB		6692	177.12	27.2
33	Mateen shah / Habib Shah	Mankai	Sayed	886	177.12	3.6
34	Ameen shah/Habib shah	Mankai	Sayed	328	177.12	1.3
35	Tawab Shah / Nawab Shah	Mankai	Sayed	328	177.12	1.3
36	Tayeb shah/ Nawab Shah	Mankai	Sayed	607	177.12	2.5
37	Temoor shah / Kutan shah	Mankai	Sayed	328	177.12	1.3
38	Qayum shah / Karam shah	Mankai	Sayed	558	177.12	2.3
39	Qasam shah / Karam Shah	Mankai	Sayed	328	177.12	1.3
40	Qadeem Shah/Ibrhim shah	Mankai	Sayed	935	177.12	3.8
41	Dost Mohammad Shah /Zair shah	Mankai	Sayed	607	177.12	2.5
42	Naeem Shah / Azeem Shah	Mankai	Sayed	328	177.12	1.3
43	Wali Shah / Azeem shah	Mankai	Sayed	558	177.12	2.3
44	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Mankai	Tareen	50	177.12	0.2
45	Malik Sattar /Malik Waheed	Din Mohammad Kala	Tareen	1155	177.1	4.7
46	Haji Bahdur / Gul	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	984	177.1	4.0
47	Hainnudin	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	1325	177.1	5.4
48	Ejaz Ahamed/ Noor Mohammad	Ghazi Chena/Haleem Shar		1312	157.44	4.7
49	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Sado Chena Asadullah karez	Tareen	1373	157.44	9.9
50	Kamal Khan/Noor Mohammad	Sado Chena Asadullah karez	Tareen	1373	157.44	9.9
51	Akber Tareen / Haji Sobidar Khan	Sado Chena Asadullah karez	Tareen	2746	157.44	9.9
52	Aslam Khan / Shobidar kahn	Sado Chena Asadullah karez	Tareen	2746	157.44	9.9
53	Sarwar Khan / Noor Mohammad	Sado Chena Asadullah karez	Tareen	2746	157.44	9.9
54	Aslam Khan / Shobidar Khan	Ismail shar	Tareen	2450	124.64	7.0
55	Zahir Khan/ Mohammad Aslam	Ismail shar	Tareen	1968	124.64	5.6
56	Shadi Khan/……	Ismail shar	Tareen	2933	124.64	8.4
57	Akbar Khan/Khan Badur	Ismail shar	Tareen	574	124.64	1.6
58	Sardar Shafiq/Sardar Faqeer Mohammad	Ismail shar/sardar shar	Tareen	574	124.64	1.6
59	Abdul Rauf/Abdul Rashid	Ismail shar	Tareen	3248	124.64	9.3
60	Jalil Khan/Abdul Aziz	Ismail shar	Tareen	2450	124.64	7.0
61	Tahir Jan/ Haji Mohammad jan	Ismail shar	Tareen	2450	124.64	7.0
62	Sardar Shadozai/Ali mohammad	Ismail shar	Tareen	370	124.64	1.1
63	Mohammad Rahim/karam	Ismail shar	Tareen	164	124.64	0.5
64	Mohammad Razaq/ Karam	Ismail shar	Tareen	164	124.64	0.5
65	Sardar Shafiq /faqeer Mohammad	Ismail shar	Tareen	413	124.64	1.2
66	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Ismail shar	Tareen	295	124.64	0.8
67	Amir Jan/Samad Jan	Ismail shar	Tareen	446	124.64	1.3
68	Noor Shadozai/Malik Noor Mohammad	Ismail shar	Tareen	328	124.64	0.9

69	Faqeer Mohammad/ Salah Mohammad	Ismail shar	Tareen	492	124.64	1.4
70	Tareen Shadozai Communal Land	Ismail shar	Tareen	6561	124.64	18.8
71	Malik Habibullah/ Sahib Jan	Ismail shar	Tareen	370	124.64	1.1
72	Abdullah Jan/Mohammad Jan	Din Mohammad Kala	Tareen	413	124.64	1.2
73	Haji Gulmir	Ismail shar	Tareen	328	124.64	0.9
74	Fazal Mohammad/Baz Gul	Din Mohammad Kala	Tareen	393	124.64	1.1
	Total			**68588.0**		**250.2**

Yatabad Branch Channel No. 1

Sr. No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired Branch #1		
				Length of canal (in feet)	Width of canal (in feet)	Area in Acres
1	Haji Jahangeer/Haji Zarif	Manzaki	Loni	446	72	0.74
2	Haji Shahjahan/H. Zarif	Manzaki	Loni	892	72	1.47
3	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Manzaki	Loni	453	72	0.75
4	Jaffar Khan/Mohammad Husain	Manzaki	Loni	873	72	1.44
5	Mohammad Anwar/M.Husain	Manzaki	Loni	656	72	1.08
6	Kaleemullah/Haji Husain	Manzaki	Loni	650	72	1.07
7	Haji Noor Mohammad/Faizullah	Asadullah Killi	Loni	623	72	1.03
Total						**7.59**
Total Length in Km						**1.00**

Yatabad Branch Channel No. 2

Sr. No.	Name and Father Name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired Branch # 2		
				Length of canal (in feet)	Width of canal (in feet)	Area in Acres
1	Haji Abdul Waheed/Haji Pahind	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	2100	80	3.86
2	Baz Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	1640	80	3.01
3	Haji Ghazi/Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	2362	80	4.34
4	Gul Khan/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	1410	80	2.59
5	Sarbuland/ Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	2000	80	3.67
6	Haji ferooz /Gul Baran	Basharat Manzaki	Loni	985	80	1.81
Total						**19.3**
Total Length in Km						**3.00**

Yatabad Branch Channel No. 3

Sr. No.	Name and Father's Name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired Branch # 3		
				Length of Branch canal (in feet)	Width of Branch canal (in feet)	Area in Acres
1	Shar Jan/Mar Jan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	492	95	1.07
2	Ashaq/Noor Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	328	95	0.72
3	Qalandar/Mir Jan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	459	95	1.00
4	Kamal Khan/Qutab Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	558	95	1.22
5	Gawar Khan/Dad Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	377	95	0.82

6	Malik Hazar Khan/Khairo	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	558	95	1.22
7	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	1280	95	2.79
8	Pir Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	820	95	1.79
9	Sarwar Jan/Sakhi Jan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	705	95	1.54
10	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	721	95	1.57
11	Bangul Khan/Nasrullah Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	525	95	1.14
12	Sanaullah/Dur Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	185	95	0.40
13	Mohammad Hussan/Miya Khan	Manzaki	Loni	467	95	1.02
14	Ashraf / Jamal Khan	Manzaki	Loni	468	95	1.02
15	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	Loni	985	95	2.15
16	Baboo fathe / Lal Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	623	95	1.36
17	Hussian shah / Mashik mera	Jahangeer Sher	Sayed	525	95	1.14
18	Kaser Khan /Hashim	Jahangeer Sher	Loni	1017	95	2.22
19	Pir Mohammad/ Gul Baran	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	148	95	0.32
20	Haji Gawar Khan /Dad Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	590	95	1.29
21	Asmatullah /Salah Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	787	95	1.72
22	Mujeebullah/H.Shar Hassan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	1017	95	2.22
23	Bakht Mohammad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	525	95	1.14
24	Malik Mana/ Murad Mohmmad	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	492	95	1.07
25	Ghulam Nabi/habibullah	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	328	95	0.72
26	Sarwar Jan/Abdullah Jan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	623	95	1.36
27	Madad Khan /Sar Buland Khan	Jahangeer Sher	Shadozai	558	95	1.22
Total						**35.25**

	Yatabad Branch Channel No. 4					
				Land Acquired Branch # 4		
Sr.No	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**Tribe**	**Lenth of canal (in feet)**	**Width of canal (in feet)**	**Area in Acres**
1	Jat Abad(livestock depertment)			25322	100	58.13

	Yatabad Branch Channel No. 5					
				Land Acquired Branch # 5		
Sr.No.	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**Tribe**	**Lenth of canal (in feet)**	**Width of canal (in feet)**	**Area in Acres**
1	Mateen shah / Habib Shah	Mankai	Sayed	394	92	0.83
2	Ameen shah/Habib shah	Mankai	Sayed	1640	92	3.46
3	Tawab Shah / Nawab Shah	Mankai	Sayed	1510	92	3.19
4	Tayeb shah/ Nawab Shah	Mankai	Sayed	1033	92	2.18
5	Temoor shah / Kutan shah	Mankai	Sayed	558	92	1.18
6	Qayum shah / Karam shah	Mankai	Sayed	1345	92	2.84
7	Qasam shah / Karam Shah	Mankai	Sayed	623	92	1.32

8	Qadeem Shah/Ibrhim shah	Mankai	Sayed	1640	92	3.46
9	Dost Mohammad Shah /Zair shah	Mankai	Sayed	837	92	1.77
10	Naeem Shah / Azeem Shah	Mankai	Sayed	920	92	1.94
11	Wali Shah / Azeem shah	Mankai	Sayed	1640	92	3.46
12	Naik Mohammad/Din Mohammad	Mankai	Sayed	951	92	2.01
13	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Mankai	Tareen	886	92	1.87
14	Haji Gul Mir /Haji	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	360	92	0.76
15	Samandar Khan / Haji Mohammad Gul	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	755	92	1.59
16	Dad Khan / Abdullah Jan	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	1673	92	3.53
17	Abdullah jan / Mohammadan	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	1148	92	2.42
18	Malik Janan /Khair Mohammad	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	950	92	2.01
19	Malik Bahdur Khan/ Haji Gul	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	656	92	1.39
Total						**41.22**

	Yatabad Branch Channel No. 6					
				Land Acquired Branch # 6		
Sr.No.	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**Tribe**	**Lenth of canal (in feet)**	**Width of canal (in feet)**	**Area in Acres**
1	Mouli Juma Khan / Bara Khan	Ghazi Chena	Tareen	2887	105	6.96
2	Khair Mohammad / Sultan Mohammad	Ghazi Chena	Ustranai	984	105	2.37
3	Mohammad Khan / Nazar Mohammad	Naway Chena	Ustranai	984	105	2.37
4	Malik Sattar /Malik Waheed	Din Mohammad Kala	Tareen	3290	105	7.93
5	Haji Bahdur / Gul	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	3018	105	7.27
6	Haynadin / ,,,,,,,,,,,,	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	3610	105	8.70
7	Khair Mohammad / ……	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	2362	105	5.69
8	Malik Amir Mohammad / Abdul Rehman	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	656	105	1.58
9	Malik Faqeer Mohammad/ Abdul Rehman	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	426	105	1.03
10	Malik Dewa Khan/ Abdullah Khan	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	328	105	0.79
11	Sahib Khan / Gul Bahran	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	426	105	1.03
12	Fateh Mohammad / Kala Khan	Din Mohammad Kala	Ustranai	492	105	1.19
13	Haji Gul Mir /Haji	Ghazi Chena	Ustranai	1969	105	4.75
14	Samandar Khan / Haji Mohammad Gul	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	984	105	2.37
15	Dad Khan / Abdullah Jan	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	984	105	2.37
16	Abdullah jan / Mohammadan	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	656	105	1.58
17	Malik Janan /Khair Mohammad	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	820	105	1.98
18	Malik Bahdur Khan/ Haji Gul	Saedo chena Kala Khan	Ustranai	984	105	2.37
19	Ejaz Ahamed/Noor Mohammad	Ghazi Chena	Ustranai	3937	105	9.49
Total						**71.8**

	Yatabad Branch Channel No. 7					
				Land Acquired Branch # 7		
S.No	**Name and Father Name of Farmer**	**Village**	**Tribe**	**Lenth of canal (in feet)**	**Width of canal (in feet)**	**Area in Acres**

1	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	2584	92	5.46
2	Kamal Khan/ Noor Mohammad	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	2583	92	5.46
3	Akber Tareen / Haji Sobidar Khan	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	5167	92	10.91
4	Aslam Khan / Shobidar kahn	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	5167	92	10.91
5	Sarwar Khan / Noor Mohammad	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	5167	92	10.91
Total						**43.65**

