
Final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project No. 48404-004

April 2022

Pakistan: CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program - Tranche 2

Kandhkot - Kashmore Additional Carriageway Section

This LARP is updated by M/s International Development Consultants (IDC) is endorsed by National Highway Authority (NHA), Ministry of Communication, Government of Pakistan for submission to the Asian Development Bank.

Table of Contents

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS	ii
ACRONYM	ii
GLOSSARY	iv
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	vii
A. INTRODUCTION	vii
B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	x
C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs	xiv
D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	xv
E. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM	xvi
F. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	xvi
G. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION	xvii
H. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	xviii
I. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	xx
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Description of the Subproject	1
B. Sub-project Design Features	2
C. Available ROW of N-55 in project road section	2
D. Extent of Resettlement Issues and Analysis of Alternatives	3
E. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	4
F. LAR Conditions for contract award and commencement of civil works	6
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	9
A. Ownership Status and Pending Mutation issues of Existing ROW land	9
B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	12
1. Scope of Land Acquisition	14
2. Affected Cropped Area	15
3. Loss of Trees	15
a) Affected Private Trees	15
b) Affected Forest/ NHA Trees Grown in ROW	16
4. Loss of Private Affected Structures	17
i. Residential Structures	17
ii. Commercial Structures	18
iii. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures	19
iv. Loss of Community and Public Structures	20
a) Mosques and allied structures	20
b) Affected Public Structures	21
c) Other Public infrastructure and Utilities	22
5. Impact on Vulnerable People	23
B. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR categorization Kandkot - Kashmore Section	23
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE	25
A. Data Collection	25
A.1. Census	25
A.2. Detailed Measurement Survey	25
B. Socio-economic Profile of the DHs	26
C. Description of the Subproject Area	26
C.1. Administrative and Socio-political Setup	27

C.2. Population and Ethnic Groups	27
C.3. Family Life.....	27
C.4. Housing and Construction material used	27
C.5. Settlement Pattern.....	28
C.6. Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws.....	28
D. Socio-economic Profile of DHs	28
D.1. Household Size and Age Composition	29
D.2. Literacy and Education	29
D.3. Occupation Pattern.....	29
D.4. Average Land Holdings	30
D.5. Income Level and Poverty	30
E. Status of Women.....	31
F. Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure.....	31
IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE.....	33
A. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy (CPID)	33
B. Stakeholder's Consultations during Project Processing Phase	33
C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated	33
D. Consultations based on Detailed Design	34
E. Additional Consultations to clarify and explain the recorded ROW limits	36
F. Consultations objective and outcome	37
G. LARP Disclosure and Information Dissemination.....	39
H. Future Consultations with the DPs.....	40
V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....	42
A. Introduction	42
B. Local/PIU Level GRM.....	43
C. Higher (PMU/EALS) Level GRM.....	44
D. Constitution and Function of the GRC	44
E. Information Dissemination and Community Outreach.....	45
VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	47
A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework	47
A.1. Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement	47
A.2. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles	48
B. Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Principles.....	50
C. Implementation of LAR Policy of the LARF.....	52
C.1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs	54
C.2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts	55
C.3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement.....	56
C.4. Compensation Entitlements.....	56
VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION	58
A. Compensation for Lost assets	58
A.1. Compensation for Land	58
A.2. Compensation for Structures (residential/ commercial and other).....	60
A.3. Crops	61
A.4. Trees.....	62
B. Resettlement & Relocation	62
B.1. Relocation Assistance	62
B.2. Transport Allowance.....	63
B.3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures.....	63
B.4. Severe Impact Allowance	63
C. Income Restoration Measures.....	64
C.1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood.....	64

C.2. Businesses Loss	65
C.3. Employment Loss.....	66
D. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood	66
E. Public Services and Facilities	67
F. Special Provisions for Vulnerable DPs	67
VIII. RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	73
A. LAR Cost Estimation and Budgeting.....	73
B. Basis for Land and Assets Valuation and Resettlement Costs.....	73
C. Compensation costs, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance.....	75
C.1. Compensation for Affected Assets.....	75
C.1.1. Compensation for Land.....	76
C.1.2. Compensation for Cropped Area.....	76
C.1.3. Compensation for Private Trees.....	77
C.1.4. Compensation for Structures Losses.....	77
C.2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance.....	81
D. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and monitoring	82
D.1. LARP Administration and Support Cost.....	82
D.2. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	82
D.3. Contingencies	83
E. Itemized Summary Budget	83
F. Flow of Funds for LARP implementation.....	85
G. Compensation Disbursement	85
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	87
A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities.....	87
A.1. National Highway Authority (NHA).....	87
A.2. Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Unit (EALS)	87
A.3. Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU).....	89
A.3.1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit PMU and PIU	89
A.4. District Government Departments	92
A.5. Construction Supervision Consultant.....	93
A.6. External Monitoring Agency (EMA).....	93
B. Coordination Initiatives	94
B.1. LAR Coordination Committees at PIU Level.....	94
B.2. Displaced Persons Consultation Committee and Representatives.....	95
B.3. Civil Society Organizations.....	95
B.4. Grievance Redress Committee.....	95
X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	96
A. Introduction	96
B. Preparation of Implementation Ready Final LARP.....	96
C. LARP Implementation and clearance of ROW	96
D. LARP Monitoring and Reporting	98
XI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.....	100
A. Overview	100
B. Internal Monitoring.....	100
C. External Monitoring	102
D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports	104

LIST OF ANNEXES**Main Report: Volume I (Annexes)**

- Annex 1: Typical X-section for Additional Carriageway in different Sections
- Annex 2: Details of Available ROW
- Annex 3: Chainage-Wise Road Alignment and ROW
- Annex 4: Register Receiving Compensation of Land Falling in Road
- Annex 5: Affected Land under the ACW ROW
- Annex 6: Notification of Section 4 LAA 1894 under the ACW ROW
- Annex 7: Affected Cropped Area under the ACW ROW
- Annex 8: Affected Trees under the Proposed Road Section
- Annex 9: Govt. Affected Trees under the Proposed Road Section
- Annex 10: Affected Residential & Commercial Structures under the Proposed Road Section
- Annex 11: Renter of Affected Commercial Structures of the Proposed Road Section
- Annex 12: Affected Public and Community Infrastructure
- Annex 13: Consultations with DPs/ Local Community
- Annex 13: Signed copy of Consultations with DPs/ Local Community
- Annex 13: Information Booklet of the draft LARP translates in urdu language
- Annex 14: Community Complaints Registration Form
- Annex 15: Unit rates of wood & fruit trees
- Annex 16: Unit rates of structures
- Annex 17: TOR for the Safeguards Development/ Resettlement Specialist in PMU CAREC at EALS wing in NHA-HQ
- Annex 18: TOR for the Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist with other staff in the LARU at PIU
- Annex 19: TOR for Land Management Expert and Staff at PIU
- Annex 20: TOR for External Monitoring

APPENDIX

- Appendix -1: Position Paper
Land Mutation Status at CAREC Tranche-2 Projects

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 17 Nov, 2021)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan Rupee/s (PRs)
USD \$1.00	=	PRs 175.13
PRs 1.00	=	USD \$ 0.00571

ACRONYM

ACW	Additional Carriageway
AD	Assistant Director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BA	Bachelor of Arts
BHU	Basic Health Unit
BOR	Board of Revenue
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CAREC	Central Asia and Regional Economic Cooperation
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CBO	Community-based Organization
CDIP	Corridor Development Investment Program
CLAS	Compulsory Land Acquisition Surcharge
CPID	Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure
CS	Construction and Supervision
CSC	Construction and Supervision Consultants
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
C&W	Communication and Works Department
DCW	Dual Carriageway
DD	Deputy Director
DHs	Displaced Households
CAREC-DIP	CAREC Development Investment Program
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPAC	District Price Assessment Committee
DPC	Displaced Persons Committee
DPD	Deputy Project Director
DPs	Displaced Persons
EA	Executing Agency
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EALS	Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social
ECW	Existing Carriageway
EDO	Executive District Officer
EM	External Monitor
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMR	External Monitoring Report
ES	Executive Summary
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
Ft.	Feet
FY	Financial Year
GM	General Manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism

GRO	Grievance Redress Office
HQ	Head Quarter
IA	Impact Assessment
IDC	International Development Consultants
ILA	Inventory of Lost Asset
IM	Internal Monitoring
IMR	Internal Monitoring Report
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IP	Indigenous People
IPD	Irrigation & Power Department
IPP	Indigenous People Plan
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
Km	Kilometer
L&S	Land and Social
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAO	Land Acquisition Officer
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARU	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MA	Masters of Arts
MFF	Multi-tranche Financing Facility
MOC	Ministry of Communication
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NHA	National Highway Authority
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
PRM	Pakistan Resident Mission
PRs	Pak Rupees
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
R&R	Relocation and Rehabilitation
R.ft.	Running Feet
RBC	Reinforced Brick Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RHC	Rural Health Clinic
ROW	Right-of-way
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
USD	US Dollar
VLA	Value of Lost Assets

GLOSSARY

Compensation	Payment in cash/voucher or kind offered to the displaced persons (DPs) against the replacement of the lost asset, resource and income.
Cut-off-date	Eligibility for entitlements by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment (SIA) survey, census of displaced households (DHs), inventory of losses (IOL) and socioeconomic baseline survey.
Displaced Household	A household experiencing Physical Displacement (relocation, loss of residential land or shelter) and/or economic Displacement (loss of productive land/assets, income sources or means of livelihood) because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Displaced Person (BOR)	The DPs recorded as joint owners in officially maintained land holding record registers and tracked in acquaintance rolls as eligible persons for getting awarded compensation under law as per their recorded shares in the acquired land parcels and above land assets owned by displaced household. Whereas all counted members in a displaced household are the DPs in the context of LARP.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Encroachers	People who move into the project area after the cut-off date and are therefore not eligible for compensation or other rehabilitation measures provided by the project or persons who have trespassed government land, adjacent to his/her own land or asset, to which he/she is not entitled, by deriving his/her livelihood there. Such act is called "encroachment".
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising compensation in cash/voucher or kind, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to DHs, depending on the type and degree nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	A household means all persons living and eating together as a single-family unit and eating from the same kitchen whether or not related to each other.

Implementing Agency	Implementing agency means the agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design and implementation of a development project.
Income Restoration	Income restoration means re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of DHs losing their income source.
Inventory of Lost Assets	Descriptive list of all assets lost to the project, including land, immovable property (buildings and other structures), and incomes with names of owners.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition and resettlement for a public purpose based on eminent domain law without the option to refuse by the affected person
Katcha	A house is considered, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Kanal	Measure of land area about 605 square yards (5440 s.ft). Eight kanals are equal to one acre.
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.
Physical Displacement	Relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or no access to legally designed parks and protected areas.
Pacca	A house/structure is considered Pacca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Semi Pacca	A house/ structure is considered semi Pacca, if both the walls and roof of the house are made of material that includes burnet bricks, mud mortar as binder and plaster, wooden beams and planks with saccharum grass leaves and thatch etc. for roofing.
Squatter	A person who has settled on public/government land, land belonging to institutions, trust, etc. and or someone else's land illegally for residential, business and or other purposes and/or has been occupying land and building/asset without authority.
Marla	Measure of land area equal to 272 square feet. One kanal has 20 marlas.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to displaced persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	Compensation for acquired land, structures and other assets, including (i) fair market value, (ii) transaction costs, (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs, and (v) other applicable payments, if any.

Vulnerable DHs

Distinct groups of people who might suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. They are the households below poverty line or will become below poverty line as a result of loss to assets and/or livelihoods and include the landless and those without legal title to acquired land, female headed households, disabled persons or households headed by elderly person without other live-in bread winners of working age.

Note:

- I. The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of Pakistan, its agencies and participating financial institutions ends on 30 June.
- II. In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars unless otherwise stated.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Kandhkot – Kashmore subproject is one of the three subprojects being implemented through Tranche 2 project of the Multi Tranche Financing Facility (MFF)-CAREC Development Investment Program (CAREC-DIP). The Kandkot-Kashmore sub-project carriageway section is 58.800 Km in length that starts at Km 105+820 near Kandhkot Bypass and terminates at Km 164+400 at interprovincial border near Kashmore. The existing road is 7.3 meters wide single carriageway with a formation width of 13.30 meters that traverses through territorial jurisdiction of two Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Kandhkot and Kashmore of District Kashmore in Sindh Province. As per land record, the available ROW for sub-project road section from Km 105+820 - Km 164+600 (58.800 Km) in talukas/ tehsils Kandhkot and Kashmore varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m) except for Kashmore city area where recorded ROW is 99 feet maximum. The existing road alignment between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 is through congested urban area of Kashmore city and its outskirts which is avoided by designing a 13 Km long Kashmore bypass road on new alignment through agricultural land on the North side to the City.