Yatabad Branch Channel No. 8

S.No	Name and Father Name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired Branch # 8		
				Lenth of canal (in feet)	Width of canal (in feet)	Area in Acres
1	Malik Noor Mohammad /Haji Sobidar	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	3690	85	7.20
2	Akber Tareen / Haji Sobidar Khan	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	3690	85	7.20
3	Aslam Khan / Shobidar kahn	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	3690	85	7.20
4	Sarwar Khan / Noor Mohammad	Kili Asadullah Khan	Tareen	3690	85	7.20
Total						**28.8**

Yatabad Branch Channel No. 9

S.No	Name and Father Name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired Branch # 9		
				Lenth of canal (in feet)	Width of canal (in feet)	Area in Acres
1	Aslam Khan / Shobidar kahn	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1607	80	2.95
2	Zahir Khan/ Mohammad Aslam	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1607	80	2.95
3	Shadi Khan	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1607	80	2.95
4	Akbar Khan/Khan Badur	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1607	80	2.95
5	Sardar Shafiq/S. Faqeer Mohammad	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1312	80	2.41
6	Abdul Rauf/Abdul Rashid	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	820	80	1.51
7	Jalil Khan/Abdul Aziz	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1017	80	1.87
8	Tahir Jan/ haji Mohammad jan	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1082	80	1.99
Total						**19.6**

Yatabad Branch Channel No. 10

S.No	Name and Father Name of Farmer	Village	Tribe	Land Acquired Branch # 10		
				Lenth of canal (in feet)	Width of canal (in feet)	Area in Acres
1	Sardar Shadozai/Ali Mohammad	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	328	80	0.60
2	Mohammad Rahim/karam	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	475	80	0.87
3	Mohammad Razaq/ Karam	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	476	80	0.87
4	Sardar Shafiq /Faqeer Mohammad	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	688	80	1.26
5	Mohammad Shohaib/Niaz Mohammad	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	951	80	1.75
6	Amir Jan/Samad Jan	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	558	80	1.02
7	Noor Shadozai/Malik Noor Mohammad	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	492	80	0.90
8	Faqeer Mohammad/ Salah Mohammad	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	1050	80	1.93
9	Noor Gul/ Allah Yar Khan	Ismail Shaar	Tareen	690	80	1.27
Total						**10.5**

Annexure H: Gender Action Plan

GENDER ACTION PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Affected Person
BIWRMDP	Baluchistan Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project
CEDAW	Convention to Eliminate Of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFS	Child Friendly Spaces
CSP	Child Support Programs
CWS	Community Social Organization
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DHO	District Health Officer
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
EPP	Education Promotion Plan
EM	External Monitor
EMIS	Education Management Information System
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCH	Gender and Community Health
GGGI	Global Gender Gap Index
GGGR	Global Gender Gap Report
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDI	In Depth interview
ILR	Income and Livelihood Restoration
IPRI	International Property Right Index
KA	Karakurum Agency
KH	Khuzdar
LHV	Lady Health Visitors
LHW	Lady Health Workers
LGO	Local Government Ordinance
MFLO	Muslim Family Law Ordinance
MGDs	Millennium Development Goals
MPR	Monthly Progress Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

MNA	Member of National Assembly
MMT	Migration Management
MoWD	Ministry of Women Development
NCSW	National Commission on Status of Women
NER	National Education Ratio
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NPA	National Plan of Actions
NPEDW	National Policy for Empowerment and Development of Women
OP	Operational Policy
PATA	Provincially Administered Tribal Area
PCSW	Provincial Commission on Status of Women
PIC	Public Information Cell
PRO	Project Resettlement Office
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
P&D	Planning and Development
PHAP	Public Health Action Plan
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RHC	Rural Health Centers
R&R	Relocation and Resettlement
SE	Socio Economic
SRMP	Social and Resettlement Management Plan

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION & RATIONALE

The Project Gender Strategy comprising of a detailed gender analysis and a comprehensive Gender Acton Plan (GAP) is an important part of social and environmental safeguards compliance which is mandatory for approval of infrastructure development projects under the World Bank Operational Policies. The World Bank recognizes that gender issues are important dimensions of its poverty reduction, economic growth, human well-being and development effectiveness agenda. The current monitoring framework for gender mainstreaming brings together the monitoring processes for the gender dimensions of development as specified in the gender mainstreaming strategy and OP/BP 4.20, together with the monitoring processes common to all Bank policies and those specific to safeguard policies. The GAP presented herein, has been developed during the design phase of Baluchistan Integrated Water Resources Management & Development Project (BIWRMP) as part of the overall Social and Resettlement Management Plan (SRMP). The GAP presents strategies and action to ensure project benefits reach women in the project area and vulnerable population that might be marginalized. This Plan has carefully been developed through stakeholder consultations and keeping in view the local context, ground realities and customs prevailing in the project area.

THE PROJECT CONTEXT

BIWRM Project is a timely intervention and investment in the sustainable development of Balochistan by addressing a comprehensive range of issues which have been faced by the Province over the past several decades. Balochistan has high potential for Agricultural and Horticultural production and enjoys a variety of rich soils and suitable climates but has a serious lack of water resources to be able to utilize this potential fully. The Government of Baluchistan has obtained a Loan for Baluchistan's Small Scale Irrigation Project (BSSIP) to improve management of water in the Pishin-Lora basin. The part of proceeds is being used for a comprehensive study of the Nari River Basin (NRB), comprising of three major tasks: a) option study; b) detailed feasibility; and c) detailed design and contract bidding for the NRB Water Resources Management and Development (NRB-WRMD) Project to support efforts of Government of Baluchistan for seeking investment. The Nari River Basin Irrigation Project has been designed to 'improve management of water resources in the selected river basins of Baluchistan through working with the government, communities and farmers'. With the proposed development objective of improving the management of water resources in the selected river basins of Baluchistan through working with the government, communities and farmers the project is ensuring that women and men are engaged in the design and implementation of the project.

As part of the "Integrated River Basin Management" approach covering two river basins; namely Porali and Nari, the second project with its target towards conservation, management and development of water, land and related resources across sectors is focused on the Porali River Basin to maximize the economic and social benefits derived from water resources in an equitable manner while preserving and, where necessary, restoring freshwater ecosystems. Porali River is one of the four rivers of Balochistan falling into Arabian Sea. The 328 kilometer long river originates from the hills of Wadh mountain range in the district of Khuzdar and runs through the plains of Lasbela District. The proposed PRBD Project is targeted. The project will contribute to the economic growth of the villages by reducing the uncertainty of irrigation water availability and contributing to sustainable self-sufficiency by encouraging farmer participation, community mobilization, training and capacity building initiatives of key stakeholders and enabling land users to improve crop production. This Gender Action Plan and implementation proposal has been jointly developed by staff of the World Bank, FAO and the relevant Directorates of the Department of Agriculture and Department of Livestock of the Government of Balochistan.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Baluchistan as one of the largest provinces in terms of land area comprises of 44 percent (347,190 square kilometers) of the national territory and smallest in terms of population, constituting of about 5 percent of the total country's population. It has the distinction of having the shortest access to warm waters for land locked Afghanistan and Central Asian republics. It has the lowest social indicators among the four provinces in Pakistan. It scores lowest in 10 key indicators for education, literacy, health, water and sanitation for 2006-07. Education is marked by the lowest access, lowest efficiency and highest dependency on public schooling. Fewer than two in five adults are literate, reflecting a low-skill workforce. Turning to health, one in two infants does not receive full immunization, which is the most cost-effective, equitable health intervention available. Three in four women do not receive tetanus toxoid during their last pregnancy, exposing their babies to the risk of infant mortality due to neonatal tetanus. Poor water and sanitation contribute to low health status. More than one in two households have to rely on dug wells, rivers, canals and streams for drinking water, and four in five families have no flush toilet (GOB 2004; GOB and UNICEF 2010).NRB is having quite variable social development index, as 15 districts falling in NRB are categorized in four categories of social development index – high, medium, low and lowest. The districts of Naseerabad, Jaffarabad, Ziarat, Loralai, Qilla Saifullah, Kalat, Khuzdar and Mastung are having relatively better social development index compared to districts of other basins, except the Quetta district. Other districts of NRB like Hernai, Bolan and BarKhan have relatively low social development index. Dera Bugti and Kohlu districts have the lowest social development index (GOB 2004; GOB and UNICEF 2010).

In Baluchistan like many other cultures, women are primarily responsible for the use and management of water resources, sanitation and health at the household level. Over the years, women have accumulated an impressive store of environmental wisdom, being the ones to find water, to educate children in hygiene matters and to understand the impact of poor sanitation on health. At the same time, women and girls are often obliged to walk many hours every day fetching water, while men are rarely expected to perform such tasks. When water is scarce, Baluchi women and girls like many others in the world also pay dearly. They may have to travel longer distances to obtain water, and conditions are more dangerous. Conflicts that exacerbate water scarcity hence lead to a double hardship for women: the negative impacts of lack of water are compounded by the well-documented abuses against women's fundamental human rights that occur during conflict and in the affected areas. Baluchi women also suffer due to natural catastrophes; Women are disproportionately affected by natural disasters, such as floods and earthquakes, as a result of gender inequalities regarding political and economic status, human rights, education and health. Women have high death rates in disasters, as they often do not receive warnings or other information about hazards and risks. Their mobility of Baluchi women in disasters may be restricted or affected due to existing cultural and social constraints in the province.[6]

GENDER ASSESSMENT

Baluchistan is the province with the worst record on gender equality. A measure of sex-based discrimination was 115 according to the population census, compared to 1I2 in Sindh, 107 in Punjab, and 104 in KPK. Education and immunization indicators, expressed as female and male attainment, confirm this picture. Baluchistan scores low in all indicators. The only exception is middle school enrolment, where KPK ranks lowest, but even for this indicator, the level of female middle NER and GER is lower in Baluchistan than KPK. The gender gap is also present in the labor market. The participation rates of women aged 10 years or older are close to 60% lower than those of men in the same age group (World Bank 2008 b,c; 2012a).

- More than three fourths of the population live in rural areas and depend on either agricultural sector activity or employment opportunities in the industry or services sectors. Almost a sixth of the farms have less than a hectare of land. The large majority of farms (82%) are owned by the cultivator of the land, while 15% are cultivated by tenant farmers.[7] In almost all cases, the official land owner

[6] http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/csd/csd13/documents/bground_2.pdf
[7] Ibid, Table 66, p118

would be the (male) head of the family, and much of the agricultural work is undertaken by family members although larger farms and orchards also hire labor.

- Being a male dominated society the women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs. In most of the social groups men hold a monopoly on power. All political and religious and other social leaders are men. Denial of women rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam, is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock.
- Women in rural areas are up to three times as likely to work as women in urban areas. While low female participation cuts across all provincial labor markets, Baluchistan has the lowest urban participation rate, and, after Sindh, the second lowest rural participation rate. The persistent differences in gender access to resources and spaces are related to entrenched patriarchal tribal norms and customs. The same cultural restrictions that limit women's access to education and health facilities also constrain their opportunities to get jobs. Mobility restrictions are among the most important constraints to women's social and economic advancement (World Bank 2008). They shape the sectors, occupations, and locations of their work.

APPROACHES TO GENDER ACTION PLAN

Most development interventions in agriculture and livestock sectors have been designed to meet only the needs of men. Gender sensitive development approaches are now being introduced to look at the impact of development on both men and women and to tailor interventions to ensure more equity in the roles and responsibilities of both. Engagement of men will create sustained ownership in the project to address gender inequities in the system. Change is possible, notwithstanding the cultural and social fabric of the province. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) below has been developed to ensure that women benefit from all project activities and equitably participate in decision-making. Effort will be made to ensure equitable participation of women in all project activities from community mobilization through to monitoring and impact assessment. In addition to mainstreaming women in all planned project activities, the gender action plan also proposes design and implementation of specialized projects and interventions strategically designed to promote active engagement of women with the larger Nari River Basin Irrigation Project.

These include design of specialized water and irrigation projects designed to improve women's practical and strategic gender needs such as improved access to water for livestock[8]. Kitchen gardening, backyard poultry demos and livestock demos will be part of the additional programs which will be developed and implemented for women to promote income enhancement through entrepreneurial training and skill development in relevant areas. In addition to entrepreneurship training, women will also be assisted vis-à-vis access to market, overall value chain development as well as access to and use of technology. As an add-on to the project, the household as whole will be oriented to effective nutrition practices. As part of capacity building women and men will be trained in the above mentioned areas as master trainers.