2. As for final design, existing alignment and ROW limits are followed for construction of 45.780 Km of additional 2-lane carriage way between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and km 160+000 to Km 164+600, while for 13 Km long Kashmore Bypass section (between Km 147+000 to 160+00100) 100-m wide ROW is being acquired. The designed additional carriageway in 45.780 Km, where existing alignment and ROW is followed will be constructed along the existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the sub-project road section of N-55 into 4-lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. The salient design features of additional carriageway include construction of 2 lane carriageway (3.65 meter-wide each lane) with 3 meter outer shoulder and 1 meter inner shoulder separated through New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways. The design also included construction of U-turn with three-lane carriageway (10.95-meter wide carriageway with 3-meter outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by new Jersey Median at different locations through-out the alignment. The pavement width of additional carriageway will remain upto 13-14 meters. Whereas, construction of a new 4-lane dual carriageway designed as 13 Km long Kashmore bypass (between Km 147+000-160+000) will include construction of northbound carriageway (2-lane carriageway with 3-m outer and 1-mter inner shoulder) and southbound carriageway (2-lane carriageway with 3-m outer and 1-mter inner shoulder) separated by a new Jersey Barrier. Except for designed bypass section at Kashmore, construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW of the N-55 along the existing carriageway. Predominantly, additional carriageway between km 105+820 to Km 147+00 will be constructed on the right side and from km 160+000 to Km 164+600 it will be on left side of the exiting carriageway. However, some site-specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway form right to left side for avoiding and minimizing impacts on residential and or commercial assets along roadside rural/urban settlement have been incorporated in design.

3. The screening and assessment of land acquisition and IR impacts confirmed that the available ROW (40.2 m to 42.8 m) for 45.78 Km additional carriageway sections (between Km 105+820-147+100 and Km 160+000-164+600). Final design confirmed that construction of additional carriageway in 45.780 Km section with 13-14 m embankment width will require 20 m ROW from the centreline, while the available ROW limits is 20.1 to 21.4 meter on either side from the centreline of exiting carriageway is adequate for construction of designed additional carriageway with U-turns. Thus, designed construction activities of additional carriageway in 45.780 Km will

strictly follow the existing ROW and the LAR impacts will be limited to clearance of assets encroached within the available ROW. Whereas, 100-meter-wide ROW will be acquired for construction of 13 Km long Bypass between Km 147+000-Km 160+00. Therefore, except for acquisition of ROW land on new alignment for Kashmore bypass section, acquisition of additional ROW land will not be required for project road section where existing ROW is followed.

4. The assessment of IR impacts and preparation of this final LARP followed detailed design and issued tender drawings. Following the final design and confirmed ROW land title¹, the inventory of losses and census data provided in the draft LARP (prepared for project appraisal) was reviewed and updated. From accessed ROW land record, it is noted that out of 58.78 km of project road section, the existing ROW land in 45.78 Km is government owned (Provincial Government) ROW, where IR impacts are related to clearance of assets encroached within the ROW limits. Whereas in 13 Km of Kashmore Bypass Section (between Km 147+000 to Km 160+00), private owned land is being acquired as ROW. Accordingly, this implementation ready final LARP is prepared that includes final inventory of losses linked to the DHs eligible and entitled to compensation, itemized budget for compensation of assets on replacement cost and payment of applicable Resettlement, Rehabilitation and income restoration cost. This final LARP is prepared to comply outlined LAR related conditions below for contract award and handing over of sites for commencement of works.

5. The impact inventory and the LARP is final to the extent of 45.78 Km section where existing ROW owned by the provincial C&W department is followed. In said section enumerated IR impacts are related to clearance of assets from encroached ROW limits. Whereas, for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section additional ROW land is being acquired for which the land acquisition process under LAW not yet completed. Keeping in view pending land acquisition process for 13 Km bypass section and any legacy issues for 45.78 km section, additional assessment will be done after publication of section 5 notification for land being acquired for 13 Km long ROW for Kashmore bypass and confirming legacy issues if any and marking dimension of government owned ROW in 45.78 of additional carriageway section where existing ROW is followed. In this regards, additional resources will be engaged before contract award for assisting project LAR team to: i) access ROW and copies of Cadastral Maps (Akas Massavies) showing the ROW land being acquired through each village for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section and assisting in completion of ROW land acquisition and mutation process; ii) cross-checking the dimensions and assisting in demarcation of government owned ROW at site along the 45.78 km section, where existing ROW is followed; iii) cross verify the relationship between DH/DPs noted in LARP and DH/DPs (BOR) as of acquaintance rolls for previously acquired ROW land parcels by NHA in 1993-94, and iv) identify the gaps in acquired land and claimed ROW limits with pending legacy issues, if any. Accordingly, a social due diligence report for and/or addendum LARP (as the case may be) for respective sections will be prepared and implemented before execution of works at sites. Keeping in view the preparedness level of this final LARP and additional assessment required following LAR related conditions will be adhered to for contract award and handing over of sites for commencement of works.

- **Contract Award:** The award of civil works contract will be conditional to ADB's approval of NHA endorsed this updated and implementation ready LARP. It included updated inventory of losses and census of DHs, final entitlements and itemized budget for compensation of assets (on replacement cost) within encroached ROW, applicable resettlement/relocation

¹ As per accessed land record, the project road ROW was acquired and fully paid back in 1993-94. The designated ROW land for 8 shown in the cadastre maps of each village is un-numbered state/government land owned by the Board of Revenue Sindh. The acquaintance rolls about paid compensation of land acquired by and mutated to NHA in different villages is attached as **Annex 4**.

and income restoration costs for all impact types and LARP implementation time lines synchronized with contract award and commencement of works. However, keeping in view additional assessment and due diligence requirements explained in para 5 above, NHA will ensure following staffing arrangement and will provide evidence for such recruitment before award of civil works contract.

- a. **Safeguards Specialist in EALS, NHA-HQ and at the PIU/LARU** for facilitating EALS and PIU LAR teams in tracking and monitoring of LARP progress and additional assessment works.
 - b. **Land Management Expert and Support staff** at the PIU level to support PIU LARU in accessing missing ROW land record, preparation of ROW mutation files including Akas Massavies (Cadastral Maps) and cross-matching the acquired land and existing ROW dimension.
 - c. **Extending Consultants** support for additional surveys, assessment of gaps and preparation of due diligence reports and/or addendum LARP through contract variation in the consultancy agreement of existing LARP Consulting firm supporting NHA in finalization of LARP for CAREC T-2 project.
 - d. **External Monitor** for tracking of LARP progress and submission of periodic (biannual) LARP monitoring and site-level compliance reports validating full implementation of LARP prior to handing over of sites for construction.
- **Handing over of site/s and commencement of Works:** Handing over of site/s and commencement of works will be conditional to full implementation of final LARP. Therefore, the DHs will not be dispossessed of their assets without payment of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and project works will not be allowed until full implementation of LARP is confirmed for entire project road section or in sections ready for construction (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed) and LARP implementations results are validated by an external monitor. Following procedure will be followed for sectional handing over of sites.
- In Additional carriageway section (45.78 Km) where existing government owned ROW is followed, the PIU will confirm full implementation of LARP through periodic progress monitoring reports for preferred construction ready sections and share such report with the EMA. The EMA will review, validate LARP implementation status and prepare external monitoring report/site-level compliance report confirming full implementation of LARP for NHA's endorsement and ADB's acceptance prior to handing over of sites to contractor. Nonetheless, the contractor will not be allowed access and commence works until External Monitoring Report/Site level compliance level report is accepted by the ADB.
 - In 13 Km Kashmir bypass section where private owned land is being acquired will remain on hold until land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is completed and addendum to LARP is prepared and implemented. The external monitor will review and report progress on land acquisition in his periodic External Monitoring Reports. This section or any sites there in will not be handed over to contractor until i) the process land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is completed by NHA, ii) NHA

endorsed and ADB accepted addendum LARP is implemented, iii) full implementation of addendum LARP is confirmed and NHA endorsed External Monitoring Reports/site-level compliance reports are accepted by the ADB.

B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

6. The LAR impact assessment is conducted based on detailed design, available and required ROW land for construction of 45.780 Km of additional carriageway within available ROW on existing alignment between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and 160+000 to Km 164+600 as well as for 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section on new alignment between Km 147+000-160+000. As per final design, for 45.78 Km section (where existing alignment is followed), 20-meter ROW from centreline of existing carriageway will be utilized, for construction of 7.3 meter-wide additional carriageway including 10.9 m wide U-turn section with 3 meter outer, 1 meter inner shoulder and a New Jersey Median between existing and additional carriageways. While in urbanized sections, instead of constructing additional carriageway in parallel, the existing carriageway will be widened on either for which 16-meter ROW on either side from the centreline of the existing carriageway will be adequate for construction of 4 lane carriageway with 26-28-meter-wide embankment width. As per land revenue record, available ROW on either side from the centreline of existing carriageway for 45.78 km of project road section between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 - 164+600 ranges between 20.1 m to 21.4 m (40.2 m to 41.8 m) which fulfils the requirement for construction of additional carriageway as per design. Whereas, private owned land for 100-meter-wide ROW of 13 Km long Kashmore Bypass section (147+000 to 160+000) is being acquired.

7. In 45.780 km of additional carriageway section, the final design/alignment strictly followed existing ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. However, in different stretches thorough urbanized areas and rural settlements along existing alignment, the NHA owned ROW is encroached by the local communities. So, clearance of NHA owned ROW limits in such stretches of the project road section will result in loss of residential and commercial assets encroached in ROW by the residents of road side settlements and cultivated crops encroached within the ROW be adjoining landowners.

8. While, for 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section, agricultural land and land based assets owned by the private individuals are being acquired as ROW according to marked alignment for the Kashmore Bypass. Required land has been surveyed and notified under Section-4 of LAA. All affected assets located in the available ROW for additional carriageway and ROW land being acquired for bypass section have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to prepare/update the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess socio-economic status of the DHs and affected households. Accordingly, the inventory of losses with census data of DHs facing loss of their assets encroached within the ROW limits has been updated and finalized based on final design.

9. The overall assessment indicated that the 13 Km long Kashmor Bypass section (between Km 147+000-160+000) of the sub-project will require acquisition 362.25 acres of additional ROW land owned by 63 DHs. While clearance of encroached assets from existing government owned ROW in 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-Km 164+600) and acquisition of ROW land for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section will impact residential structures/assets of 5 DHs, permanent commercial structures/assets of 66 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 82 DHs. Acquisition of additional ROW land and clearance of ROW limits will result in loss of tress for 3 DHs and 316.236 acres (280.370 acres titled land and 35.866 acres encroached ROW) of cropped area of 156 DHs (61 DHs for titled land and

95 DHs cultivating encroached ROW). Impacted permanent/temporary commercial structures and assets/ owned by 158 DHs will result in loss of business opportunity for 232 DHs including 66 DHs “owners” and 93 DHs “renters” business operators in permanent commercial structures and another 73 DHs earning livelihood in their temporary structures (sheds, stalls and kiosk). The assessment indicated that 174 DHs (2 DH facing significant impacts on his residential structure and 66 DHs facing 10% and above loss of their productive permanent commercial structure/assets and 93 Renter business operators in affected commercial structures) will experience severe impacts. The structures will be restored by constructing the affected parts or reconstruction of commercial structures at site/nearby location either owned by DH or allocated within the ROW. In case, any other assets (e.g., crops/trees/other structures) are affected because of rebuilding of affected commercial / residential structure that will also be accounted for compensation during implementation of LARP. Meanwhile, 232 DHs will face business loss due to impacted commercial structures and 17 DHs with their income levels below official poverty line are termed as vulnerable. Table (ES-1) below presents the summary of impacted assets with DHs and DPs entitled to compensation.

Table (ES-1) Impacted Assets with Number of DHs for entire project road section

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
1	Affected Titled Land & Total DHS	Acres	362.25	63	Acquisition of land for 13.0 km Kashmir Bypass from Km 147+000-Km 160+000..
2	Affected cropped area	Acres	316.236	146	Acquisition of land for 13.0 Km Kashmir Bypass Section. & Clearance of ROW in 45.480 Km.
	• Affected crop area (Titled land)		280.370	61*	
	• Affected crop area (encroached ROW)		35.866	95	
3	Loss of Tree	Number	38	3	Clearance of existing ROW in 45.480 Km
	• Tree Loss (Titled Land)		10	1*	
	• Tree loss (Encroached RoW)		28	3	
4	Affected Residential Structure/Assets	Number	25	5	Both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW.
	• Affected Residential Structure (Titled land)		-	-	
	• Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW)		25	5	
5	Affected Permanent Commercial Structure/assets	Number	231	66	Both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW.
	• Affected Com. Structures (Tilted Land)		-	-	
	• Affected Com. Structure (Encroached ROW)		231	66	
6	Affected Temporary Commercial Structure/assets	Number	134	82	Both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW.
	• Income generating i.e. stalls/kiosk (Encroached ROW)		-	73	
	• Non-income generating structure/assets		-	9	
7	Other Assets (Minor structures)	Number	17	10	
8	DHs facing Business loss (Total)	Number		232	DHs losing business and employment are linked to income generating permanent and temporary commercial assets.
	• Asset Owners DHs (Commercial structures)		-	66*	
	• Renter Business operators DHs (Commercial structures)		-	93	
	• Temporary commercial structures (DHs for Stalls/kiosks)			73*	

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
9	Severely Affected	Number		174*	
	• DHs with severely affected residential Structures (residential displacement)		-	2*	Out of two, one is on titled land being acquired and other in encroached ROW.
	• Structure Owner DHs facing 10% and more loss of productive Commercial Structure • Renter business operator DHs of significantly affected commercial structures.		-	66* 93*	Both commercial structure owner and renter business operators are accounted as severely impacted due to loss of 10% and above the structure occupied by them.
	• DHs facing 10% and above loss of productive arable land.		-	13*	None of the DH cropping in encroached ROW land is noted as severely affected.
10	Vulnerable	Number		17*	The DHs with income level below national poverty line.
	Grand Total of DHs (DHs with *sign are not added to avoid multiple count).	Number	-	417	
11	Community Structures/Assets	Number			Community mosques and allied assets.
	• Significantly affected (Mosques)		10		
	• Partial/insignificant impact on community assets		5		
12	Public structure/ Assets	Number	8		Edu/Health, Police, NHAs and other service providing departments
	• Road side infrastructure & Utilities (Waiting sheds, signboards, gas, water and power supply lines etc.)		81		
Total DHs		-	-	417	

Note: *Numbers with steric mark are not counted in total to avoid double count.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

10. ROW clearance for project purpose will impact 15 (Nos.) community structures including significantly affected mosques with allied assets at different locations. Other structures are partially affected and will be restored within the remaining area at the same location. In addition 11 (Nos.) public structures including 10 (Nos.) road side Police check posts and 1(No.) toll plaza room will be affected. In addition, other affected public infrastructures include, passenger waiting sheds (2 Nos.), street lights (29 Nos.), electric pole/ transmission line/ transformer (45 Nos.), boundary wall (PTCL, Police Post & Gas Station) 4 (Nos.) and hand-pump (1 No.) Table (ES-2) below presents the summary of impacted Community and Public Structures/utilities. The impacted road side public infrastructure and utilities are not covered under LARP entitlements because costs for relocation of utilities are covered under engineering and construction costs provided in the PC_I. Predominantly, the utilities will be relocated by respective government departments and institutions/entities within NHA's ROW after getting NOC from NHA. Impacts on private owned assets due to relocation of utilities are not perceived at LARP preparation/finalization stage. However, if unanticipated impact on privately owned asset emerged from relocation of utilities during execution of project works, it will be assessed and compensated following entitlement provision of this LARP. The results will be reported in IMR/ EMRs. Should unanticipated impacts occur, an Addendum LARP will be prepared.

Table (ES-2) Affected Community/Public Assets and other infrastructure

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs
Affected community assets			15	
	• Significantly affected Mosques (Main mosque hall impacted)	Nos.	10	Community through representative committees responsible for management and restoration of affected community assets.
	• Boundary Wall	No	1	
	• Hand pumps	No	2	
	• Graveyard	No	2	
Affected Public assets			11	
	• Police Check post	Nos.	10	Police Dept.
	• Toll Plaza Rooms	Nos.	1	NHA
Affected Road side Infrastructure and utilities			81	
	• Roadside passenger sheds /Public places	Nos.	2	NHA
	• Transmission line/ Transformer/cables	Nos.	45	WAPDA
	• Boundary Wall	Nos.	4	(PTCL, Police and SSGPL
	• Street Lights	Nos.	29	NHA
	• Hand Pumps		1	

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

11. Except for the land owner DHs losing their productive titled land for construction of 13 Km long Kashmore Bypass on new alignment, the impact assessment confirmed that the loss of income and livelihood for 158 DHs will be temporary and transitory which can be restored after repair of damaged parts of commercial structures/assets or reconstructing the structures in adjoining land along government owned ROW 45.78 km of additional carriageway section. In built-up areas the designed cross-section provides both side widening of existing carriageway for which maximum embank width will be up to 30 meter (15 meter either side from the centreline). Whereas available ROW limit on either side of the center line is 20.1-21.4 m that will leave about 5 m free space within ROW for relocating/restoring income generating commercial structures/assets. The lost parts of partially affected assets will be restored at same location while significantly affected structures will be reconstructed in adjoining titled land or on nearby titled land (owned by the structure owners). The temporary structures will be restored at same location or relocated to nearby place in ROW not affected by road construction.

12. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 3385 persons are linked to 417 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW² required for additional carriageway (Kandkot - Kashmore Section). In total 174 DHs with a total population of 1396 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential and commercial structures and 10% and more of their productive asset because of land acquisition and clearance of the ROW limits for execution of sub-project works. In total 17 DHs in facing loss of their encroached asset in existing ROW limits along 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section are assessed as vulnerable due to their income level below poverty line. The DHs falling in other vulnerability parameters i.e. the landless, elderly, women household and physically challenged (disabled) were not identified. However, the vulnerability profile will be reconfirmed during implementation of the LARP and additional number of vulnerable DHs (if noted) will be compensated from contingency costs following the LARP entitlements. The updated

² During implementation of final LARP, the inventory of affected assets will be re-verified and the list of affected asset owners, renters and employees will be reconfirmed through land, resettlement and engineering survey staff before issuing the compensation payment notices. Accordingly, the verified inventory with list of DHs/SPs will be used to deliver notices to eligible and compensation entitled DPs.

numbers of vulnerable DHs will be reported in the Internal and External Monitoring Reports. The affected households are termed as titled and non-titled users of the ROW land who will be compensated for their lost assets through compensation entitled 417 DPs. Summary Table (ES-3) provide a quick over view of all types of displaced households and displaced persons.

Table (ES-3): Summary table for DHs with impact category

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly Affected		Vulnerable	Compensation entitled DPs.	Ownership Status	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs		Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs
45.780 Km ACW Section (between Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to 164+600)								
Residential Structures/Assets (encroached ROW limit)	4	40	1	8	2	4	-	4
Commercial Structure/assets (encroached ROW limit)	158	1,283	66	536	15	158	-	158
Renter business operators	93	755	93	755		93	-	93
Crops (encroached ROW)	95	771	-	-	-	95	-	95
Trees (encroached ROW)	3	24	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sub-total	354	2873	160	1299	17	354	-	354
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (between Km 147+000 to 160+000)								
Titled land Owners Part-B	63	512	13	97		63	63	-
Residential Structures	1*	6*	1*	6*		1*	1*	
Crops (titled land)	61*	496*	-	-		61*	61*	-
Sub-total*	63	512	14	97		63	63	-
Total (A+B)	417	3385	174	1396	17	417	63	354

*The DHs with multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid duplication

C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs

13. Census survey of 370 DHs facing loss of their assets and sample based socio-economic survey of 21.4 % of affected household population was done during IR impact assessment. The demographic profile and assessment of income sources and income level of the displaced households followed the information asked in census survey of all DHs, whereas assessment of overall socio-economic status livings standards and access to basic facilities of project affected communities followed the information gathered during sample based socio-economic survey. As per census and socio-economic survey results, the males comprise 55.3% of the members of the displaced households (DHs). Overall, 39.2% of the members of the DHs are literate with 53.4% male and 20.9% females are literate. Around 29.3% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Other households are engaged in labour works (17.3 %), business (38.3%) and service sector (15.0%). About 4.0% of DHs earn/month less than Rs. 25,000 or less. The monthly earning of 33.7 % DHs ranges between Rs. 25,001-30,000/- and another 28.6% DHs earn between Rs. 30,001- 50,000/month. The remaining 33.7% of the DHs have monthly incomes above Rs. 50,000/ per month. The demographic profile and income analysis derived from census survey results of all displaced households indicated that the income of 17 DHs is below official poverty line so those are considered as vulnerable households. The DHs facing loss of their assets falling in other vulnerability parameters i.e. the landless, elderly, women household and physically challenged (disabled) were not identified.

D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

14. Community outreach and consultations were started at early project planning and design and different rounds of consultations were carried out to understand community concerns, address the design issues and facilitate the community to benefit from project interventions. From Nov.-Dec., 2019, and Feb 2020 and Oct 2020 the consultations were conducted along with DMS, census and socio-economic surveys for preparation of draft LARP. Later on at the time of updating of draft LARP into implementation ready LARP additional rounds of consultations were held during September and October 2020, February 2021. In total 625 persons participated these individual interviews and focus group discussion session held at different locations along the project road in affected 36 villages. These public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out to inform the DHs about land acquisition and resettlement requirements, screening and assessment of IR impacts, valuation and compensation mechanism, eligibility and entitlement criteria etc. and record/document concerns and views of the local communities and the affected households. In addition, the DHs were appraised about the ROW limits, likely impacts from ROW clearance, eligibilities and entitlements and applicable compensation costs and payment mechanism and institutional set-up to be established for implementation of LARP and redress of grievances. The consultation and information disclosure will continue during LARP implementation stage wherein information dissemination will focus on disclosure of LARP provisions, compensation entitlements, submission and processing of claim with payment timelines, recoding and resolution of grievances. The **Annex 13** illustrates consultation details that include signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation meetings, standee banner and translated (urdu version) of draft LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet. The pictorial profile provided at end of LARP represents consultation events held.

15. All DHs were interested in this road subproject and were willing to provide requisite land for the construction of an additional carriageway. However, the main concerns raised were about timely payment of compensation for affected structures/ assets as per current market rate; provision of employment opportunity for local population during construction activities and incorporating design solution for improved road safety and ensured mobility of the local communities including women, children and elderly people. The affected community highlighted that the compensation for lost assets should be paid prior to start the civil works and project related employment opportunity for local population should be considered during implementation of project civil works. During consultations, it was explained that road design included requisite road safety measures and the compensation for impacted assets will be on replacement costs. All affected household will be compensated before clearance of encroached assets and applicable allowance for lost income or livelihood etc. will be paid as per LARP provisions as well as project based employment will be considered as per credentials of the willing members of affected households.

16. The project design and LAR policy including extent of ROW to be cleared for project works, impact assessment, and eligibility and compensation entitlement provisions, compensation payment process and grievance redress mechanism was disclosed to the DHs in multiple rounds of consultations with DHs and local community conducted during preparation of the LARP. Consultation, participation and information disclosure (CPID) strategy is designed for future consultations to be held during LARP implementation and monitoring phases. Implementation of CPID strategy will ensure effective liaison with the DHs and local community and continued consultations until project implementation is completed.

E. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

17. The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be set up with a three-tiered structure including: i) Local level grievance redress set-up, ii) PIU level grievance redress set-up; and iii) Higher level GRM at PMU/EALS, in NHA HQ. The recording and resolution of grievances will be ensured at local level and the higher-level (PMU level) will review and address more difficult cases not resolved at the PIU or local level. The GRM including local level and project level of grievance redress systems will be established to provide a project-based mechanism to redress the concerns/issues of the DPs/local community and avoid lengthy litigation processes. At village level, the displaced person committees will be constituted to facilitate DHs and local communities in appraising of their concerns and liaise with project LAR and technical staff for resolution of issues. The village level DPCs will be assisted through social mobilizers for making efforts to resolve issues at local level before its upraising to the project GRC established at PIU during implementation of NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARP. A template for registering and maintaining a log of complaints/ has been prepared and is presented as **Annex 14**.