Agriculture development requires genuine partnerships with farming communities which includes men and women. Engagement and dialogue is a major priority for the identification of the problems, priorities and opportunities to develop agriculture. Community organizing is a first step and sufficient time needs to be allowed for a Community Organization (CO) to develop group cohesion, leadership skills and capacity to formulate and articulate a vision and action plans for local development. Agency of women and their representation and participation is necessary for ensuring inclusion and equitable distribution of benefits.

MONITORING & EVALUATION

Gender Sensitive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) will be essential to objectively ascertain progress towards the achievements of the objectives of gender development and in tracking the performance of the action plan. The key aspects of the M&E framework for this strategy include: (a) monitoring of the gender

[8] In the Balochistan cultural context the care and decision-making around livestock is largely the woman's responsibility, even though the ownership may still be with men. Improving access to water for livestock often significantly reduces the woman's workload.

development activities as they happen and (b) assessing the outcomes and impacts of the actions on a regular basis.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 THE PROJECT CONTEXT

This World Bank funded $ 200 million BIWRM Project is a timely intervention and investment in the sustainable development of Baluchistan by addressing a comprehensive range of issues which has been faced by the Province over the past several decades. Baluchistan has high potential for Agricultural and Horticultural production and enjoys a variety of rich soils and suitable climates but has a serious lack of water resources to be able to utilize this potential fully. The Province has its rightful share of the Water Resources of the Indus River system, but does not utilize its full share due to much of the Province being at altitudes higher than the Indus River system itself

Baluchistan suffers from widespread degradation of its Land and Water Resources which impact negatively on the ability for most of the communities to make a viable livelihood. The BIWRM Project addresses all the major issues which will result in more sustainable management of Land and Water Resources in an integrated manner, leading to a sustainable livelihood for the communities in the target Project areas. The Government of Baluchistan has obtained a Loan for Baluchistan's Small Scale Irrigation Project (BSSIP) to improve management of water in the Pishin-Lora basin. The part of proceeds is being used for a comprehensive study of the Nari River Basin (NRB), comprising of three major tasks: a) option study; b) detailed feasibility; and c) detailed design and contract bidding for the NRB Water Resources Management and Development (NRB-WRMD) Project to support efforts of Government of Baluchistan for seeking investment.

MAP OF NRB AND THE SIX SUB BASINS

GIS database was developed by updating available data in vector and raster formats to prepare maps for the NRB and sub-basins encompassing streams (locally named as Ruds) in the north which joins Loralai tributary to become Beji tributary. Afterwards, at the confluence of the Beji and the Khost tributaries in the Toba Kakar range 6.5 kms to the east of Spera Ragha, it is named as Nari River. It outfalls in to the Hamal Lake in Sindh and then ultimately into the Manchar Lake, which further drains into the Indus River. Thus it is a tributary of the Indus river system and an important basin of Baluchistan. The delineated boundaries of the NRB were marked on the SoP topographic sheets at a scale of 1:50,000 considering the drainage pattern and the water divide. The basin was further sub-divided in to six sub-basins representing nine tributaries of the NRB.

Baluchistan offers some of the best assets for development and is generously bestowed with natural and location resources. It possesses the largest land area of any province and vast rangelands. Its southern border makes up about two thirds of national coastline, giving access to a large pool of fishery resources. It is ideally situated for trade with Iran, Afghanistan, Central Asia and countries of the Persian Gulf. Over the last four decades, it supplied natural gas to Pakistan's economic centers, supporting country's industrialization. The province also claims large deposits of coal, copper, lead, gold and other minerals. In the past, Baluchistan's economy has not done well. The province has Pakistan's most anemic growth record, worst infrastructure, severe water crisis, and weakest fiscal base. The poor economic performance leads to poor living standards. Baluchistan has the highest poverty along with KPK, lowest social indicators, and, in parts of the province, the weakest state institutions.

1.2 RATIONALE OF THE GENDER ACTION PLAN

The Gender Strategy and Action Plan has been designed after consultation and participation of women and other stakeholders of the project area to mitigate these adverse impacts efficiently and timely. The gender strategy which cut across all project components takes into consideration the fact that Baluchistan has major challenges in terms of equitable participation of women due to the existing gender stereotypes and norms. The Gender Strategy is focused on the thematic areas namely: (i) pro poor engagement and inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized population segments especially women; (ii) Sensitization of communities through engagement of women and men; (iii) increased access for women through entrepreneurship activities and subsidy grants via agriculture and livestock; (iv) Capacity Building for women through exposure visits and sill based specific trainings to improve agricultural productivity; (v) Monitoring, evaluation and knowledge sharing .Gender disaggregated data and mainstreaming gender across the entire program have been provided a thrust. The specific gender disaggregated qualitative and quantitative indictors along with the various proposed interventions to build the existing capacity of the staff and partners will lead to greater understanding to implement the Gender Action Plan. In the construal context of Baluchistan the specific strategies have been designed to ensure that maximum engagement and access can be achieved with minimum disturbance in the social thread of the society through creation of win- win situation.

The GAP is guided by the principle that development initiatives for project affected persons should incorporate the priorities and needs of women and give them equal opportunities to access benefits through development of this Project. This report ensures that the lifestyle/ livelihood of women affected by the project are restored to levels prevailing before start of the project. World Bank seeks to promote the improvement of the living standards of the people affected by the project activities. The present Gender Action Plan (GAP) is developed in accordance with laws and provisions of GoP and World Bank policy for Gender and Development (OP 4.20).The Gender Strategy and the GAP include detailed guidelines of how the institutional development should focus on the development and training programs for the engagement of women to ensure sustainable development and productivity enhancement through inclusion.

Two detailed social assessments have been conducted including the Social Impact Assessment of the Nari and Porali River Basins highlight major gender related concerns and inform the gender strategy about the context of Baluchistan and problems faced by the women in that region to access resources and raise their agency in decision making processes. According to the assessments and being a male dominated society, the women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs. In most of the social groups men hold a monopoly on power. All political and religious and other social leaders are men.

Denial of women rights in matters of property and inheritance as recognized by Islam, is due to the cultural code of honor, stemming from the male value system. It often entails subordination of women and seclusion of women from the social order. In some cases, especially in religious families, women right of inheritance

Gender Issues in Porali River Basin Area	**Percent Response on Issues Identified and Prioritization**										
	#1	**#2**	**#3**	**#4**	**#5**	**#6**	**#7**	**#8**	**#9**	**#10**	
Fuelwood Availability/Collection	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**
Domestic Water Supply	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Very High**
Sanitation	100	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	**Very High**
Health	100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	**Very High**
Education		100	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	**Very High**
Kitchen Gardening	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Household Fruit/Fuelwood Prod	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	**Medium**
Honey Production	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	**Medium**
Rural Poultry - Desi Chickens	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	**Medium**
Value Addition in Fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Access to Market	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**
Access to Credit	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**

is practiced. Women are rarely allowed to own productive assets such as land or livestock. And they generally lack control over their labor and its proceeds. Moreover, their economic contribution is discounted in most official statistics.

Very High – Priority #1 and #2; High – Priority #3 and #4; Medium - Priority #5 and more

The industries of Hub and Winder employ some women, but they live in Karachi and come daily for their jobs. Most development interventions in agriculture and livestock sectors have been designed to meet only the needs of men. Gender sensitive development approaches are now being introduced to look at the impact of development on both men and women and to tailor interventions to ensure more equity in the roles and responsibilities of both. Change is possible, notwithstanding the cultural and social fabric of the province. Strategies will be implemented to ensure that gender issues are addressed by: giving support to women in existing roles, for example in collecting water and fuel wood, and in making domestic tasks easier to perform through the introduction of improved technologies; encouraging women to take on new roles in sectors such as livestock feeding and fattening, fruit processing, rural poultry, and water health and hygiene, and ensuring they have equal access to training in these skills; involving women in the implementation of BIWRMDP Project and opening up more opportunities for women in institutions of government.

The survey conducted to prioritize the issues in the social impact assessment has yielded some interesting results given in the Tables above for Porali and Nari River Basin areas. The tables show that sanitation, water supply, health and education were identified as high priority areas, whereas – kitchen gardening, house hold fruits and embroidery also came out as areas for further investments. Women in the Project area are traditionally rich in hand-made embroidery. Almost every household in the Project area have skills of embroidery and tailoring. Women Organization: fuel wood collection; training and demonstration were also placed as high priority areas.

Gender Issues in Nari River Basin Area	**Percent Response on Issues Identified and Prioritization**										
	#1	**#2**	**#3**	**#4**	**#5**	**#6**	**#7**	**#8**	**#9**	**#10**	
Fuel wood Availability / Collection	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**
Domestic Water Supply	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**
Sanitation	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Very High**
Health	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Very High**
Education	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**Very High**
Kitchen Gardening	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Household Fruit/Fuelwood Prod	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**
Honey Production	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	**Medium**
Rural Poultry - Desi Chickens	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**High**
Value Addition in Fruits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Access to Market	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	**Medium**
Access to Credit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	**Medium**

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE GENDER ACTION PLAN

The GAP has both short term and long term objectives that aim to minimize social vulnerability of women and children, build the base for local women to come forward and play a role in decision making, and ultimately develop an environment for women to participate in income generation and employment opportunities in the long-term.

Objectives of Gender Action Plan are as follows:

- To create a conducive environment for addressing gender related issues pertaining to equitable access to resources and decision making
- Engagement of the stakeholders including men and women to develop a favorable environment that educates the local project area men to encourage and pave the way for women participation in project development including agriculture and livestock;
- Capacity building and Gender sensitization of Project staff including Office staff, government departments and other stakeholders;
- To ensure women's participation in planning, design and implementation of the project
- To engage women into productive and paid activities through offering subsidies and grants for entrepreneurship initiatives.
- To conduct an analysis of women roles in decision making, division of labor, development priorities and other variables that will impact on their participation in the project; and guide the project design to avoid increasing the burden on women.

- Awareness raising about the project benefits to all population including women and children;

Thus the overall objective of GAP is to analyze existing conditions of women in project area, to assess the positive and negative impacts of project activities on women and to devise the measures accordingly.

2 GENDER ANALYSIS

Prior to the preparation of the GAP and approaches adopted for developing the GAP for the Baluchistan Integrated Water Resources Management & Development Project (BIWRMP), it was imperative to have an overview of the overall gender situation at the national and local context. . This section provides an overview of the overall gender situation in Pakistan, with a detailed gender analysis of the gender inequities in Baluchistan province cut across demographics, health, education and economic participation. The analysis also provides details of the various sectors and focuses on the agriculture, water management and livestock segments to be able to direct the project activities towards those performing the particular tasks. Men's and women's involvement in each stage of the agricultural cycle, on their shared as well as unshared tasks depends on the degree of the fixity of the gender division of labor. The objective is to ensure that women are actively included in the project and are not disadvantaged by it.

2.1 GENDER IN CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

The social and cultural context of Pakistani society is predominantly patriarchal. Men and women are conceptually divided into two separate worlds. Male members of the family are given better education and are equipped with skills to compete for resources in the public arena, while female members are imparted domestic skills to be good mothers and wives. Lack of skills, limited opportunities in the job market, and social and cultural restrictions limit women's chances to compete for resources in the public arena. This situation has led to the social and economic dependency of women that becomes the basis for male power over women in all social relationships. This has also led to a low level of resource investment in women by the family and the State.

Patriarchal structures are relatively stronger in the rural and tribal setting where local customs establish male authority and power over women's lives. They are given limited opportunities to create choices for themselves in order to change the realities of their lives. On the other hand, women belonging to the upper and middle classes have increasingly greater access to education and employment opportunities and can assume greater control over their lives.

The Government of Pakistan has committed to promote gender justice and equality, yet women are highly vulnerable in all contexts and subject to various forms of widespread discrimination and violence. In the tribal cultures in some provinces of Pakistan young girls are given as '*van*'[9]to opponent tribes for settling tribal blood feuds. Although, this custom is illegal in Pakistan and a serious crime it is still in practice, though rarely, in some areas. Recently the courts in Pakistan have begun taking serious notice and action against the continuation of the practice. Similarly, honor killing although a crime is still an ongoing practice especially in the tribal set ups despite the legislation.