18. A project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be notified and placed in the office of Project Implementation Unit for Kandhkot-Kashmore Section. The GRC headed by the Project Director will have other members including Deputy Director (DD)/Assistant Director (AD) Land management & Social (LM&S) as well as Environment for review and redress the complaints/issues related to social and environmental safeguards during execution of the project. The Resettlement Specialist will be mobilized through Supervision Consultants. The GRC will also include a representative from the revenue office and DPs. All grievances/ complaints received by GRC will be logged in complaint register and acknowledged to the displaced persons (DPs). All safeguards-related issues and complaints received will be reviewed and redressed by the GRC and record of GRC proceedings will be maintained. During course of grievance resolution, the GRC can coordinate with the project team, technical site supervisors of consultant and contractor, line departments of local government and local notables of the community to review and assess optimal solutions to the complaint/grievances. All recorded complaints will be reviewed and resolved in 30 days from registration date of the complaint and the GRC's decision will be communicated to the DP(s). The DP who is not satisfied with the decision of the GRC will have the right to take the grievance to next higher level, i.e. Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) at National Highway Authority (NHA) Head Quarter (HQ) for its redress or to the appropriate judicial forum. Therefore, the project based GRM will not bar aggrieved parties to approach appropriate court of law and the complainants will be at liberty to approach appropriate court of law as and when he wishes to do so. All efforts will be made to redress grievances through the project GRM. However, aggrieved people have the right to access the country's judicial system as and when they require.

F. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

19. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB involuntary resettlement safeguards deviate on some key points. The gaps reconciling measures proposed in the project LAR policy include (i) early screening of IR impacts, (ii) carrying out meaningful consultation, (iii) designing activities to at least restore DHs' livelihood levels to what they were before the project, and improve the livelihoods of displaced vulnerable groups (iv) prompt compensation at full replacement cost (v) providing DHs with adequate assistance, (vi) ensuring that DPs without rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of non-land assets (v) establishing a grievance redress mechanism at the project level (vi) monitoring and reporting of resettlement activities and (vii) disclosure all reports. The legal framework and principles adopted

for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation for Land Acquisition and policies of the Government of Pakistan and Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 of Asian Development Bank.

20. This Final LARP has been prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements as outlined in the NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARF for the MFF. The eligibility and entitlement provision outlined in the EM of this final LARP are consistent with and not lowered than the entitlement provision outlined in the LARF for the MFF. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DHs prior to commencement of civil works in LAR sections. After payment of compensation, DHs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled structures (commercial & residential) and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the total amount of compensation.

G. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

21. The compensation and assistance/ allowances as well as income restoration (if needed) will be provided to the DH (s) to ensure that their standards of living/ livelihood are at-least restored to the pre-project levels, and those who are vulnerable groups are assisted in improving their socio-economic status. Under this LARP compensation eligibility is limited to cut-off date which is established as completion date of detailed measurement and census survey. The announced final cut-off date for the project is **31 October, 2020**.

22. As per entitlement provisions affected assets of all noted DHs in 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600) where existing ROW is followed in 13 Km Kashmir bypass section (between Km 147+000-160+000) of the project road section will be compensated on replacement costs basis for their affected assets to be cleared from the ROW limits in 45.78 Km section and acquired ROW land for 13 Km Kashmir bypass section. DHs losing structures will also be entitled to self-relocation and transportation allowance in addition to applicable compensation for affected asset. Besides, relocation and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration support will be paid to DPs facing loss of residential and commercial structures. R&R allowance will include transitional support, business/income loss allowance, severe impact allowance, and vulnerable household allowance. During implementation of LARP opportunities for providing project-based employment will be explored and all willing DHs will be considered on priority for project-based employment as per their capability.

23. In 45.78 Km section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600) , due to retrieval of government owned ROW limits, total 354 DHs are entitled to compensation for their lost assets including crops (95 DHs) trees (3 DHs), residential structures (4 DHs) and commercial structures (158). In addition to provided compensation costs Resettlement, Relocation and business loss allowances will be provided to 231 DHs including 139 DHs commercial structures /asset owners (66 DHs “permanent commercial structure owners” and 73 DHs “temporary commercial structure owners”) and 93 DHs doing business as renters in affected structures). In 13 Km Kashmir bypass section (between Km 147+000-160+000) 63 registered DHs will be entitled for compensation on replacement cost against their lost assets i.e. land (63 DHs) and crops (61 DHs³) because the 2 DHs own barren land. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs in both parts, 174 DHs (13 DHs losing titled arable land, 66 DHs losing productive commercial structures owned by

³ The DHs in crop loss category are same as of land and are not counted in total.

them, 93 Renter business operators in affected commercial structures and 2 DH losing residential structure) will be entitled to severe impact allowance. Identified vulnerable 17 DHs are provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their entitled compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs.

24. The construction works of additional carriageway will not interrupt operations of existing carriageway, so temporary occupation of land for transportation of material and traffic diversion is not perceptible. Meanwhile, borrow areas and construction camp sites will be procured through leasing agreements with willing landowners by the contractor under civil works contract and shall be regulated under EMP provisions, so temporary occupation is unlikely. The project road section traverses through rural areas where multiple land sites are available for establishing campsites and borrow areas. This provide sufficient flexibility to contractor for selecting alternate sites in case any land owner is unwilling to lease his land for camp site or borrow areas. Therefore, based on impacts assessment, temporary occupation of land⁴ is not identified at Final LARP. However, entitlement provisions for temporary occupation of land are included in the EM of Final LARP and if impacts related to temporary occupation of land are documented at LARP updating/finalization stage, the applicable costs will be estimated and included in the LARP. The proposed entitlement provisions for land structures and other identified assets located in the available ROW for additional carriageway section are explained in the entitlement matrix of this LARP and added to Executive Summary as Attachment ES-1.

H. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

25. In total, Rs. 776.308 million (Table ES-4) is the calculated costs for payment of compensation against acquired assets and delivery of applicable Resettlement, Relocation and Rehabilitation (R&R) allowances. The break-down of cost represent that the required funds for timely payment of entitled compensation and implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation measures for 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600) is Rs. 187.726 million rupees. While the estimated cost for land and non-land assets compensation with applicable R&R allowances in Part-B (ACW, Kashmir Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to 160+000 _ 13 Km Km) is Rs. 433.478 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes Final LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support and mutation costs Rs. 30.864 million and contingencies @ 20% of LARP cost amounting to Rs. 124.241million. The applicable expenses for internal monitoring will be covered under administrative cost provided in the LARP. Meanwhile, in the LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget, a tentative cost amounting to Rs. 6.212 million is provided for engaging an External Monitoring Agent.

Table ES-4 Summary Budget including applicable LAR Costs

Sr. No.	Description	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
I	45.780 Km ACW Section (Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to 164+600)	
A	Payable compensation (Part A)	
A.1	Crops	3.894
A.2	Private Trees	0.182
A.3	Structures	144.974

⁴ Term Temporary land occupation refers to Land required for construction of diversions and/or to provide construction facilities (construction camp, asphalt mixing plant, concrete batching plant etc.) for a period required to execute construction works. It is mostly leased on the agreed terms and conditions.

Sr. No.	Description	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Total (A)	149.051
B	Payable R&R costs (Part A)	
B.1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support, Severe Impact allowance Allowance)	0.190
B.2	Commercial Permanent [Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator), Transport/Shifting, Severe Impact allowance for Structures (Owner / Renter Operator)] & Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)]	28.815
B.3	Commercial Temporary (Relocation Assistance, Transport/Shifting, Business Loss & Employment Loss Allowance)	8.395
B.4	Vulnerability Allowances DHs with income level below OPL (15 DP Commercial & 2 Residential Structures)	1.275
	Total (B)	38.675
	Total (A+B)	187.726
II	13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000 to 160+000)	
C	Payable compensation Cost (Part B)	
C.1	Tentative Costs for Additional ROW land	379.287
C.2	Crops Compensation	30.444
C.3	Private Trees	0.060
C.4	Structures	2.997
	Total (C)	412.788
D	Payable R&R costs (Part B)	
D.1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support. Severe Impact allowance Allowance)	0.190
D-2	Entitled Severe Impact Allowance for Significantly affected owners	18.975
D-3	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land	1.525
	Total (D)	20.690
	Total (A+B+C+D)	621.204
E	LARP Independent and Administration Support	
E.1	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost	6,212
E.2	Support Staff for NHA EALS HQ	
	Computer Operator/ Assistant	1.680
	1 Patwari	1.680
	1 Office Support Staff	1.680
E.3	Mutation Cost (including LAE, Qanoongo plus Patwari and others)	5.000
E.4	2 Social Mobilizers	3.360
E.5	1 Qanoongo plus	1.680
E.6	2 Patwari	3.360
E.7	M&E cost (External monitor is engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. Cost for M&E @ 1% budget cost is included.)	6.212
	Total (E)	30.864
F	Contingencies @ 20% of the total cost	124.241
	Total (A+2 B+C+D+E+F)	776.308
	Total USD in million (1 USD=175.13 Pakistani Rupees as of 17 November 2021)	4.433

I. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

26. The final LARP has been prepared based on the final design and tender drawings issued by the design consultants. Accordingly, inventory of losses and census of displaced households facing loss of assets encroached within ROW limits in ACW Section from Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to 164+600 (45.780 Km) is completed based on final design. However in sections involving land acquisition, the designed alignment and ROW limits required are marked on the ground, and land acquisition process is not yet invoked by issuing preliminary notification under section-4 of LAA 1894 to allow detailed survey and assessment of ROW land required particularly for Part-B (ACW Kashmore Bypass Section between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000_13.00 Km). Therefore, in this final LARP contract award and commencement of works are synchronized with approval and implementation NHA endorsed and ADB accepted final LARP. It is planned that NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARP will be disclosed by end of Q-4 of 2021 and civil works will be awarded in Q-1 of 2022.

27. After disclosure of Final LARP the institutional set-up including Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist and Land Management Expert will be placed in PIU by mid of Q-1 in 2022. In the mean-time EMA will be engaged and mobilized by end of Q 1 of 2022. LARP implementation budget for timely delivery of compensation will be ensured as per ADB accepted final LARP in Q-1 of 2022. The GRM will be made operational to review and redress grievances of the DHs if any. Meanwhile, the project implementation unit (PIU) already established with requisite LAR and engineering/technical staff assisted by the design and construction supervision consultants will mark the centreline and construction limits on site.

28. Accordingly, LARP implementation in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section will commence and additional resources will be mobilized for ROW land record consolidation preparation of social due diligence report confirming section/starches involving pending legacy issues and/or discrepancy in the ROW dimension. As per approved LARP, payment of compensation to all eligible DHs facing loss of their assets will be completed in entire 45.78 Km section or prioritized sections by Q-2 of 2022 and based on EMA's validation report/site-level compliance report the section/stretchches where full implementation is validated will be handed over to contractor for construction in Q-3 of 2022.

29. In 13 Km Kashmore bypass section, the PIU, ROW land being acquired will be notified under section 5 and section 5-A proceedings will be completed by end of Q-1 in 2022. Subsequently, section 6 will be notified and accordingly the land awards will be announced by end of Q-2 in 2022. Additional surveys to update inventory of losses census results will commence after publication of Section-5 notification and addendum LARP will be finalized and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence by end of Q-2 in 2022. Full payment of land compensation awarded under law and allowed as per entitlement of ADB accepted Addendum LARP will be completed and EMA's validation report/site-level compliance report will be delivered by end of Q-4 in 2022. Upon ADB's acceptance of EMA's site-level Compliance report, this 13 km Kashmore bypass section (between km 147+000-160+000) will be handed over to the Contractor in Q-1 of 2023.

30. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DH outreach and grievance redress will continue throughout this subproject implementation and periodic monitoring reports (internal and external) will be prepared and submitted to NHA and ADB for review and concurrence.

The internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared on quarterly basis and the external monitoring will be done on bi-annual basis. A LARP completion report (for entire project road or the project road sections ready for handing over) will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review and acceptance before handing over of site/s for construction. Therefore, execution of works will not commence unless full implementation of LARP is confirmed and validated through EMA to be engaged for the Tranceh-2 project.

Attachment ES-1

Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC⁵) either through negotiated settlement between⁶ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁷ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS).
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DP consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss. Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.