The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) declares that all citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection. It prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex and commits the State to take steps to ensure the full participation of women in all spheres of life. It guarantees free and compulsory education as a fundamental right in Article 25 A, to both boys and girls of age five to sixteen years. The Constitution also protects the women's rights to inheritance as per *Shariat*. Whereas, the constitution guarantees equality, freedom, rights and dignity to all of its citizens, in actual practice women are subjugated to marginalization in most of the social, cultural and economic fields. Pakistan has been ranked 93rd out of 115 in property rights protection and 86th in gender equality in the International Property Rights Index (IPRI) 2008.

[9]*Vani* is a tribal custom of child marriage in tribal areas of Pakistan to settle blood feuds. This custom is practiced among the different tribes and clans. Young girls are married by force to members of other tribes and clans to resolve the blood feuds. This is a replacement of blood money *'Dayyat'* the tribe is to pay to settle the feud. Such decisions are taken by the *jirga*, the tribal institution

Gender gap has been prominent in Pakistan and widening further. According to the recent Global Gender Gap Report, Pakistan ranks 134 out of 135 countries in the world on the Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI). Economic participation reflects poor performance of 22%. In terms of wage equality, it is at 110 out of 135 countries. Educational figures rank Pakistan at 129, with 40% female literacy rate. Primary enrollment is 67% with decline in secondary education enrollment to 29%. Health and survival ranks at 123. Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births at the age of one is 70% and maternal mortality ratio, per 100,000 live births is 260 on a scale of 150 and 500.

Performance of Pakistan in the GGGI over the years has been low as traced through the following table depicting Pakistan's ranking against the total number of countries. It reflects a decline from 112 out of 115 countries in 2006 to 134 out of 135 in 2012.

Gender Gap Ranking of Pakistan

Countries	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total No. of Countries	135	135	134	134	130	128	115
Pakistan	134	133	132	132	127	126	112

Source: Global Gender Gap Index Report, 2012

Agency of women needs to have some strategic interventions as although there is shift towards representation of women in the form of women rising to high public offices, participating in legislature, heading ministries and having opportunities for higher education, but at the same time the overall situation of gender gaps and disparities is becoming more pronounced with such low ranking.

2.2 GENDER ANALYSIS IN CONTEXT OF BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

2.2.1 Gender Analysis of Demographic characteristics

Age and sex distribution

According to recent household surveys[10], Baluchistan has a very distinctive population distribution, as can be seen in the population pyramid below (Figure 1). The population is very young – the median age group is 10-14 years[11], and less than one person in eight is older than 45 years of age. (The 2010-2011 Labor Force Survey found even fewer: less than one in 12.) This is reportedly even more marked among women aged 45 and above, who represent only about four percent of the total surveyed population.[12] The age distribution gives rise to high levels of dependency[13]: The 2007 Pakistan Demographic Survey (PDS) gives a rate of 107 dependents per 100 persons of working age (15-64), while the Labor Force Survey 2010-2011 gives an even higher rate: 119. However, a smaller proportion of the population aged less than five years suggests that there is a tendency towards reduced fertility[14], which would lead to a change in the dependency ratios as the present generation of children move into working ages.[15]

[10] Pakistan Demographic Survey 2007 and Labor Force Survey 2010-2011 reflect very similar findings. The age and sex distribution reported in the 1998 Population Census gives a more "normal" population pyramid, in that it gradually reduces from the 0-4 year old group towards older ages in relative even stages, but with fewer females than males in each age group – most markedly around the age of puberty. The MICS findings give a somewhat similar distribution to the Census data, but with a small base in the 0-4 age group and a "bulge" in the 50-54 age groups for women – explained by the researchers as possibly due to interviewer bias. (MICS Balochistan 2010), The MICS data suggest a larger proportion of older people: 14.7% aged 45 years of more (8.3% being men and 6.4% being women). It should also be noted that while the Pakistan Demographic Survey 2007 projections based on its findings indicate a 31.8% increase in population numbers, this is reflected in a much larger young population: they also indicate a marked drop in numbers in the older age groups.

[11] The 1998 Census gives 46.7% of the population being aged less than 15, while the MICS 2010 found only 41.9% in this age group.

[12] Information has not been found on life expectancy at birth rates specific to Balochistan, either generally or sex-specific. At national level, the State Bank of Pakistan cites 64.5 years for the country overall for 2010 (63.6 for males and 65.4 for females. State Bank of Pakistan (2010)'sHandbook *of Statistics on Pakistan Economy*, Chapter 11.

[13] Dependency rates classify those aged less than 15 years and those aged 65 or more as dependents, compared to the population of working age – 15-64 years of age – irrespective of their current economic activity status.

[14] Reflected to a greater or lesser extent in all the recent surveys

[15] UNWOMAN Pakistan Gender Profile of Baluchistan 2013

All surveys indicate high gender imbalance in the overall population, with sex ratios ranging from 1.10 males per female (2007 PDS) to 1.21 (2010 MICS Baluchistan). Under normal circumstances, overall sex ratios fall close to 1.0, and significant variation calls for closer attention as it usually indicates one or more problems occurring in the population. It is common to find sex ratios of up to 1.05 males per female at birth, but higher infant mortality among male infants[16] usually brings the ratio down within the first year of life. However, the 2007 PDS data indicate an overall sex ratio of 1.02 for live births (1.06 in rural areas and only 0.87 in urban) in Baluchistan. Overall gender imbalance therefore develops at older ages – as can be seen in the population pyramid.

Sharp decreases of the male rural population combined with higher sex ratios in the age groups between 15 and 29 suggest rural to urban migration and some emigration from Baluchistan for studies or work; a similar drop can be seen in the 30-34 age group in urban areas, suggesting migration outside Baluchistan .As a result, it is noticeable that there are more women than men recorded in the age groups 24-29 and 30-34 in the rural population, giving rural sex ratios of around 0.8 men per woman in this age range. This has implications for the agricultural labor force and planning for increasing agricultural productivity.

The Baluchistan pyramid reflects excess females in the under 5 age group – a gender imbalance that inverses in subsequent age groups. Such an atypical distribution in the under-5 age group calls for attention, to identify causes and take steps to respond if there are factors contributing to sex-specific early deaths. The Baluchistan Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2010) findings did not identify such a pattern in its overall population pyramid, but gave rise to estimates of higher child mortality rates for girls than for boys both in the first year of life and for under-5 years, which would contribute to a higher sex ratio in the 5-9 age group. The MICS estimated a female Infant Mortality Rate of 82 per 1,000 female live births compared to 63 for male infant mortality, and an Under 5 Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 children under age 5) of 107 for girls compared to 74 for boys. [17] The 2007 PDS data also indicate higher sex specific Under 5 Mortality Rate, but with less gender difference: 179 for girls compared to 162 for boys.

The MICS estimated a female Infant Mortality Rate of 82 per 1,000 female live births compared to 63 for male infant mortality, and an Under 5 Mortality Rate (deaths per 1,000 children under age 5) of 107 for girls compared.to 74 for boys

Underlying factors of overall gender imbalance can include current or past high mortality due to conflict (which usually causes excess numbers of women), high maternal mortality (causing excess numbers of men in older age groups), sex-specific migration, sex-specific infanticide (unlikely to be a cause in Baluchistan) and/or under-enumeration – usually of women and girls once they reach puberty, for cultural reasons. Variations in the patterns of gender balance between age groups can give pointers towards which factors are being reflected, and these may vary between rural and urban contexts. As Baluchistan's population lives largely in rural areas – the 1998 Census found only 23.89% residing in urban areas - rural patterns may hide differences in urban communities.

The rural population is clearly younger than the urban population, with a larger base to the pyramid, while the urban pyramid suggests greater reduced fertility rates in urban areas. While there is a surprising gender

[16] As also found for Pakistan in the 2007 PDS, which reports a country level male IMR of 83.5 per 1,000 live births, compared to 66.2 for female infants; a similar gender gap is found in both urban and rural areas. (2007 PDS, page 30). Province-specific data are not included in the report.

[17] UNICEF (2011 draft), MICS Balochistan, p xxiii, p16

imbalance, with more females in the under 5 year old age group in both urban and rural populations, the LFS 2010-11 findings show this trend as stronger in rural areas, with a sex ratio of only 0.84 boys per girl for the age group as a whole, and 0.76 for infants (under 1 year). The balance inverses from age 5-9, reaching sex ratios of 1.42 males per female in rural areas and 1.20 in urban areas for the 15-19 age group and similar rates for the 20-24 age group, both of which are also marked by a sharp drop in the female population. In urban areas, data indicate the same gender imbalance also in the 25-29 age groups. Although 2007 PDS data indicate higher age-specific mortality for females than males in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups, and to a lesser extent in the 20-24 age group, more marked in the rural population, this is too great a difference to be explained entirely by high maternal mortality rates at these ages (recent figures for which have not been found). The level of gender imbalance suggests that other factors also intervene, such as under-enumeration of young women especially in rural areas, and/or high rates of emigration for marriage to men not only living in urban areas but also outside of Baluchistan [18]. Sharp decreases of the male rural population combined with higher sex ratios in the age groups between 15 and 29 suggest rural to urban migration and some emigration from Baluchistan for studies or work; a similar drop can be seen in the 30-34 age groups in urban areas, suggesting migration outside Baluchistan

As a result, it is noticeable that there are more women than men recorded in the age groups 24-29 and 30-34 in the rural population, giving rural sex ratios of around 0.8 men per woman in this age range. This has implications for the agricultural labor force and planning for increasing agricultural productivity. A similar excess in numbers of urban females is recorded in the urban 30-34 age group, where a sex ratio of 0.77 urban men per woman is found. No sharp drop in the proportion of women in the age groups between 25 years and 39 years suggests that maternal mortality is not a major problem at present, although the shortfall in numbers of women in older age groups is probably at least in part due to high maternal mortality in the not so distant past. Sex ratios in the population aged 65 or more are strikingly high: 1.54 rural men per rural woman, and 1.79 urban men per urban women. In urban areas, this becomes even greater when looking at the population aged 70 or more: there are 2.09 men aged 70 or more for every woman in this group.

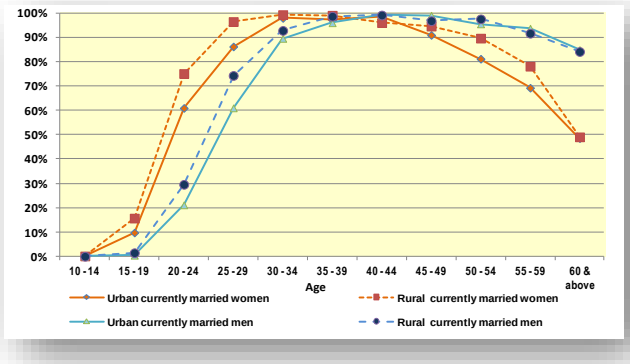
Marital status

Universal marriage is the norm in all the tribes that constitute the Baluchistan population. However, as can be clearly seen in Graph 3, which shows the proportion of specific age groups that were currently married at the time of the 2007 Pakistan Demographic Survey, there are marked differences rural-urban and gender differences in marriage status at different ages. Traditional child marriage for girls appears to have almost disappeared[19], but 75% of rural women aged 20-24 and 96% aged 25-29 are currently married, with slightly lower rates (60% and 86%) among urban women in the same age groups. This reflects a trend towards later marriage among women. It can be seen that men marry later than women: the age-specific marriage rates for men lag 5 years behind those of women for these age groups, but by the 30-34 age group both gender and urban-rural differences have virtually vanished, Widowhood starts to have a visible impost on women's currently married status, and slightly more in urban areas than rural, after age 40, but more than 90% of men in the older age groups are still currently married, irrespective of whether they live in urban or rural areas.

[18]Labor Force Survey 2010-2011 (Table 10)

[19] The 2007 PDS findings indicate that 0.12% of rural girls in Balochistan are married; no cases were found in urban areas.

The wide gender differences in age specific currently married rates reflects the tendency of men to marry much younger wives, who are then widowed in their 50s or earlier. It is common practice in Baluchistan for widowed women to be integrated into the household of their husband's family or of one of their children.



Graph 4 Age specific marriage rates in urban and rural areas

Divorce is extremely rare; 2007 PDS found less than 1% of men who were (currently) divorced and among women it was statistically invisible. While the divorce rate might be a little higher for men were data available on "ever divorced", this is unlikely to be true for women since remarriage after divorce is rarer for them.

Birth and mortality

According to the 2007 PDS data, Baluchistan has a crude birth rate (CBR) of 26.6 births per 1,000 populations, with a higher rate of 27.3 in rural areas while the urban CBR is 24.3. According to the same source, the General Fertility Rate is 133 live births per 1,000 women of reproductive age (15-49), with higher rates for the rural population than for the urban: 140 and 110 respectively. No information has been found on childbirth to girls less than 15 years of age, but the number must be very small since so few are reported to be married.

Child-bearing appears to peak sharply in the 20-24 age group, with higher Marital Fertility Rates for rural women than urban – 336 compared to 312 births per 1,000 married women, then rates for both reduce sharply with each increased age group – but more so for urban women. Rates for married women in their 40s fall below 70 live births per 1,000 currently married women. Factors that might be contributing to these data from the 2007 PDS include under reporting concerning live births that were followed by infant mortality; cultural factors might also discourage mention of such events. In the absence of universal systematic reporting of births and deaths to a central registration system, the PDS depends on accuracy of household reporting of vital events.

The birth of a child is an event greatly celebrated in the different tribes that constitute the people of Baluchistan – more particularly if the newborn is a boy, as he is seen as a future defender of the tribe.[20] For example, in most Brahvi tribes the father announces the birth of a boy by firing in the air. Then there is a celebration feast, for which sheep are sacrificed – two for a boy, one for a girl. However, in many tribes the birth of a girl goes relatively unmarked: "A *daughter is seen as little more than a gift to one's neighbor*."[21]

The wide gender differences in age specific currently married rates reflects the tendency of men to marry much younger wives, who are then widowed in their 50s or earlier. It is common practice in Baluchistan for widowed women to be integrated into the household of their husband's family or of one of their children.

The 2007 PDS report does not give details about Baluchistan infant mortality. The 2010 Baluchistan MICS reported an IMR of 72 infant deaths per 1,000 live births, which is slightly lower than the 2007 PDS national estimate of 75, but gender differences in rates cited in the MICS

[20] http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=39&Itemid=69
[21] http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Norway-to-Russia/Brahui.html; http://www.everyculture.com/wc/Norway-to-Russia/Baluchi.html

are considerably different from the national figures. The MICS found a female IMR of 82 per 1,000 live births compared to 66.2 for Pakistan as a whole, and a male IMR of 74 compared to 83 in the PDS national estimates – completely inversed gender differences. It also identified much higher rates, especially for Under 5 Mortality, in the 40% of poorest households, and on regional variation, with IMR for Makran found to be half of those in Kalat. An inexplicable finding of the MICS was that while rates were highest for mothers with no education, rates for mothers with middle level schooling were higher than for lesser educated mothers.[22] This requires further study. While the PDS did not explore Under 5 Mortality Rates (U5MR), its data for Baluchistan indicate that 36% of all reported deaths occurred in the 0-4 age group (16.59% being of boys under 5 and 19.57% being of girls under 5 – significantly more female and more particularly rural female).

The high proportion of deaths in early childhood can be seen clearly in Graph attached above , which shows the distribution of all deaths in Baluchistan during 2007, as reported in the 2007 PDS, disaggregated for sex and urban-rural residence. It must be noted, however, that death reporting may be inaccurate, not only in completeness but also due to uncertainty about actual age – especially for older people. This is visible in "age heaping" around age groups with a 0, increasingly with age.

Specific data for maternal mortality have not been found[23]; even the MICS only discusses the importance of skilled health care providers as a factor of reducing maternal mortality[24]. The 2007 PDS findings indicated no female deaths in the 30-39 age groups and minimum gender difference in deaths reported for the 20-24 and 25-29 age groups, suggesting no maternal mortality in these age groups which are the ages of peak total fertility reported. Some part of the much greater gender difference in mortality being reported in the 15-19 age groups might be attributable to maternity-related causes: adolescent child bearing is widely considered to comport higher health risks. The peak in the 40-45 female mortality may also reflect some maternal mortality combined with inaccurate age reporting. However, in general, it seems likely that for some reason, most maternal mortality cases are not being reported. There may be some cultural factor, not explained anywhere, that discourages discussion of such deaths. This merits further study, in order to ensure appropriate response to maternal health needs.

Family size and household structures

The concepts of household and family size can vary greatly. With strong patriarchal and tribal influences, it is not uncommon for households to consist of large extended or joint, families and clans. Furthermore, members of the family are perceived as part of the family household even when absent for prolonged periods. However, for purposes of administration and statistics, a household is usually considered to be a group that routinely eats together (shares a *chula*)[25].

Small households are very rare in Baluchistan, with households of three or less members constituting around 6% [26] of all households. According to the Household Integrated Economic Survey (HIES) 2010-11 data, such households are predominantly rural and are associated with higher consumption expenditure (wealth): 20% of the wealthiest quintile of households in rural areas live in units of two or less persons, while no households falling in the poorest quintiles in either rural or urban areas are composed of less than four members. All surveys report a median household size of 7 persons, although with varying distributions. For example, while both the HIES 2010-11 and the 2007 PDS found more larger households in urban than

[22] The MICS report comments on regional variation also, with IMR for Makran found to be half of those in Kalat. The report does not include sex-disaggregation of data concerning other characteristics of mortality. (MICS Balochistan 2010, p 16)

[23] A very recent draft Situation Analysis of Women and Children mentions the MMR in Balochistan as being shockingly high: 758 per 100,000 live births. These data appear to be from a 2006 demographic survey. The March 2010 Quarterly Newsletter of the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS) cites an MMR of 765 based on detailed analysis of the same survey data.

[24] MICS Balochistan 2010, p88

[25] Differences occur in classification of persons temporarily residing elsewhere for long periods. PDS considers persons residing since 4 weeks or more as constituting part of the household; the Household Integrated Economic Survey considers "normal residency", which would include persons absent for a number of months during work or study elsewhere. This could lead to double counting, since a person could consider his (or her) usual residence to be where the (extended) family lives, yet be counted as part of a household where currently living. Given the male dominance of emigration patterns, this could be a contributory factor of high sex ratios.

[26] 2007 PDS gives a total of 5.58%, while HIES 2010-11 gives a little more: 6.26%.

in rural areas, the PDS findings indicate over 5% more of rural households in both households of 8 persons and of 9 persons, and almost 4% more urban households of 10 or more, than reported by HIES.[27] According to 2007 PDS data, 27.5% of Baluchistan's population lives in households composed of ten or more members. This is more marked in urban areas, where 36.25% of urban residents live in such households, compared to 24.87% of the rural population.

PDS data on gender and age breakdown of households have not been found, but HIES 2010-11 gives information on average household composition in urban and rural areas. It found more adults – men and women – and more boys, but fewer girls in urban than in rural households. (See Graph 6) This might reflect additional members of the extended family being included in urban households for reasons of work and studies. HIES also provides information on the proportion of households that are employed and/or earning income: an average of around 1.6 persons per household, with minor variation between urban and rural areas. Almost all those reported as earners are male; information is not given as to age.

Patriarchal tradition and culture automatically identify as head of the household a man, or a boy in the absence of an adult male. Strong family ties and tribal culture lead to widows usually being integrated into the larger household. It is therefore very rare that a woman is identified as household head in Baluchistan. Even if the husband is physically or mentally incompetent or resident elsewhere (for work or with a second family, for example) and his wife assume all the responsibility for heading the household, he will still be identified as the official head of the household. It is not surprising, then, if MICS Baluchistan (2010) found only 0.4% of households as female-headed. Other surveys do not clearly report on the proportion of households headed by women.

HIES 2010-11 indicates that female household heads constitute 0.05% of all employed household members, while men constitute 55.78%: less than one per thousand. The survey report also identifies the proportion of earning and employed women who are household heads: constituting only 1.41% in urban areas and 1.12% in rural. It is worth noting that the earning rural female-headed households identified by HIES all fall in the poorest quintile, but in urban areas are found in the median and the wealthiest quintiles.[28]The concept of household head being male is closely linked to traditional and Muslim inheritance directives.

Migration

Migration for socio-economic purposes

Excluding population movement of nomadic herdsmen, which is largely within what could be considered their home zone and is not included in migration data, only a very small proportion of the Baluchistan resident population is described as being migrants in 2010-2011[29]. (Figures have not been found concerning Baluchistan population emigrating outside of Baluchistan – as mentioned earlier, there appears to be emigration especially of young men from Baluchistan.) The 2010-2011 Labor Force Survey gives some information on migrants in Baluchistan. These account for only around 0.4% of the total population of Pakistan. Women constitute 53.7% of the migrants in Baluchistan, and marriage constitutes the reason cited by 28.93% of migrants for their migration (including for 2.62% of male migrants). Migration because of marriage is cited equally for women from rural and from urban areas (13.29 and 13.02% respectively).

Almost two thirds of the migrants are found in urban areas, with no gender difference in composition. Migration for a range of reasons related to work is a male characteristic, and is cited by more than two thirds of male migrants in urban areas, but less among rural migrants. Women migrants cite almost entirely family-related reasons: in addition to marriage (26.31%) they migrated, mainly to urban areas, with their husband (12.57%) or their parents (9.63%) – the latter reason accounting also for almost one in four male

[27] This difference must be borne in mind when considering HIES information concerning proportions of economically active members of households.

[28] HIES 2010-2011, Tables 1, 5, 6 and 13. NB – quintiles are based on consumption expenditure for Pakistan as a whole; a quintile does not necessarily indicate that 20% of households are found within each quintile. HOUSEHOLD INTEGRATED ECONOMIC SURVEY (HIES) 2010-11
p23-25 http://www.statpak.gov.pk/fbs/sites/default/files/pslm/publications/hies10_11/complete_report.pdf

[29]Labor Force Survey 2010-2011 (Tables 10 and 12-4)

migrants. A small proportion of migrants (3.27%) are women having migrated with a son or daughter, almost entirely to urban areas. This reflects the cultural pattern of widows being integrated into extended family households rather than living alone. Migration for educational reasons is relatively limited – only cited by 2.67% of migrants, almost all in rural areas. Women account for only a fifth of these.

It must be borne in mind that the LFS data do not show emigration from Baluchistan. It is very likely that a proportion of Baluchistan's native population has emigrated, temporarily or for longer periods, to work or study either elsewhere in Pakistan or abroad. It is also likely that this emigrant population group is predominantly male and falls mainly between the ages of 15 and 34, although the population distribution suggests that there may be some women especially in the 20-24 age group, who have moved with an emigrant spouse or family members, and a few following studies outside Baluchistan .

Migration related to crisis situations

Waves of displaced persons create situations where health risks are greatly increased, impacting on mortality over and above direct impact of the crisis. It is usually the most vulnerable sectors of the population who are most affected, as they have few reserves and coping strategies to handle the impact of their displacement and their losses. Hosting communities also face great strain: in most crises a sizeable proportion of displaced persons turn to extended family and friends for shelter. There are many reports of increased Gender-Based Violence in the temporary settlements and among IDPs. Current estimates for Baluchistan IDPs – or "flood affectees" – for this year's floods are around 390,000 persons, many of whom moved a short distance from their flooded homes and have started to return. The data from the multi-sector survey this year reflected average household characteristics quite different from the provincial average. Average household size was large – more than 11 persons compared to the 7 that is the mean size in Baluchistan, probably reflecting grouping of extended family members. Almost all households are officially male-headed. Female-headed households constituted 3.56% of the households interviewed, and a further 1.62% of households reported that the head was a man – but there was no adult male included in the description of those living in the household. In effect, the women in these households were effectively assuming the role of household head. The average size of female-headed households was smaller than that found in male-headed households. There were also almost 3% of households officially headed by a man in which no adults were reportedly living.