⁵Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

⁶ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow

⁷ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc.). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of Rental fee (at market price for local rents and other transaction costs, i.e., replacement cost) payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. • Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. • Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. • Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; • Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) for its self-relocation⁸ by the owner/user. <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relocation of the structure by the subproject through constructing it at replacement location.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; and • Cash compensation of structure (stall/kiosk) at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) for its self-relocation by the owner/user and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of DHs choice.

⁸ Self-relocation means the sub-project is not providing alternative structures of similar type and dimensions within the ROW limits and DH chose relocation site as of his choice.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DHs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible DHs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the project corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25,000 for one time will paid as project based support. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DHs are relocated outside or within the ROW limits.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DHs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DHs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residential structure owner DHs requiring relocation because of significant loss of structures will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 25,000 /month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of shelter / Residential structures requiring relocation	All DHs facing Physically Displacement (loss of shelter residential structures).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residential structure owners facing physical displacement, in addition to entitled resettlement assistance, relocation, transportation and transitional allowance (explained above) will be eligible for one time severe impact allowance equal to 3 months' income loss computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 25,000 /month).
	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All landowners / land user DHs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Significant loss of commercial structure.	All structure owners/ occupier DPs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All Titled DHs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DHs: Partial loss of arable land: DHs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DHs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
		All non-titled DHs/encroachers in the ROW	All non-titled DHs facing loss of land based livelihood will not be eligible for alternate land plots, but project based employment opportunities for willing DHs will be worked out during execution of project works and/or They will be provided training and assistance to adopt alternate income sources.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DHs.
Businesses Loss	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 25,000/month. and Provision of project-based employment to adult household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DH in alternative income generation activity.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All employees with impacted wages due to affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 25,000/month. Or Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DH in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable DHs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DHs including those below poverty line, landless and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable DHs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate (i.e. 25,000/month) and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DHs to ensure the living standard of the DHs is maintained. Preference for provision of project-based employment.
9: Unanticipated Impacts⁹	As and when identified	All DHs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required. The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in section- 1-8 above and provided in the LARF will be applicable based on the identified impact.

⁹ The unanticipated impact will include missing or additional impact that may arise during execution of the project works or any claim about pending compensation that may emerge during mutation of acquired but compensated ROW land back in 1993-94.

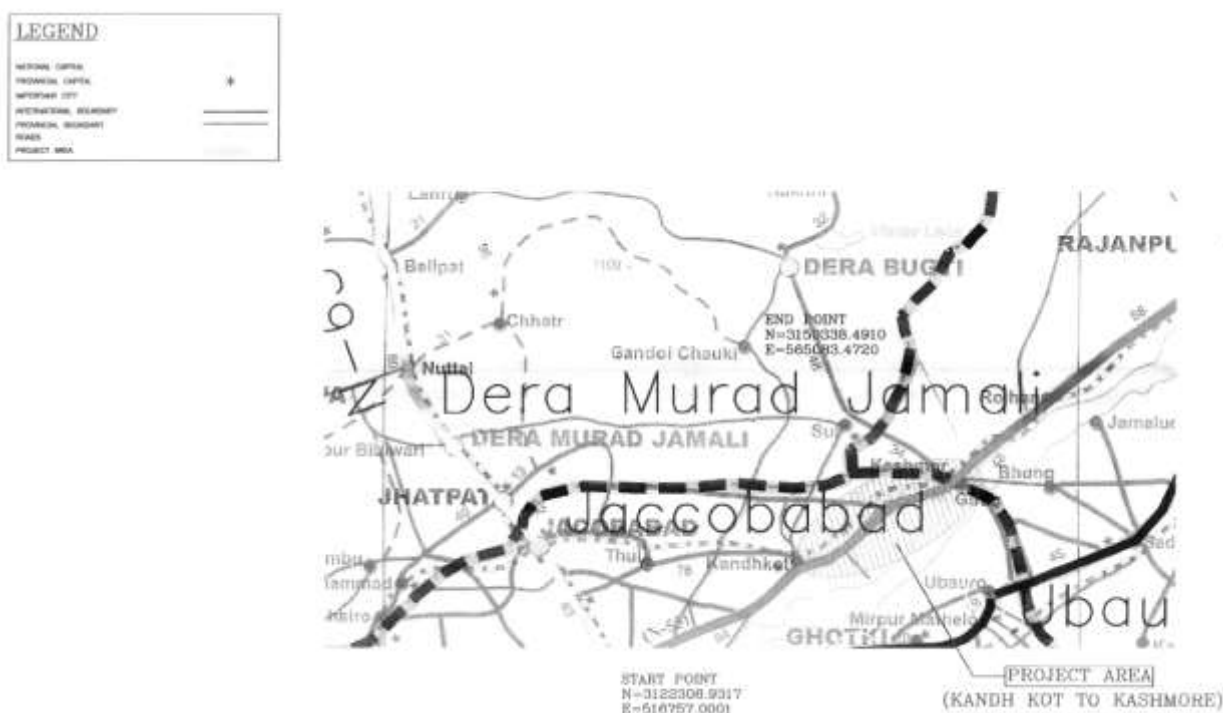
I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Subproject

1. The Government of Pakistan (GoP) is upgrading and rehabilitating CAREC transport corridor 5 & 6 to improve regional connectivity. Through the National Highway Authority (NHA) of Pakistan, the GoP is implementing CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program (CAREC¹⁰ CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche¹¹ Financing Facility (MFF). Under the CAREC program existing 2 lane N-55 carriageway between Shikarpur and Rajanpur (222 Km) in Sindh and Punjab Provinces will be upgraded as 4 lane dual carriageway. The detailed design for proposed tranche-2 project is done in separate three sections including (i) Shikarpur - Kandhkot (62 km), (ii) Kandhkot - Kashmore (59 km) in Sindh province and (iii) Kashmore -Rajanpur (101 km) in Punjab province.

2. The detailed design documents including road alignment and plan profile, land acquisition and utility folders were prepared separately for each above explained sections and accordingly are considered separate sub-project for the purpose of land acquisition, assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts and preparation/ finalization of sub-project specific LARPs. This LARP covers Kandhkot - Kashmore section (58.800 km) Section of the Tranche-02 project that starts at Km 105+820 and terminates at Km 164+600. The location map of the proposed road alignment under tranche-2 is illustrated through **Figure 1**.

Figure 1: Location Map of Section Kandhkot - Kashmore



¹⁰ Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation.

¹¹ The tranche-1 project will support the upgrading and rehabilitation of 145 km of N-55 in three sections; tranche 2 will include construction of additional carriageway between Shikarpur and Rajanpur (222 Km) into three contract packages and tranche 3 subprojects will include rehabilitation of 396 km of existing carriageway sections implemented under tranches 1 and 2 of the MFF.

B. Sub-project Design Features

3. According to detailed design, the additional carriageway for Kandhkot - Kashmore Section starts at Km 105+820 near Kandhkot Bypass and terminates at Km 164+600 at Kashmore and has a cumulative length of 58.800 Km. The designed additional carriageway admeasuring 45.780 km between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600 will be constructed along the existing 2 lane N-55 carriageway for upgrading the sub-project road section of N-55 into 4 lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. Whereas, form Km 147+000 to Km 160+000, existing carriageway is through congested urban section of Kashmore city and its suburbs where widening and/or construction of additional carriageway in parallel to the existing one is not feasible therefore a 13 Km long Kashmore by pass carriageway will be constructed between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 on new alignment through agricultural lands on north side of Kashmore city. The salient design features of additional carriageway and designed Kashmore bypass carriageway are summarized as under:

Additional Carriageway on existing alignment

- Carriageway width: 7.3 meter wide 2 lane carriageway (3.65 meters wide each lane)
- Shoulders width: 3 meter outer shoulder and 1 meter inner shoulder.
- Median: New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways.
- Embankment slope: The embankment slope will follow 1:2 ratio.

U-turn sections

- Carriageway width: 10.9 meter wide 3 lane carriageway (2+1 turning lane)
- Shoulders width: 3 meter outer shoulder and 1 meter inner shoulder.
- Median: New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways
- Embankment slope: The embankment slope will follow 1:2 ratio.

Kashmore Bypass Carriageway Section on new alignment:

- Carriageway width: Two 7.3 meter wide (North/South bound) carriageways each having 3.65 meter wide 2 lanes
- Shoulders width: 3 meter outer and 1 meter inner shoulder for each carriageway.
- Median: New Jersey barrier between two North/South Bound carriageways.
- Embankment slope: The embankment slope will follow 1:2 ratio

4. In 45.780 Km additional carriageway section, the pavement width including New Jersey barrier of additional carriageway may vary between 13-14 meters which will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW of the N-55 along the existing carriageway. Predominantly, additional carriageway will be constructed on the right side of existing carriage due to railway track running parallel at a short distance on the left side of the existing carriageway, however, some site specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway on the left side to avoid and minimize impacts on land, residential and or commercial assets along roadside rural settlement have been incorporated in design. The typical cross sections adopted for construction of additional carriageway and/or widening of existing carriageway in urbanized sections are provided as **Annex 1**

C. Available ROW of N-55 in project road section

5. The sub-project road section, traverses through lands of 9 land revenue estates (village/ Goth settlements) in the territorial jurisdictions of two Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Kandhkot and Kashmore of District Kashmore in Sindh Province and its acquired RoW (as of land record) varies

between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) except for section passing through Kashmore city and its outskirts. The village wise ROW land record provided by the District Land Revenue Officer presented that the acquired ROW in 8 villages (i.e. 3 villages of taluka Kandhkot, 5 villages of taluka Kashmore) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) except for carriage way section in Kashmore city where reported ROW is 99 feet (30.2 meters). The recorded village wise ROW as of land record provided by the district land revenue authorities is summarized in Table I-1 and the land record letter and details are attached as **Annex-2 and Chainage-Wise Road Alignment and ROW as Annex 3..**

Table I-1: Village-wise ROW details

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka/ Tehsil	District	Total (ft)	Total (m)
1	Kandhkot bypass	Kandhkot	Kashmore	140	42.8
2	Wakro	Kandhkot	Kashmore	134	40.8
3	Ghouspur (Machko)	Kandhkot	Kashmore	134	40.8
6	Pako Bhadra Pur	Kashmore	Kashmore	134	40.8
7	Sodi	Kashmore	Kashmore	134	40.8
8	Samoo	Kashmore	Kashmore	132	40.2
9	Thalo	Kashmore	Kashmore	134	40.8
10	Zohar Garh	Kashmore	Kashmore	134	40.8
11	Kashmore City	Kashmore	Kashmore	99	30.2

D. Extent of Resettlement Issues and Analysis of Alternatives

6. **Option-1: No Subproject or Pavement Improvement for existing N-55:** The N-55 road is the main artery and shortest route that connects north of the country with the Karachi port in the south. The project road section was constructed and upgraded as 7.3 meters single carriageway with 3 meters shoulders on either side back in 1990. Since then traffic (local, intercity and regional traffic) has significantly increased and the road is inadequate to fit with the existing and emerging traffic needs. The over congestion of traffic coupled with poor and deferred maintenance will further jeopardise ride quality of the road and increase accidental threat to life and properties of the local and the road users.

7. Moreover, if the project civil works are limited to pavement improvement only but without construction of an additional carriageway (ACW), the existing road will continue to be the main transportation route between Kandhkot to Kashmore. Implementation of this option can improve the ride quality but the width of 7.3 meters carriageway with 2-3 meters shoulders on each side will remain insufficient to cater for the increasing traffic load. Traffic accidents can increase and will be a common feature particularly at curves if not designed and improved significantly.

8. With the above option 1, there will be no resettlement impacts but it will result in further worsening the present socio-economic environment of the area and increased disturbance to local residents and the road users. The existing single carriageway will be a bottleneck to expected growth of traffic and travellers along this CAREC route and its continued deterioration will deny the investment objectives and socio-economic development in the region. Although this option will not have any IR issues, it will refute sustainable economic development of the area and social uplift of the communities living along the corridor.

9. **Option-2: Construction of a new 4 lane carriageway on existing and/or new alignment:** Existing alignment is the most direct route between start and end points at Kandhkot - Kashmore cities along N-55. The available ROW 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) of existing N-55 carriageway criss-cross through irrigated farmlands and settlements along the route. One of the options was to upgrade the existing two-lane carriageway into 4 lane dual carriageway through both sides widening of existing carriageway. By constructing a new 4 lanes carriageway or by using same alignment and ROW. Although with this option, acquisition of additional ROW land is unlikely, but still clearance of assets encroached within ROW has unavoidable IR related impacts. Further, due to unavailable alternate parallel road/ route for diverting huge traffic volumes, execution of work was found difficult while keeping the traffic operations in the project road section as usual in the project road section. So, this option was not considered feasible because of the disruption it would cause due to the diversion of huge traffic volumes during construction.