Reports concerning the 2008 earthquake discuss the number of small children affected, but no sex-disaggregation of the resulting IDP has been found. As discussed earlier, Baluchistan has been hosting large numbers of Afghan refugees. Between 2002 and June 2010, more than 572 thousand Afghan registered refugees were assisted by UNHCR to return to their homes from Baluchistan. Furthermore, according to an ARO report, between January 2007 and 1st January 2010 an additional 19,317 Afghans were deported from Afghanistan, and 10,796 were reported as having spontaneously returned to Afghanistan (i.e. returned with no formal process and without the aid to returnees)[30]. Over a third of those leaving in the second quarter of 2010 had been refugees for more than 30 years[31]. UNHCR does not give Province-specific sex-disaggregated data concerning returnees, but among all those returning from Pakistan no significant overall gender difference was reported, although some variation was noted between the different ethnic groups.

3 Education

3.1 Provision of Education Services

[30] ARO "District and Camp wise Population of Afghan Refugees POR Holders till 25-07-2009" and "Months Wise Total Deportees/ Spontaneous Repatriation Of Afghan Refugees For The Period From 1st January 2007 To 1st January 2010', http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=497&Itemid=852

[31] http://www.unhcr.org.pk/publications/statistics/Repat%20Monthly%20Report%20June%202010.pdf

Education is both a key and a millstone to development in Baluchistan. Without an educational infrastructure that brings schools close to the people, lack of easy access to schooling becomes a barrier to progress. Yet even if the physical facilities of education are established close to homes, they only become valuable if they have the appropriate educated human resources to provide adequate teaching – and lack of schools has stifled the evolution of an educated cadre of local teachers. Availability of competent local teachers impacts on boys' education, but even more on girls' since culture and tradition demand that girls be taught by women, especially after they reach the age of puberty. A factor of equal importance is the attitude of the community towards education. The will of the population in a school catchment area to support not only school attendance (by boys and by girls) but also school management is critically important for ensuring that a school is more than just premises.

Baluchistan faces particular challenges in this respect. As already discussed, it has a very young population, with one person in five in the population falling in the ages 5-9 when they should be enrolled in primary school, and a further one in six who should be enrolled in middle school. With the exception of a few urban areas, the population is relatively scattered, forcing a choice between investing in better equipped schools serving a greater number of students, at the cost of reducing accessibility due to distance, or establishing a greater number of schools close to the population, at a higher cost per school and per capita of students. Not only does distance raise the question of travel costs for students (both monetary and in terms of perceived opportunity costs but also, for cultural reasons, the greater the distance to travel to reach school, the less likely it is that girls will be allowed to go. Distance can also contribute to late enrolment, with consequent difficulties since curricula are designed to correspond to children's development ages. The nomadic and semi-nomadic lifestyle of part of the rural population also compounds the challenges. Furthermore, other education than religious is not given high priority by a number of communities in Baluchistan, and rising religious extremism is reinforcing such attitudes. The difficulties that Baluchistan has faced in meeting these challenges are reflected in the education levels achieved by its population: literacy rates are very low. Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurements (PSLM) Survey 2011-2011 cites an overall literacy rate of 37% for the population aged 15 and above, with a large gender gap. The literacy rate for men is estimated at 56%, while that of women is only 15%. The situation is less dire in urban areas, where 56% of the population is literate, than in rural populations, for whom the rate is 30%. However, the 2010-11 PSLM figures reflect a gender gap of 40 in both areas: 77% of urban men and 33% of urban women aged 15 or more are literate, while the respective figures for rural populations are 49% for men and only 9% for women.

The cultural context also represents a constraint to bringing teachers from other parts of Pakistan that have excess numbers of teachers. Here also, the challenge applies to both male and female teachers from outside, both in terms of acceptability by local communities and in willingness to consider accepting to come and work in rural Baluchistan; it is more acute in connection with female teachers. Secondment of teachers to fill the resource gap is recognized to be problematic in Pakistan in general, with empty posts and unacceptable levels of teacher absenteeism often identified as common problems to which Baluchistan is far from immune. The Baluchistan Education Management Information System (BEMIS) schools census database for 2010-2011[32] shows problems with teachers as one of the most common primary reasons given for schools being classified as non-functional: more than a quarter of such schools cite reasons related to teachers' availability and presence.

4 Economic participation and the labor force – critical considerations

One of the major challenges in assessing economic participation is that of capturing real contributions of people to the economy. Employment usually is understood to refer to engagement in activities that bring in wages or income, or (if unemployed) the availability and active will to accept such employment. Economic activity in reality resembles an iceberg: not only is there a visible population currently earning income,

[32] It should be borne in mind that the EMIS Annual Census of schools takes place in October each year, thus reflecting the situation at the start of the school year. Any events impacting on the population at this time of year, such as floods which are a seasonal risk more often impacting on the start of the school year – as in 2011 - may affect the overall picture for the year given by these censuses.

seeking work or undertaking unpaid (usually family) work, another part lies invisible under the surface because it represents a secondary level of participation. Such secondary participation may be seasonal, or may take up proportionately less time compared to a primary role/ activity, but nevertheless constitutes a real contribution to some level of the economy.

In a context such as that of Baluchistan , people are often engaged in a range of activities; when asked in surveys to name their "main" activity, the response may refer to an activity that is classified under one sector of the economy, while they are actually also engaged in other activities as well. For example, a family may have livestock (agriculture) and the men may transform animal hides into shoes while women transform the wool to weave carpets (industry). The (male) family head will be classified as engaged in agriculture, and also probably the sons who heard the animals providing they are not also going to school. Sometimes the "primary" activity given is one that is not directly identifiable as contributing to the economy – such as student, or housewife; the respondent is therefore usually classified as "out of the labor force", "economically inactive", although the same person may also spend several hours a day as unpaid family labor or working in someone else's fields. Estimates of economic participation therefore vary according to how activities are classified, and what is taken as the population base. The Federal Bureau of Statistics calculates a "Civilian Labor Force rate" consisting of the currently economically active population (including unpaid labor and currently unemployed who are actively seeking work) as a percentage of the population aged 10 years or above. [33]

The 2011 LFS results give a Baluchistan Civilian Labor Force participation rate as 39.83%, of which men constitute 35.71% and women 4.12%, with 19.48% of the male population and 40.69% of the female population considered as out of the labor force. The economically active population ("Civilian Labor Force") is estimated to be constituted of 89.65% men (including 2.16% unemployed) and 10.35% women (including 0.84% unemployed). Despite the fact that education enrolment rates are relatively low in Baluchistan , reported child labor (aged less than 15) represents just under 10% of the population aged between 10 and 14 (11.45% of boys and 7.49% of girls in this age group are classified as participating in the labor force). For the rural population, the rate of inclusion in the Civilian Labor Force is 41.51%. Women constitute 4.71%, giving a gender composition of the rural economically active population as 88.64% male and 11.36% female, with relatively low unemployment within the rural labor force (1.73% male and 0.69% female). A third of the female unemployed population is very young – under 15 years of age, while more than two thirds of the unemployed men are aged between 15 and 24 years.

In contrast, 65.22% of the urban population is outside the labor force (21.97% male and 43.25% female): this almost certainly is due at least in part to more young people continuing their studies in urban areas, but there are also gender differences. Women constitute only 6.73% of the urban economically active population, and while unemployment is higher for both men and women in the urban labor force (5.07%), it is disproportionally more so for women, with a fifth of urban economically active women looking for work compared to 4% for men. Two thirds of both male and female unemployed are young, less than 25 years old.

However, this picture is not complete. The 2011 LFS also included probing questions to capture a fuller and more inclusive picture of the labor force. The questions are intended to identify men and women whose participation in the economic would normally be omitted in calculations, such as work in subsistence agriculture and construction of own homes. These data provide an "augmented" estimate of economic activity. The labor force and economic activity rates based on augmented figures thus give some idea of part of the population whose contribution is invisible in most discussion of economic activity. The LFS refers to such economic participation as "marginal"; in the following discussion it is referred to as "invisible", since marginalization is more a function of its invisibility than of its value to the labor force and the economy. On the basis of the resulting adjusted figures ("augmented" labor force participation), the 2011 LFS reports an overall economic activity rate of 59.26%, of which men constitute 35.85% and women 23.41%. The

[33] Crude economic activity rates are based on the total population, while the refined economic activity rates are based on the total population aged 10 years and above. FBS uses the refined rate to allow better international comparison, since it factors in the effect of the very young population structure and the sizeable proportion who are not expected to be economically active.

corresponding proportions of men and women who are outside the labor force in Baluchistan are 19.33% and 21.4% respectively - a much smaller gender gap than that found in the unadjusted rates. In fact, fewer women than men are outside the labor force within the rural population: only 16.41% of the rural population is women outside the labor force, while 18.47% are men.

The rural population that is outside the labor force is predominantly young, of school age. Of the 34.87% of the population that is classified as out of the labor force, 22.33% are less than 15 years old, and 5.39% are in the 15-19 age group. Two thirds of the young economically inactive population is male. They account for almost all the rural males outside the labor force: less than 1% of the rural economically inactive population is men aged 20 years or more, and half of these are aged over 65 years – therefore classified as out of the labor force unless otherwise specified. Among rural females, the part of the population that is out of the labor force is spread across all age groups, although almost half are aged 10-14 years, and many of these may well also be in school. The LFS reports do not provide information on students within the out of labor force category. The large proportion of boys in the rural economically inactive population is a major factor of the higher proportion of males than females who are outside the rural labor force. The gender imbalance in the rural young population only partly explains the gender difference in the young population outside the labor force; a more significant factor is almost certainly the large gender gap in rural middle and secondary school enrolment. It is surprising that there is almost no invisible economic activity identified for boys in the 10-14 and 15-19 age groups, as one would expect to see some engagement of boys as well as girls outside of school hours, at least as unpaid family helpers if not as occasional/ seasonal paid workers in the rural economic context.

The 2010-2011 LFS also provides augmented statistics concerning age and sex-specific unemployment – persons not currently participating in the labor force but who are actively seeking work - based on the probing questions used for estimating the "invisible" economic activity[34]. Rural unemployment is reportedly minimal, with 1.54% of the rural civilian labor force unemployed (1.1% being male and 0.44% being female). Young men aged between 15 and 29 constitute nine tenths of the rural male unemployed population and almost two thirds of all rural unemployed. Rural female unemployment is greatest at a younger age than that of rural males, with half the unemployed rural females being aged under 20, and two thirds of these being under age 15. It should also be noted that a fifth of rural men and one in four rural women aged 65 or more who are economically active are seeking work.

The relatively low participation of women in the urban (visible and invisible) labor force is probably due to a combination of factors. Not least is the fact that in rural areas most members of the local population belong to the same community, and often have family ties, thereby being perceived as offering some level of guaranteed respect and protection for women who have work outside the house. In contrast, the urban population tends to be perceived as being composed of strangers, especially men, who cannot be counted on to treat women not of their family with due respect. Few work opportunities for women are seen as providing adequate protection, and most of these (such as the Civil Service, teaching or health care) require education levels that are lacking in the older female population. As a result, a large proportion of women in each age group is outside the labor force. In contrast, as in rural areas, almost all of the urban male population between the ages of 20 and 59 is economically active; the male population outside the labor force is predominantly young, with a small proportion of men in the oldest age groups who have probably retired or are considered as out of the labor force for reasons of age. In contrast to the rural population, almost all the 10-14 age group, irrespective of sex, and a sizeable proportion of the 15-19 age group are out of the labor force. This almost certainly reflects enrolment in school and higher education since access to schools is much greater for girls as well as boys in urban areas. However, it may also reflect impact of efforts to reduce child labor.

Unemployment rates are higher in urban areas. It seems that the population aged between 20 and 24 is most vulnerable to unemployment: around four out of ten unemployed men fall in this age group, as in rural areas, and the same pattern is also found among urban unemployed women. However, urban women's

[34] LFS 2010-2011, Tables 6-4, 8-4, 14-4 and 15-4. See also Graph in Annex of additional graphs

unemployment is reflected more in most age groups, and women constitute more than two thirds of urban unemployed aged between 30 and 54. Although education is a critical key to employment, the official labor force participation rates concerning unemployment show that two thirds of unemployed men in both rural and urban areas, and more than half of urban unemployed women have at least their Matric. Furthermore, unemployed women with Matric or higher qualifications constitute a tenth of all women in the urban labor force. This reflects a gender barrier in employment, since the unemployment rate of urban men with similar education levels is proportionally much lower: only one economically active urban male in forty is highly educated but unemployed.[35]

Most of the 2010-2011 Labor Force Survey analysis and statistical tables reflect only the official labor force participation rather than the augmented rates of participation. As a result, there is inevitably some gender bias in the findings, due to the invisibility of much of women's participation. It would be valuable to undertake the analyses either of the augmented labor force as a whole or of the population identified as participating "marginally" to the labor force, in order better to understand where and how the invisible participation contributes to the economy.