10. **Option-3: Construction of 58.780 Km of ACW with site-specific design adjustments including 13 Km long bypass carriageway at Kashmore city:** Construction of an additional carriageway for entire road section with site specific design adjustments was the third considered option. In this option, in parallel to existing 7.3 m two lane carriageway, construction of additional 7.3-meter-wide two-lane carriageway with 3 meter external and 1-meter internal shoulder and separated by a new jersey barrier was reviewed and assessed. With this option, existing alignment and available ROW of the N-55 was followed to avoid and minimize acquisition of additional ROW land and related IR impacts. So, it was considered most feasible and viable option for which detailed design was conducted for implementation of the project.

11. Meanwhile to minimize the IR related impacts and physical/economic displacement likely from clearance of assets encroached within the ROW, different design options considered and incorporated in detailed design included a) construction of additional carriageway with New Jersey median between additional and existing carriageway, b) widening of existing carriageway on each side from centre line in urban areas and near road side settlements, and c) shifting of additional carriageway to opposite side of road site settlement along the existing carriageway and d) construction of 13 km long bypass carriageway to avoid congested urban section of Kashmore city and its suburbs. It ensured to construct additional carriageway within the existing ROW and the identified resettlement-related impacts were limited to removal of structures (residential and commercial) encroaching into the ROW limits and restriction of ROW used for cropping purposes etc. Nonetheless construction of bypass involved acquisition of agricultural land but it ensured to avoid acquisition of commercial and residential land and minimize physical and economical displacement that was likely if the existing alignment through Kashmore urban should have been followed.

E. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

12. As per detailed design, more or less 20 meters (66 feet) ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is required for construction of additional carriageway with its designed embankment width of 13-14 meters separated by a new Jersey Barrier at the inner shoulder between new and existing carriageways. District Land Revenue Authorities of Sindh BOR confirmed that the available ROW for 45.780 Km (between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and from Km 160+000 to 64+600) ranges between 20.1 m (66 feet) to 21.4 m (70 feet) on either side from centreline of existing carriageway. During IR impact screening, it was noted that the sections where existing alignment and ROW is followed, the construction of designed additional carriageway including U-turns will only require clearance of built-up structures and other assets

established within the existing ROW by the local communities. Whereas, existing 30 m (99 feet) wide ROW of the N-55 through Kashmore city and its outskirt was found inadequate to accommodate construction of designed additional carriageway through city area so, a 13 Km long Kashmore bypass road is designed on new alignment between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000. Construction of designed 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section on new alignment (between Km 147+000 to 160+000) will require acquisition of 100-meter-wide ROW through agricultural lands on North side of the Kashmore City.

13. Consonant with the MFF LARF provisions, National Laws and the ADB's SPS requirements, the land acquisition involved and IR related impacts likely from implementation of the sub-project works have been reviewed and assessed to determine the quantum of impact with number of displaced persons, entitled compensation costs for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to ensure that a LARP is prepared and implemented before physical displacement of the affected persons. The basic objectives of this LARP are to:

- Identify and assess LAR impacts based on detailed design, conduct meaningful consultations with the affected/local communities to inform and guide them about the project, perceived impacts and outcomes;
- Assess physical and economic displacement with quantifying loss of impacted asset as significant or insignificant and corresponding income losses to the owners and/or employees of impacted productive assets;
- Provide a strategy that would ensure timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and delivery of other benefits to DHs before taking possession of the acquired/affected assets;
- Suggest mechanism on consultation and participation of DHs at various stages of the subproject including implementation of the LARP; and provide grievance redress mechanism to facilitate the affected people for resolution of their grievances at the project level; and,
- Explain compensation entitlements with itemized budget estimate and LARP implementation schedule as well as suggest institutional set-up for timely implementation and monitoring of LARP.

14. This final LARP is prepared based on detailed design and Row land record provided by the District Land Record office and the land revenue officers of District Kashmore. The assessed LAR impacts including inventory of assets encroached within ROW and census of DHs occupying affected assets is complete for 45.780 Km section (between Km 105+820 to Km 147+000 and Km160+000 Km 164+600) where existing ROW is followed. Whereas, the DHs list facing loss of titled land and assets for 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section (between 147+000-Km 160+000) completed based on published Section-4 issued under LAA 1894 is subject to review and updating after publication of Section 5 & 6 under LAA 1894¹² and issued copies of form VII-B and acquaintance roll (Qabz-ul-wasool) prepared by the land acquisition collector/officer. This final LARP includes final inventory of losses linked to DHs prepared as per final design/alignment for additional carriageway and Kashmore bypass section, compensation entitlements with itemized budget for payment of compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation allowances with income restoration costs.

¹² The publication of section 6 notification is formal declaration about acquired land. After section notification, the process to announce award is completed for payment of compensation for land.

F. LAR Conditions for contract award and commencement of civil works

15. This final LARP is prepared by following the detailed engineering design that include complete inventory of losses and census of DHs facing loss of their assets encroached within the ROW limits in 45.780 Km (between Km105+820 to Km147+000 and Km160+000 to Km164+600_45.780Km) project road sections where existing ROW is followed and ROW land being acquired for 13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000). Further, from accessed land record of existing ROW, it is noted that the ROW land acquired by NHA in 1993-94 for Kandhkot bypass is already mutated to NHA and the ROW land shown in cadastral maps as road ROW for existing N-55 is provincial government owned state/government land. Whereas, the ROW land being acquired for constructing 13 Km Kashmore Bypass on new alignment is private land that will be mutated to NHA as and when the land acquisition process would be completed under the LAA1894. Existing

16. This final LARP is completed based on final design and detailed measurement of impacted assets falling with government owned ROW for 45.780 Km section (where existing ROW is followed) and 13 km of Kashmore by pass section for which ROW land is being acquired on new alignment. Nonetheless, impact inventory, list of DHs and DPs losing their assets encroached within existing Row and those facing loss of income/livelihood sources is final however, before starting implementation of LARP, the impact inventory and census of compensation entitled DHs can be reviewed/verified and updated after marking of centreline and construction limits on site before disbursement of compensation in 45.780 Km section where existing ROW is followed. During verification of impact inventory and LARP implementation, due diligence will be demonstrated to capture and enlist unanticipated or skipped impacts (if any) and document compensation entitled additional DHs including assets owners/users, employees, severely affected and vulnerable households who will be compensated through contingency cost provided in this LARP. The updated and verified numbers of compensation entitled DHs will be included and reported in the Internal and External Monitoring Reports. Whereas for 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section, the impact inventory, census of land titled DHs/DPs and entitled compensation costs will be reviewed and updated based on published section 6 notification and approved land cost to be awarded under LAA 1894.

17. Keeping in view pending land acquisition process for 13 Km bypass section and any legacy issue that could be noted during LARP implementation for 45.78 km additional carriageway section, additional assessment will be done upon issuance of section 5 notification for private land being acquired as ROW of 13 Km long ROW for Kashmore bypass and marking dimension of government owned ROW in 45.78 of additional carriageway section. In this regards, additional resources will be engaged before contract award for assisting project LAR team to: i) access ROW and copies of Cadastral Maps (Akas Massavies) showing the ROW land being acquired through each village for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section and assisting in completion of ROW land acquisition and mutation process; ii) cross-checking the dimensions and assisting in demarcation of government owned ROW at site along the 45.78 km section, where existing ROW is followed; iii) cross verify the relationship between DH/DPs noted in LARP and DH/DPs (BOR) as of acquaintance rolls for previously acquired ROW land parcels by NHA in 1993-94, and iv) identify the gaps in acquired land and claimed ROW limits with pending legacy issues, if any. Accordingly, a social due diligence report for and/or addendum LARP (as the case may be) for respective sections will be prepared and implemented before execution of works at sites. Keeping in view the preparedness level of this final LARP and additional assessment required

following LAR related conditions will be adhered to for contract award and handing over of sites for commencement of works.

- **Contract Award:** The award of civil works contract will be conditional to ADB's approval of NHA endorsed this updated and implementation ready LARP. It included updated inventory of losses and census of DHs, final entitlements and itemized budget for compensation of assets (on replacement cost) within encroached ROW, applicable resettlement/relocation and income restoration costs for all impact types and LARP implementation time lines synchronized with contract award and commencement of works. However, keeping in view additional assessment and due diligence requirements explained in para 29 above, NHA will ensure following staffing arrangement and will provide evidence for such recruitment before award of civil works contract.
 - e. **Safeguards Specialist in EALS, NHA-HQ and at the PIU/LARU** for facilitating EALS and PIU LAR teams in tracking and monitoring of LARP progress and additional assessment works.
 - f. **Land Management Expert and Support staff** at the PIU level to support PIU LARU in accessing missing ROW land record, preparation of ROW mutation files including Akas Massavies (Cadastral Maps) and cross-matching the acquired land and existing ROW dimension.
 - g. **Extending Consultants** support for additional surveys, assessment of gaps and preparation of due diligence reports and/or addendum LARP through contract variation in the consultancy agreement of existing LARP Consulting firm supporting NHA in finalization of LARP for CAREC T-2 project.
 - h. **External Monitor** for tracking of LARP progress and submission of periodic (biannual) LARP monitoring and site-level compliance reports validating full implementation of LARP prior to handing over of sites for construction.
- **Handing over of site/s and commencement of Works:** Handing over of site/s and commencement of works will be conditional to full implementation of final LARP for 45.780 km of the project road section where existing ROW is followed, while for 13 Km bypass section acquired ROW will remain on hold until full compensation for acquired ROW land for Kashmir bypass is paid as per NHA endorsed and ADB accepted addendum LARP to that extent. The DHs will not be dispossessed of their assets without payment of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and project works will not be allowed until full implementation of LARP is confirmed for entire project road section or in sections ready for construction (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed) and LARP implementations results are validated by an external monitor. Following procedure will be followed for sectional handing over of sites.
 - In Additional carriageway section (45.78 Km) where existing government owned ROW is followed, the PIU will confirm full implementation of LARP through periodic progress monitoring reports for preferred construction ready sections and share such report with the EMA. The EMA will review, validate LARP implementation status and prepare external monitoring report/site-level compliance report confirming full implementation of LARP for NHA's endorsement and ADB's acceptance prior to handing over of sites to contractor. Nonetheless, the

contractor will not be allowed access and commence works until External Monitoring Report/Site level compliance level report is accepted by the ADB.

- In 13 Km Kashmore bypass section where private owned land is being acquired will remain on hold until land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is completed and addendum to LARP is prepared and implemented. The external monitor will review and report progress on land acquisition in his periodic External Monitoring Reports. This section or any sites there in will not be handed over to contractor until i) the process land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is completed by NHA, ii) NHA endorsed and ADB accepted addendum LARP is implemented, iii) full implementation of addendum LARP is confirmed and NHA endorsed External Monitoring Reports/site-level compliance reports are accepted by the ADB.

II.SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

18. The LAR impact assessment is conducted based on detailed design, available and required ROW land for additional carriageway. All affected assets located in the available ROW for additional carriageway have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership and assess socio-economic status of the DHs and affected households. This is the updated (final) LARP, however, during the actual implementation, list of affected structure may be further verified.

19. The detailed measurement survey of affected assets and census of DHs were conducted from 10-15 October 2020 to update the draft LARP into implementation ready final LARP with final inventory of losses linked to displaced persons. The impact inventory was reviewed and re-verified as per ROW land record for each village by conducting a joint survey including DD land/ NHA and DD Land HQ/ NHA, land revenue staff in February 2021. The DHs, local communities and government officials were consulted on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the land acquisition and resettlement impacts, confirm land title and ownership of affected assets to define eligibility and entitlement under the LARP provisions. Final LARP (draft) and cut-off date was disclosed during community consultations and focus group discussion held between 23-25 February 2021 and in the month of March 2021. The ROW limits, potential impacts and the compensation policy with compensation mechanism for impacted assets located in the ROW was explained to the assets owners and local communities during impact assessment and census survey, consultations and disclosure of cut-off date for final LARP.