Agricultural Workforce

A large proportion of the labor force engaged in ***agricultural work*** forms a particularly vulnerable group, especially in rural areas. Their vulnerability is increased by Baluchistan's high vulnerability to natural disasters and limited access to water. Many agricultural workers are unpaid family workers, while others receive in-kind benefits. As the LFS findings indicate, few receive wages. This group also includes tenant farmers[36] and families who owe labor to land owners.[37] Furthermore, many workers in agriculture are effectively invisible in statistics. Among the most invisible are female agricultural workers, but anecdotal evidence indicates presence of children (boys and girls) at levels beyond those suggested in the augmented labor force statistics. Agricultural workers seldom benefit from inclusion in any form of social security coverage and health insurance. Any health problems, including work-related injuries, have to be handled by the families and any resulting loss in earnings further increases the vulnerability of the family.

In this context, it should be noted that according to the 2010-2011 Labor Force Survey[38], amongst members of the Baluchistan labor force not currently available for work, illness is cited as the main reason for their unavailability to work. Around three quarters of unavailable men in both rural and urban areas, markedly less among women (68.18% in rural areas and 43.75% in urban areas) give illness as the reason for their current unavailability for work. These rates are higher for men, and lower for women, than the national averages. In contrast, the rate of occupational injuries and diseases reported by respondents is lower in Baluchistan than elsewhere in the country – less than one percent (all male) within the Baluchistan labor force, compared to 3.49 % in Pakistan as a whole. However, such low rates may well be due to under-reporting of injuries and health problems. Unless their employer provides some form of health benefits, employees may fear loss of work if they admit to injuries or health problems as long as they are able to work, while family workers may see no advantage to discussing such problems, and women workers' health and injuries may be considered too personal a matter for discussion outside the immediate family – unless it is the reason for their not currently working.

Informal sector workers tend to fall outside systems of labor-related social security. As mentioned earlier, they constitute a sizable proportion of the non-agricultural labor force as most private enterprises involve

[35]Labor Force Survey 2010-2011, table 9-4

[36] 15% of farms in Balochistan are managed by tenant farmers, who often have an agreement whereby costs and share of profits are contractually agreed between tenant and land-owner.

[37] A sub-group, reportedly in small numbers and clustered in a few specific localities adjoining the border with Sindh, is that of bonded labor – under which adults and children of both sexes are forced to work to land-owners under slave-like conditions.

ILO (2004), "Bonded labor in agriculture: a rapid assessment in Sindh and Balochistan, Pakistan", Working Paper 26 by Maliha H. Hussein, Abdul Razzaq Saleemi, Saira Malik, and Shazreh Hussain. P1 http://www.ilo.org/sapfl/Informationresources/ILOPublications/WCMS_082026/lang--en/index.htm

[38]Labor Force Survey 2010-2011, Tables 28-30

few workers[39]. The 2010-2011 LFS reports a high proportion to be self-employed, among male and even more among female informal sector workers, especially in rural areas. A number are engaged in work that carries some risk, such as mining and construction work (all male) and carpet weaving[40] (predominantly girls and women but also boys and men)-, without the security that formal sector employment is (in principle) obliged to provide. In rural areas, informal sector workers face particular difficulties in reaching job and produce markets due to the poor communications infrastructure in Baluchistan.

The proportion of men reported in the informal sector is slightly higher than in the general labor force; almost half are in management positions – slightly more so in urban than rural areas. The rest are in a range of occupations, largely blue collar in rural areas but more in crafts and related trades in urban areas. Most male informal sector workers are in occupations that involve their being in public areas rather than home-based work.

Women constitute only 3.18% of the visible informal sector labor force, in which they are largely clustered in crafts and related trades, especially in rural areas – activities that tend to be home-based. However, it is very likely that the proportion of rural women reported as working in the informal sector labor force would increase significantly were the activities of the augmented labor force to be analyzed in relation to occupations and main industry divisions. More than half of the women identified as being in the informal sector are classified as "self-employed", which would appear to support the inference that they are involved in home-based production work, which is also more culturally acceptable for women because it keeps them out of the public space. However, this also means that even the self-employed women are largely dependent on others, predominantly male family members, to interact with markets, sell products and buy necessary supplies except where networks with female fieldworkers are put in place to assist with marketing and advice.

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Migrant workers are another particularly vulnerable group, reportedly not of great size in Baluchistan: only 0.35% of Pakistan's migrant workers are found in Baluchistan[41]. The 2010-2011 LFS does not give details concerning in which sectors they work. In rural areas, close to two thirds are largely unpaid family workers (with little gender difference), while less than ten percent employees (all male) and one in four (all men) are self-employed. Their situation is very different in urban areas. Only 7.31% are unpaid workers, while 52.9% are employees and 39.79% are self-employed. Women constitute only 5.89 of migrant workers in urban areas, mainly as employees. In the Baluchistan context it seems likely that the rural migrant workers move as family units, while in most cases the urban migrants have probably left most of the family at home. The 2010-2011 HIES findings concerning household revenues would seem to support this: in urban areas remittances are shown as out-going (negative figures).

Urban migrant workers in Baluchistan tend to work longer hours than the general labor force – most self employed and unpaid family workers work more than 49 hours per week, compared to around half of their counterparts in the urban labor force as a whole. A majority of urban migrant employees (male and female) work 42-48 hours per week, similar to the employees in the general urban labor force, while the self-employed migrant workers tend to work longer hours (a trend less marked in the general labor force). In

[39]Labor Force Survey 2010-2011, Tables 21-23

[40] Carpet weaving carries high risk of a range of health problems. These include respiratory, eyesight and dermatological problems, as well as nerve injury and musculoskeletal damage leading to deformities, especially when workers start at a young age. For women, this can result in difficulties with child-bearing; studies show high level of hysterectomies among female carpet weavers. K.A.Wani and Y. K. Jaiswal (2011), "Occupational health risk factors in carpet industries a review", Asian Journal of Experimental Biological Sciences Vol 2 (1) 2011 pp135-139, http://www.ajebs.com/vol5/23.pdf

[41]Labor Force Survey 2010-2011, Table 11

contrast, rural migrant workers tend to work fewer hours than the general rural labor force; most unpaid workers report working 35-39 hours per week, similar to female rural workers in general.

Afghan refugees form an additional vulnerable group in Baluchistan. They are reportedly criticized and resented by local populations for their willingness to accept low pay and hence keeping the wages depressed[42]. They are often engaged in street vending, but also as agricultural workers, for example in orchards, and it is estimated by some that male Afghan refugees constitute close to half of the miners in Baluchistan.[43]and need special protection and inclusion measures.

Children are present in all of the groups mentioned above, despite efforts to combat child labor. Child labor is both a symptom and a cause of vulnerability, particularly when the children are fully engaged in the labor force, yet relatively little information is available concerning this group in Baluchistan. LFS only looks at children aged 10-14, and systematic studies on child labor have focused on a few specific industries in specific locations, few of which include locations in Baluchistan. According to the 2010-2011 LFS data, child labor is a greater problem in rural areas than in urban, with children aged 10-14 constituting more than eight percent of the rural labor force compared to 1.61% of the urban labor force (1.88% according to augmented labor force figures).

Not only can child labor have an impact on children's health and physical development, especially when they are engaged in more hazardous activities, participation in the labor force means absence from education, which has implications for the children's future employment opportunities. Difficulties in access to schooling in rural areas are compounded by poverty and need for children's economic contribution, and these impediments are aggravated by traditional attitudes that do not place high value on education which are even stronger concerning education of girls. As a result, as augmented labor force rates indicate, more girls than boys aged 10-14 are in the rural labor force.

Little information is available on exactly what status these child laborers have and in which occupations they are engaged. Most of the girls are probably unpaid family laborers, engaged mainly in agriculture and craft work (including carpet weaving, which in addition to risks of causing respiratory skin and nerve damage can also cause muscular-skeletal injury that subsequently can affect their child-bearing capacity[44]). Boys probably work in a wider range of activities, since they face fewer restrictions to their mobility than do girls. For example, a study by a Quetta-based NGO, SEHER (Society for Empowering Human Resources), reports boys are working as cooks/assistants as well as underground in coal mines[45], despite Pakistan's having ratified the ILO Convention on the Worst Form of Child Labor (N0.182), the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Minimum Age Convention (No.138). The same study flagged an additional risk faced by child laborers – boys as well as girls: that of being caught in trafficking and sexual exploitation, as flagged in a study of boys in coal mining in Baluchistan[46]. SEHER estimated in 2011 that the labor force in Quetta city includes some 11,000 children, of whom 10,000 earn money by picking garbage; breakdown of these figures according to sex was not given. SEHER also reports almost 3,000 cases of child trafficking (of boys) along the border with Iran;[47]

5 GENDER ACTION PLAN

Women's participation in the utilization and management of water resources needs to be looked at in the broader context of the social construction of gender roles in Baluchistan, and their access to productive assets and resources. In the situation-specific context of Baluchistan with the gendered nature of relationships with water, soil, forests and other natural resources continues to change over time. Most

[42] Pakistan Institute of Labor Education & Research PILER (2007), Denial and Discrimination Labor Rights in Pakistan, p63, http://www.piler.org.pk/laborestatusreport.pdf

[43] Relief Web/UNHCR (2011), "For Afghan refugee miners, bright dreams beckon from the depths", *http://reliefweb.int/node/464948*

[44] K.A.Wani and Y. K. Jaiswal (2011), "Occupational health risk factors in carpet industries a review", Asian Journal of Experimental Biological Sciences Vol 2 (1) 2011 pp135-139, http://www.ajebs.com/vol5/23.pdf

[45] SEHER (Society for Empowering Human Resources) (2006), Report on Assessment of child protection issues at coal mines of Balochistan through Participatory approaches, http://seher.org.pk/SEHER-SC-Sweden Assessment of Child Protection Issues.pdf

[46] Ibid

[47] Shehzad Baloch (2011), "Role play: Students highlight issues of child abuse in Quetta" in the Tribune

importantly, it should be recognized that although globally women have often been disadvantaged and have lost rights and status as agricultural systems became increasingly technology-based and commercialized, there also have been instances where they have benefited from changes, sometimes as a result of their own negotiations to ensure that they received benefits or rights. Unfortunately, when gender is integrated into development projects, women frequently are seen as a "marginalized" or a disadvantaged group. This tends to reinforce the idea that women are victims rather than strong partners in development. Hence the proposed section will discuss the logics, assessments and considerations for the development of GAP, based on an understanding of the local conditions and norms to make it feasible, more pragmatic and viable. It discusses various approaches adopted for the structuring of the GAP and defines its activities under various phases of the project.

5.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE GENDER ACTION PLAN

With the detailed analysis of the gender inequities at multiple levels across sectors the attached Gender Action Plan has been designed to mitigate the risks and ensure greater participation of women in the project. Most development interventions in agriculture and livestock sectors have been designed to meet only the needs of men. Gender sensitive development approaches are now being introduced to look at the impact of development on both men and women and to tailor interventions to ensure more equity in the roles and responsibilities of both. Change is possible, notwithstanding the cultural and social fabric of the province. The Gender Action Plan (GAP) below has been developed to ensure that women benefit from all project activities and equitably participate in decision-making.

Objectives of GAP are initially to raise awareness about women importance, their rights and gender sensitization amongst all relevant project stakeholders. To improve women's situation in the area, the project has to work with men and approach women through men as the primary channel. Another important entry point to involve women is children. Through benefits of services to children like schooling and curriculum, women can also be reached. However, this will also be initiated with the support of men.

At present, it is too early a stage for direct participation of women in the project design, planning and implementation phases. GAP includes the mechanisms to raise the educational, health standards of women and children, and their access to project benefits. However, all activities and interventions will be a process and a specified time frame cannot be defined at the planning stage.