A. Ownership Status and Pending Mutation issues of Existing ROW land

20. It is pointed that the provincial highway connecting main urban centres along right bank of river Indus was developed as Indus Highway (renamed as N-55 after NHA took it over in 1991) during decades of 1970 and 1980 for providing alternative and shorter route to connect major urban centres along western bank of Indus river in the north and south of country and the Karachi sea port. Therefore, the BOR Sindh secured and handed over to the Communication and Works (C&W) Department adequate ROW as explained in previous section (Table I-1). The road infrastructure with its ROW was handed over to NHA in 1991 but the ROW land remained un-mutated in land revenue record. Meanwhile, after taking over of the project road, NHA, executed Indus Highway Improvement Project in 1993-1996 for which additional ROW land was acquired by NHA in 1993-94 for improvement of curve geometry at some locations and construct bypass roads (on new alignment) to avoid urban section like Kandhkot in project road section.

21. As per land revenue record, available ROW for 62.74 km of project road sections from Km Km 105+820 to 164+600 traverses through 9 revenue estates (villages) of Tangwani, Kandhkot & Kashmore Taulkas (sub-district) of District Kashmore. The construction of additional carriageway is designed followed. The confirmed ROW of project road section varied between 40.1 m to 42.8 m (20.1 to 21.4 meter on either side from the centreline of existing carriageway) in 45.780 Km section (from Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600) where and project road sections where 100 meter wide ROW for new construction carriageway will be acquired ACW Section between Km147+000 to Km 160+000 (13.00 Km). The draft LARP approval letter dated 31 July 2020 of ADB required NHA to get the ROW mutated in its name before submission of final LARP for ADB's review and concurrence. The land title search confirmed that, except for the ROW land acquired for kandhkot bypass and for curve geometry

improvement in 1993-94 by NHA, rest of the ROW land is state/government land owned of government of Sindh that is allocated and shown as road ROW in cadastral maps of each village without assigning survey numbers. Although after promulgation of NHA ACT and establishment of NHA in 1991, the Indus Highway (N-55 Road) with its ROW was handed over to NHA by the provincial Communication and Works (C&W) department of Sindh, however, the ROW land record was neither updated nor mutated to NHA. Based on obtained and reviewed ROW land record, the existing ROW land with its ownership status is summarized in Table II-1 below:

Table II-1: Ownership Status and Pending Mutation Issues of Existing ROW Land

Name of Village/ Mouza	ROW Land Acquired (Acres)	Year of Acquisition	Payment Status	Title Status
Kandhkot Bypass (105+820 to 108+900)	(32.20)	1993-94	paid	Acquired by and mutated to NHA.
Wakhero (108+900 to 112+200)	32.8	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Machko (112+200 to 114+500)	22.875	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Zohar Garh (114+500 to 121+000)	65.6	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Thalo (121+000 to 131+500)	74.175	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Sammo (131+500 to 134+800)	64.25	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Sodhi (134+800 to 139+600)	48.45	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Pako Bahaduranpur (139+600 to 144+100)	65.6	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Kashmore Bypass (147+00 to 160+000)	362.25	New Acquisition	-	-Land acquisition underway and will be mutated to NHA after completing land acquisition process.

Note: *ROW land or Kandhkot Bypass is included in Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section, so it is not counted in total here

22. The summary table above depicts that the ROW land acquired by NHA in 1993-94 for constructed Kandhkot Bypass was already mutated in the name of the NHA. The acquaintance rolls about paid compensation of land acquired by and mutated to NHA in different villages is attached as **Annex 4** for reference. While, the existing ROW land for 8 villages as shown in the cadastral maps of each village is surveyed but un-numbered state/government land that is owned by the government of Sindh. For surveyed but un-numbered state/government owned ROW, it is confirmed by district land revenue authorities that no privately owned land parcel fall within the ROW limits which is exclusively owned by the government of Sindh. Since, the ROW land is not recorded in the land holding record registers of land revenue department, so its mutation can be possible only if the BOR Sindh issue instructions to respective entities i.e. the District Land Revenue Office and Survey, Settlement and Land Record office for consolidation of the ROW land record and its entry in the land holding record registers. The process to be followed for consolidation of RoW land record is explained below.

A-1. Process for consolidation of land record for state/government owned ROW

23. The BOR Sindh being custodian of the land records is the competent authority for survey, demarcation and consolidation of land record for state/government owned ROW land and its entry into the land holding record registers. NHA through Ministry of Communication (MOC) will approach the GoS Sindh for instructing the BOR Sindh to initiate the process for consolidation of ROW land record and its subsequent mutation to NHA. Subsequent to formal request by MOC, the PMU CAREC in NHA will coordinate with the BoR Sindh for instructing respective subordinate offices i.e. i) Sindh Settlement Survey and Land Record Directorate of respective region and ii) the Deputy Commissioner for each District to initiate the settlement survey, demarcation of ROW limits and consolidation of requisite record of ROW land and its entry in the land record register with a peculiar survey numbers.

24. Upon receipt of instruction from the BOR, the survey settlement and district land revenue officers of the BOR will be coordinated to facilitate them in demarcation and allocating peculiar survey numbers and preparation of relevant survey registers and files. After compiling relevant survey registers and files including Form-1, the surveyed and numbered ROW land owned by the government, it will be entered in the land holding record register maintained by the district land revenue offices as well as the survey and settlement office of the BOR Sindh. The PIU assisted by experienced land management staff (Retd. Land Revenue officer/Qanungos and Patwari) to be engaged from the market will provide needed assistance to the land revenue offices in compilation and construction requisite land record files. The chapter 9 "Institutional Arrangement" provide details about land management staff and its functions, while required cost is included in the LARP budget.

25. Once the land record is compiled, the NHA will again request the BOR Sindh through the MOC for mutation of recorded government owned ROW land to NHA. If the BOR agrees and directs its district land revenue authorities for mutation, the PIU will liaise and facilitate the district land revenue staff for early mutation of ROW land to NHA in land holding record registers. Since, compilation of land record with peculiar survey numbers for surveyed but un-numbered government owned ROW land and its mutation to NHA is prerogative of the Provincial Board of Revenue, so, except requesting compilation of ROW land record and its mutation to NHA, the PIU and NHA can-not commit any firm time line in this regards.

26. Although NHA has the complete possession of the ROW since 1991 and it approached time and again to respective land revenue authorities for mutation of the ROW land, but due to pending court cases for mutation of ROW land from provincial government to NHA the mutation of land is not possible. Meanwhile, NHA is coordinating with the district land revenue authorities and Director settlement survey & land record office for allotting particular survey numbers and compiling land title record of the ROW in each village for its subsequent mutation to NHA. Based on completed 'title search' and keeping in view the legal complications for mutation of ROW land from the Provincial Governments to NHA's name, NHA prepared and shared with ADB a position paper that clarifies the ROW land mutation status in Sindh province, legal position of NHA that confirm its possession of ROW, efforts exerted by NHA to push the mutation process as per law. Copy of the final position paper is added as **Appendix-1** to the final LARP.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

27. As per land record provided by Settlement Survey and Land Record Office Larkana of BOR Sindh, existing ROW for 45.780 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and from Km 160+000-164+600) ranges between 40.2m to 42.8 m (20.1 to 21.4 m on either side from centreline of existing carriageway) and existing ROW of N-55 through Kashmore city area and its outskirts (between km 147+000 to 160+000) is more or less 30 m (15 m on either side from centreline of existing carriage way) which is heavily encroached on either side. As per design, about 20-meter-wide ROW on either side of the existing carriageway is required for constructing an additional carriageway separated by New Jersey Median between existing and additional carriageways. Whereas, in Kashmore city area (Km 147+000 to Km 160+000), construction of additional carriageway or widening of the existing carriageway on either side through populous built-up urban section was not possible without acquiring additional ROW land involving physical/economic displacements of huge population due to loss of their residential/commercial assets and livelihood sources. Therefore, to minimize the IR impacts, the Kashmore city section was avoided by designing 13 Km long Kashmore bypass carriageway through agricultural land on new alignment between Km 147+000 and Km160+000. For constructing bypass carriageway, private owned land is being acquired for 100-meter-wide ROW of 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section between Km 147+000-160+000 as per NHA's policy and standards. Whereas, the assessment of impacts confirmed that the additional carriageway with cumulative length of 45.780 Km (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600) will strictly follow the available ROW for N-55 and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. However, in this section, identified resettlement impacts are related to clearance of assets established/encroached within encroached ROW limits by local communities and adjoining land owners.

28. The overall assessment indicated that the 13 Km long Kashmore Bypass section of the sub-project will require acquisition 362.25 acres of additional ROW land owned by 63 DHs. While clearance of encroached assets from existing ROW in 45.780 Km of the sub-project section will impact residential structures/assets of 5 DHs, permanent commercial structures/assets of 66 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 82 DHs. Acquisition of additional ROW land and clearance of ROW limits will result in loss of tress for 3 DHs and 316.236 acres (280.370 acres titled land and 35.866 acres encroached ROW) of cropped area of 156 DHs (61 DHs for titled land and 95 DHs cultivating encroached ROW). The assessment indicated that 68 DHs (2 DH facing significant impacts on his residential structure and 66 DHs facing 10% and above loss of their productive permanent commercial structure/assets) will experience severe impacts. Meanwhile, 232 DHs will face business loss due to impacted commercial structures and 17 DHs with their income levels below official poverty line are termed as vulnerable. Table below II-2 depicts LAR impact summary for entire project road section.

Table II-2: Impacted Assets with Number of DHs for entire project road section

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
(Kandhkot-Kashmore Section (Km 105+820-Km 164+600 including Bypass))					
1	Affected Titled Land	Acres	362.25	63	Acquisition of land for 13.0 km Kashmore Bypass from Km 147+000-Km 160+000.
2	Affected cropped area	Acres	316.236	146	Acquisition of land for 13.0 Km Kashmore Bypass Section. & Clearance of ROW in 45.480 Km.
	• Affected crop area (Titled land)		280.370	61*	
	• Affected crop area (encroached ROW)		35.866	95	

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
3	Loss of Tree	Number	38	3	Clearance of existing ROW in 45.480 Km
	• Tree Loss (Titled Land)		10	1*	
	• Tree loss (Encroached RoW)		28	3	
4	Affected Residential Structure/Assets	Number	25	5	
	• Affected Residential Structure (Titled land)		-	-	
	• Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW)		25	5	
5	Affected Permanent Commercial Structure/assets	Number	231	66	Both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW.
	• Affected Com. Structures (Tilted Land)		-	-	
	• Affected Com. Structure (Encroached ROW)		231	66	
6	Affected Temporary Commercial Structure/assets	Number	134	82	
	• Income generating i.e. stalls/kiosk (Encroached ROW)		-	73	
	• Non-income generating structure/assets		-	9	
7	Other Assets (Minor structures)	Number	17	10	
8	DHs facing Business loss (Total)	Number		232	DHs losing business and employment are linked to income generating permanent and temporary commercial assets.
	• Asset Owners DHs (Commercial structures)		-	66*	
	• Renter Business operators DHs (Commercial structures)		-	93	
	• Temporary commercial structures (DHs for Stalls/kiosks)			73*	
9	Severely Affected	Number		174*	Out of two, one is on titled land being acquired and other in encroached ROW.
	• DHs with severely affected residential Structures (residential displacement)		-	2*	
	• Structure Owners facing 10% and more loss of productive Commercial Structure		-	66*	
	• Renter business operator DHs of significantly affected commercial structures.		-	93*	
	• DHs facing 10% and above loss of productive arable land.	-	13*	None of the DH cropping in encroached ROW land is noted as severely affected.	
10	Vulnerable	Number		17*	The DHs with income level below national poverty line.
	Grand Total of DHs (DHs with *sign are not added to avoid multiple count).	Number	-	417	
11	Community Structures/Assets	Number			Community mosques and allied assets.
	• Significantly affected (Mosques)		10		
	• Partial/insignificant impact on community assets		5		
12	Public structure/ Assets	Number	8		Edu/Health, Police, NHAs and other

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Quantum		Remarks
			Impacted Assets	Number of DHs	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road side infrastructure & Utilities (Waiting sheds, signboards, gas, water and power supply lines etc.) 		81		service providing departments
Total DHs		-	-	417	

Note: *Numbers with steric mark are not counted in total to avoid double count.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

29. The sections below outlines the documented impacts with number of DHs in different impact categories for which compensation costs as per LARP entitlements have been worked out separately and included in LARP budget accordingly for 45.780 Km Section where existing ROW is followed (i.e. Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-Km 164+600) and 13 Km Kashmir bypass section for which new ROW land is being acquired on new alignment between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000).