Gender Action Plan for DHP is therefore developed in the context of the existing situation to make it viable. It adopts a more realistic approach to the existing socio-cultural and tribal society conditions. It is prepared in the light of the local conditions and differs from the standard conventional GAP. It is a process action plan and has both short term and long term objectives.

5.2 ACTIONS UNDER GAP

With certain approaches for developing Gender Action Plan, a number of actions are to be taken under GAP with "targets" as starting points to develop a favorable environment by involving men, particularly the local influential persons in the process of sensitization and awareness building to make project benefits accessible to women. These actions are expected to bring changes in the mindset of the local leaders, and with the benefits of the project flowing into the community, there would be further pro-women and positive development in the project area. All the proposed activities of the program will have gender as a cross cutting theme. Majority of the activities will have defined minimum quotas for participation of women to ensure their inclusion and engagement in the Project.

5.2.1 Ensuring Outreach to Women through participation and representation

Activity # 1: On farm Water Management Demos (USD 2.0 Million)

1. Training needs assessments of farmers and staff
    - *TNA will be gender sensitive and will have representation and participation of female staff and farmers*

2. Curriculum development (training modules and handouts)
    - *Training modules will be gender sensitive and will incorporate the various issues that lead to gender stereotypes and inequitable access to allocation of resources*

3. 10 days TOT workshops repeated 5 times each times for 25-30 project staff and educated farmers to train in water harvesting, management, conservation and efficient use including irrigation scheduling techniques held in country's Agriculture R&D Institutions and Agriculture Universities
    - *Inclusion of at least 40 percent female project staff and female farmers to train in water harvesting, management, conservation and efficient in use irrigation scheduling techniques.*
4. 30 (1 to 5 ha.) demos on improved surface irrigation practices (furrows, basin and beds) with plantations (fruit and vegetables) continued for 3 years
5. 30 (1 to 2 ha.) demos for farmers on high efficiency irrigation system (drip and bubbler) with solar pumping unit (extendable to 04 ha.)continued for 3 years
6. 30 (1 ha.) demos for farmers on moisture conservation, assessments techniques and irrigation scheduling continued for 3 years
7. 4 field days per year on each of the above demo sites for up 50 farmers conducted by the TOT trained staff
8. 02 Days training in WRM for 25-30 Farmers and such training repeated at 30 locations including use of gadgets like moisture meters etc.
9. Human resource required for the activity: for each field day we need 3 staff days. For each demo we need 12 staff days per year. For 90 demos we1080 days per year. For 3 years 3240 days. A staff has 120 days per year available. We need 9 staff to do this work. For2 days farmers training 120 days of TOT trained staff)
    - *Inclusion of at least 30 percent female farmers in the above mentioned training and capacity building activities.*
    - *Monitoring reports to capture the qualitative evidence and the quantities indicators to provide the full narrative of the benefits trickle down*

Activity # 2: Farmer Field Schools – 400 Nos. (@25% of project beneficiaries) $ 3 million

1. Target Crops
    - Nari – Almonds, pomegranates, olives, apricot, cabbage , cauliflower, chili, carrot, cucumbers , wheat, lentil, cotton, fodders
    - Porali – Banana, Chico, olives, grapes, dates, cotton, onion, tomato, okra, Fodders , Wheat
2. Training Needs Assessments of staff and farmers
    - *TNA will be gender sensitive and will have representation and participation of female staff and farmers addressing the needs of women and men*
3. Demo plots size (1 to 2 acres) crops
4. Curriculum development (handouts/training modules) – for the focused themes
    1. Land preparation
    2. Nutrition management Farm yard manure
    3. Integrated pest management including NEFR
    4. Water management
    5. Post-harvest management and marketing management
    - *Gender sensitive curricula can ensure that sectors where women are underrepresented are highlighted and their engagement is increased through affirmative action.*
5. Registration of FFS farmers under Blue Number(optional)
6. Package per demo (seeds, saplings, fertilizers, pesticides, protective gears, packaging material, knapsack sprayers, tools and equipment etc.)
7. Training material, training venue and support cost (food, logistics)
8. Training of master trainers (male female) (10 days for 10 crops) and field facilitators (male female) (10 days for 10 crops)
    - *At least 40 percent quota for female farmers as master trainers and field facilitators*

9. Human resource (250 Field facilitators, 30 master trainers, 10 resources persons, program manager, 10 field coordinators) with 20% as woman

Activity# 3: Matching Grant support (USD 10.00 Million) max. Grant ceiling 10,000 USD

Note: 25% of grant quota at 75% subsidy only for woman the rest at 50% subsidy open for men and woman. Each grant accounts for free training to grant recipient, when needed.

1. Farm machinery (PLL, rotavator, bed planters, disc harrow, pulping equipment, power sprayers, wool shearing machine, milking machines etc.)
2. Model orchards
3. Land leveling and land development
4. Quality seeds and saplings
5. Nursery enterprise establishment (vegetables and fruits)
6. Harvesting and post-harvest technology (chemicals, packaging materials, solar dryers etc.
7. High efficiency irrigation system
8. Tunnel farming
9. Fish, Goat, Back-yard poultry and Honey bee farming
10. Home grain storage
11. Breeding animals (bulls, bucks, ram etc.)

Activity# 4: Exposure Visits (USD 1.00 Million)

1. Farmers and private sector (in country) 2000 farmers
    - *At least 20 percent quota for female farmers and private sector*
2. Government staff (in country and abroad) 100 staff
    - *Female Govt. staff to be given preference for exposure visits to encourage them*
3. Human resource to organize this e.g. exposure visit coordinator.

Activity# 5Gender awareness and capacity amongst the government officers, staff, project teams and men ($0.5 Million)

1. Gender sensitization training using Gender Responsive materials to sensitize the government officers and staff about gender related issues
2. At least 30 percent female staff participation in training for PMU professional staff
3. GAP and M&E Training for all the PMU staff and concerned officers on tools including sex disaggregated monitoring data and reporting systems for GAP activities
4. Regular reporting on GAP

Activity# 6: Women Agriculture and livestock (USD 1.0 Million)

1. 100 Kitchen gardening demos including equipment and inputs for 2 years participated by 20-30 farmers. Plot size 1/2 acre (provided by farmers or leased by the project) showcasing options for HHs to cultivate in their own kitchen gardens.
2. 100 Backyard poultry demos including birds, feed, vaccination, housing, equipment's participated by 20-30 farmers. These women can apply for matching grants to establish their own enterprise.
3. 100 livestock (milk and meat animals) demos including cost for vaccination, de-worming, feed, water troughs, milking utensils participated by 20-30 farmers. Livestock provided by farmers.
4. Training of master trainers and field facilitators in kitchen garden, poultry and livestock demo management.
    - *All the above mentioned activities are focused on women and engage men in the process. These activities are also designed with the objective of provision of entrepreneurship opportunities to women to increase their access to resources.*
    - *Inclusion of minority groups and vulnerable populations including immigrants, disable population segments etc. needs to be taken into consideration.*

5.3 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Over the past decade and longer, most bilateral and multilateral donors have publicly emphasized the need to integrate gender analysis into their programming. As already noted, the extent to which this actually occurs is questionable[1]. One reason for this lack of congruence between stated intentions and actual practice is that water-related projects usually have strong technical components and are implemented by

engineers who rarely have requisite skills and training to integrate gender concerns (van Koppen 2002; Zwarteveen 1998; Rathgeber 1996).One of the major risk can be the lack of expertise , gender sensitization with the project staff and the government departments is often not taken seriously or lack of capacity to implement gender; other factors can include (ii) Existing resistance due to the gender stereotypes in the society and (iii) information about the project benefits not imparted to the desired levels.

Amongst the major challenges that can be faced during the planning and implementation of the Gender Action Plan there can be social structural constraints. Due to existing gender stereotypes and limitations of women's mobility and access to resources and decision making a pragmatic and strategic action plan is proposed. This GAP, therefore, has taken a very practical approach to improving the overall environment and the context through engagement of women, their representation in the design of the program and their capacity building. The income generation activities proposed in the program will then gradually lead to their access to financial resources thus creating their space for decision making and greater participation. All investments in the action plan will have long term impacts and contribute to improving the status of women in the project area. The GAP has been designed carefully to provide benefits to the women and children and bring changes in their lives and socioeconomic conditions. It will be a gradual process but will surely benefit the target population. The patriarchal mindset and tribal set up may take time and efforts to change and therefore there is a risk that the processes may therefore take longer to implement. At the same time with the increased level of interaction of community leaders with project staff and other relevant people and exposure, project benefits, compensations, and sensitization efforts by the project, may bring positive impacts and changes in the social life within the community.

5.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) will be essential to objectively establish progress with regard to the achievement of the objectives of this Gender Action Plan and in tracking the performance of the action plan. The key aspects of the M&E framework for this action plan include:

a) Monitoring of the communication activities as they happen;
b) Assessing the outcomes and impact of the actions at regular intervals;

5.4.1 Monitoring of the Action Plan

Monitoring of the performance of this GAP will involve tracking and assessing the specific action proposed and approved.

5.4.2 Assessing the outcomes and Impact of Activities

Based on gender sensitive indicators the Gender Action Plan (GAP) will provide a road map for the project teams to monitor the project and achieve gender based results. Hence the overall outcome indicators will form the basis for assessing the interim and long-term results of gender development through this GAP. This level of assessment would regularly be conducted internally by a third party. The key methodology for assessing outcomes will be stakeholder surveys such as periodical surveys to assess changes in knowledge, attitudes and behaviours, and also social and income status.

All monitoring data will be disaggregated by sex and age groups, where possible. The external or independent third party monitor will also review the progress and evaluate the outcome of GAP interventions. A list of monitoring indicators, frequency of monitoring and documentations is presented in the table below:

Monitoring Indicators

Indicator	Documentation
Number (%) of female farmers trained by the program	Progress Report (MPR)
Number(%) of female master trainers trained by the program	MPR and External Monitor's Report

Gender Sensitive Training Need Assessment completed	Progress Report (MPR)
Gender Sensitive Modules for Training of the male and female farmers	MPR and External Monitor's Report
Number(%)of female Govt. staff who attended the exposure visits	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report
Number(%) of kitchen gardens demos completed by female farmers	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report
Number(%) of poultry demos participated be females	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report
Number(%) of women applied for grants for enterprises	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report
Number and type of specific training program offered to provide project relevant skills to men and women from the community.	MPR by PRO and verified by EM Report
Number(%) of female farmers attending livestock demos	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report
Number(%) of women receiving grant subsidy	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report
Number (%) of female master trainers and field facilitators in kitchen garden, poultry and livestock demo management.	MPR and External Monitor (EM) Report

5.4.3 Monitoring Reports

Gender-disaggregated information including sex desegregated data where possible will be documented and will specifically analyze impacts on men and women separately, with comparisons, including such areas as participation, income earning, access to project benefits, negative impacts, migration, education, health, and public opinion. Monthly and quarterly project reports will also include progress reports on GAP implementation. The external monitor will review and verify the progress made and ascertain whether GAP goals and objectives have been achieved. The reports will include suitable recommendations for improvement. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available, including posting in project websites.

5.4.4 Evaluation

Third Party Evaluation will be planned in the project cycle related to various project activities and their time frame will be designed according to the plan of each action/ activity related to each objective. Evaluation Reports and recommendations will be utilized in the project cycle for improvements and addressing areas of concern. The report will be available to all stakeholders and posted in Project website.

5.5 BUDGET, IMPLEMENTATION & MONITORING MECHANISM FOR THE GENDER ACTION PLAN

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for the overall implementation of the project and a gender officer will be appointed within the PMU. She/he will be responsible for ensuring that GAP activities are on track and will be responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the GAP in coordination with the project management team. Through regular updating and bi annual submission of GAP progress reports it will be ensured that all the project gender related milestones are met. A gender specialist will be hired and She/he will be responsible for monitoring and reporting of GAP implementation in close coordination with the gender officer of the PMU, as well as responsible for gender awareness training and ensuring that GAP implementation is on track and sex disaggregated data will be included in project

progress reports. The indicative budget for the gender mainstreaming activities is $1.00 Million, all the other activities will have gender as the cross cutting hence the budget for the activities will be allocated for the gender mainstreaming related activities mentioned in the GAP.

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