1. Scope of Land Acquisition

30. The ROW related land record available in the district and local land revenue offices was accessed, and with support of local land revenue staff (Patwaris/Tapedars) respective landowner households and local community were approached to complete census and socio-economic assessment survey and to determine ownership status (titled landowners and/or occupants/cultivators having legalizable title under local and customary laws/practices) and extent of land loss faced by respective landowners/ occupants. Based on impact assessment and census survey of DHs, it is noted that 362.25 acres of titled land owned by 63 DHs will be acquired as 100 m wide ROW of the designed 13 Km long Kashmir bypass between Km 147+000 to Km 160+000 through agricultural lands of three revenue estates/villages. Table II-4 summarizes the extent of acquired ROW land and number of DHs who will face loss of their titled land. During census no titled land owner household was identified as vulnerable. The impact inventory and list of potential DHs facing loss of titled land parcels notified under Section-4 of the LAA 1894 was compiled based information provided by the affected land owner households and local land revenue staff (Tapedars) during impact assessment and census survey. The impact inventory and census data about DHs facing loss of their titled land being acquired as ROW will be reviewed and updated following publication of section 6 notification and acquaintance rolls as required under LAA 1894. Details about affected households losing their titled land are presented in **Annex 5** and published Section 4 notification under LAA 1894 is given in **Annex 6**.

Table II-4: Affected Assets and DHs

Category of Affected Assets	Impact Magnitude Acres	Assets Owners/ DHs
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)		
Loss of Titled Land	No Land Impact	-
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)		
Loss of Titled Land	362.25	63
Total (A+B)	362.25	63

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Sub-project Area.

31. Out of 63 DHs (titled land owners), 13 DHs will experience 10% and more loss of their productive arable land and 48 DHs will lose less than 10% of their productive land holding. Whereas, other 2 DHs will experience loss of their barren and unproductive land.

2. Affected Cropped Area

32. The project road in this section traversed through irrigated agricultural landscape. During impact assessment and census surveys, it was noted that existing ROW to be cleared and used for additional carriageway in 45.780 Km section (where existing ROW is followed) is encroached for cultivation by adjoining land owners at different locations; while the titled land being acquired as ROW for 13 Km Kashmore bypass Section is cultivated agricultural land. Thus, the cropped area in encroached ROW along 45.780 Km of additional carriageway sections and 13 km of Kashmore Bypass section was assessed and DHS facing crop losses due to restricted use of ROW limits and acquisition of titled land have been enumerated. As per impact inventory clearance of existing NHA owned ROW limits in 45.780 Km of additional carriageway sections will result in loss of 35.866 acres of encroached crop area cultivated by 95 DHS. Whereas acquisition of 100 meter wide ROW will result in loss of 280.370 acres¹³ of cropped area owned by 61 DHS (titled land owners). The crop owners and affected cropped area is summarized in **Table II-5**, while the details are presented in **Annex 7**.

Table II-5: Affected Cropped Area

Impact	Affected Area (Acres)	DHS (Nos)	Extent of Impact		Remarks
			< 10%	> 10%	
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)					
Crops / Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)	35.866	95	95	0	Restricted uses of ROW for cultivation will have intangible impact on the productivity of titled arable land of the DHS
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)					
Crops / Cropped Area (Titled land)	280.37	61	48	13	13 DHS
Total	316.236	156	143	13	

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

33. Due to loss of productive agricultural land (in 13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section) and restricted access to use of NHA's ROW (in 45.780 Km additional carriageway section where existing ROW is followed) for future cultivation, in total 156 DHS including 61 titled land owners in 13 Km long Kashmore bypass section and 95 non-titled DHS in 45.78 km of additional carriageway section are considered economically displaced and will be entitled for compensation and income restoration as per entitlements provided in the EM in the Final LARP. However, the analysis indicated that only 13 DHS facing 10% or more loss of their productive titled land in 13 Km Kashmore bypass section will be severely affected while extent of loss of cropped area will be less than 10% of the productive agricultural land owned/occupied by the DHS who encroached existing ROW of 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section. None of the DHS facing loss of titled agricultural land or restrict use of ROW limits for cultivation is identified as vulnerable.

3. Loss of Trees

a) Affected Private Trees

34. The trees grown within existing ROW land subject to clearance for construction of 45.780 Km additional carriageway and ROW land being acquired for 13 Km bypass section were enumerated for finalizing impact inventory during impact assessment survey. Mostly, the trees

¹³ Total land likely to be acquired is 362.25 acres out of which 280.37 acres is arable land and other 81.880 acres is barren land.

grown within existing ROW were noted as a linear plantation done by NHA and forest departments as per their policy to secure ROW limits and improve forest cover and foliage. However, assessment indicated that 28 wood trees (Acacia and Neem) of different sizes are grown by 2 DHs within ROW at their respective locations along 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section and 10 eucalyptus trees are grown by one NHA in his titled land being acquired as RWO of 13 Km Kashmir bypass. While fruit trees grown in ROW encroached by listed DHs or titled land being acquired were not identified in project corridor. All identified wood trees of different types were measured and assessed based on girth of the trunk and wood volume to determine the compensation on replacement cost.

35. These wood trees grown within encroached ROW are owned by 3 DHs who are eligible for compensation as per entitlement outlined in the EM of this final LARP. The summary of affected wood trees with number of DHs for each type are provided in **Table II-6** below while detailed list of affected trees with their respective owners are presented in **Annex 8**.

Table II-6: Affected Private Trees

Wood/ Timber Trees Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHs (No.)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)						
Acacia (Kiker)	7	7	-	-	-	3
Neem	21	-	18	3	-	-
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)						
Eucalyptus	10	-	10	-	-	1*
Total	38	7	28	3	-	3

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

b) Affected Forest/ NHA Trees Grown in ROW

36. Assessment elucidated that the noted trees were planted in the public ROWs of highways by the NHA, which are regulated through the Forest Department for enhancing forest cover, securing the ROW and improving environmental/ aesthetic value of the highways/motorways. The trees grown within ROW land required for construction of project road were enumerated to finalize impact inventory during impact assessment survey. All enumerated trees will need to be removed during the project implementation. A total of 954 trees, including 935 wood trees and 19 fruit trees of different types and species were identified. Instead of providing compensation, the lost government trees will be replenished through replantation of new trees as per government policy after implementing the project civil works, therefore this LARP did not include compensation costs. The summary of affected wood and fruit trees for each type are provided in **Table II-7** below while detailed list of affected trees is presented in **Annex 9**.

Table II-7: Affected Forest Trees

A. Wood/ Timber Trees Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				-
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)						
Acacia (Kiker)	895	732	163	-	-	-
Neem	28	28	-	-	-	-
Eucalyptus	3	-	3	-	-	-
Shesham	9	9	-	-	-	-

A. Wood/ Timber Trees		Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				
Type of Tree	1-2		2-4	4-6	6 & above	-	
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)							
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sub-total	935	769	166	-	-	-	
B. Fruit Tree		Total Trees (Nos.)	Ages of Trees				
Type of Tree	Upto to 3 years		=>3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 9 years	10 years & above	
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)							
Berri	9	-	-	4	2	3	
Date Palm	10	-	-	-	-	10	
Sub-total	19	-	-	4	2	13	
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)							
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total (A+B)	954	769	166	4	2	13	

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

4. Loss of Private Affected Structures

i. Residential Structures

37. The project affected structures include residential structures that are encroached on the NHA's ROW limits by the adjoining land/ structure owners within 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section and private owned land being acquired as ROW for 13 Km long Kashmore Bypass. As per impact inventory 5 DHs will lose their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits (4 DH in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section and 1 DH in 13 KM Kashmore bypass section). Due to clearance of ROW limit, 2 DH will experience severe impacts and physical displacement because they will be losing more than 10% covered area of main residential units i.e. living rooms and other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories and boundary wall etc. Other 3 residential assets owner DHs will face partial and insignificant impacts because of limited loss of boundary wall and/or secondary extended structures. All the affected assets are of different types, sizes and dimensions. The affected area of all identified structure units i.e. rooms, sheds and walls etc. is measured and assessed in basic measuring units i.e. square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (rft.) respectively for calculating compensation at replacement cost basis by applying prevailing construction unit rates. These structures are considered as significantly or partially affected based on assessment of functional viability of the leftover structure that is located out of the ROW. Out of noted 2 DHs facing physical displacement due to lost shelter, 01 DH is identified as vulnerable who will be provided vulnerability allowance in addition to other applicable entitlements.

38. Total affected covered area of impacted residential structures is 3263.9 ft², and affected boundary walls are measured as 1950.5 running feet (rft.). All identified impacted structures and assets are encroaching the designated ROW which will have to be cleared for execution of sub-project works. **Table II-8** summarizes the impacted residential structures and assets with number of owners/DHs. Detailed impact inventory are given as **Annex 10**.

Table II-8: Affected Residential Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area
45.78 Km Additional Carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)					
Significantly Affected Residential Structures/Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	-	- Sq ft
	1		Semi-Pacca	8	1703.9 Sq ft
	-		Katcha	-	- Sq ft
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets					
Partially Affected Residential Structures/Assets	1	Boundary Walls/ Gate	Pacca	4	777.0 Rft.
	2		Semi-Pacca	7	976.5 Rft.
	-		Katcha	-	-
Sub-Total	4			19	1703.9 Sq. ft 1753.5 Rft.
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (between Km 147+000-160+000)					
Significantly Affected Residential Structures/Houses	1	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	4	1560.0 Sq ft
	-		Semi-Pacca	-	- Sq ft
	-		Katcha	-	- Sq ft
	-	Boundary Walls/ Gate	Pacca	1	197.0 Rft.
Hand pump				1	
Sub-Total	1			6	1560.0 Sq. ft 197.0 Rft.
Total	5			25	3263.9 Sq. ft 1950.5 Rft.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

ii. Commercial Structures

39. In 13 Km long Kashmir Bypass Section acquisition of land through agricultural fields will not impact any commercial structure or asset, however clearance of encroached ROW limits within the urbanized sections along 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section will impact 383 commercial structures. Out of total affected commercial structures, 231 significantly impacted permanent commercial structures are roadside hotels/shops which are owned by 66 DHs. Impact analysis showed that all 66 commercial structures owners/ DHs will experience severe impacts due to more than 10% loss of their income generating productive permanent commercial structures i.e. roadside shops and hotels. In addition to structure owner DHs, lost commercial structure will result in loss of business and employment opportunities for the DHs linked to affected structures as renter/business operators and their employees. The DHs facing income loss due to impacted structures are discussed in next section.

40. Clearance of ROW in 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section will also affect 10 (Nos.) logo/ green belt¹⁴ of petrol pumps and require relocation of 124 (Nos.) movable structures including sheds (thatched sheds/stalls and angle iron sheds with corrugated sheet extended with the shops) owned by 79 DHs (squatters/ encroachers). In addition, 11 (Nos.) other structures appended with the commercial assets including water supply hand/motor pumps and lighting poles etc. and 6 fish farm extending in the ROW limits will be affected. During census, it was noted that the DHs facing loss of affected commercial structures (shops/road side hotels) are

¹⁴ Logo / Green belt is affected signboard and grassy belt developed by the filling station owner along the shoulder of the carriageway.

adjoining land owner who have extended these structures into the ROW limits. Retrieval of ROW limits will not fully damage the structure which can be restored or the DHs can reconstruct (if restoration by repairing of damaged part is not possible) at same place. **Table II-9** summarizes the different types of affected commercial structures and pond with affected area calculated in square feet. Chainage-wise and Tehsils wise details of these affected commercial structures are provided in **Annex 10**.

Table II-9: Affected Commercial Structure

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600)					
Permanent Structures	3		Pacca	4	2,440 Sq ft
	55	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Semi-Pacca	215	59,213 Sq ft
	4		Katcha	6	10,985 Sq ft
	1	Service Station	Katcha	2	878.85 Sq ft
	-		Pacca	1	1162.62 Sq ft
	1		Semi-Pacca	1	689.0 Sq ft
	2	Weigh Bridge	Pacca	2	713.16 Sq ft
Sub-Total	66			231	76,081.2 Sq ft
Movable Structures	65	Thatch sheds	Katcha	105	38,144 Sq ft
	-		Pacca	0	0 Sq ft
	8		Semi-Pacca	19	4,832 Sq ft
	6	Filling station Logo Foundation	Pacca	7	820.6 Rft.
	3		Semi-Pacca	3	177.8 Rft.
Sub-Total	82			134	42,976 Sq ft 998.4 Rft.
Other Structures (Extended with Commercial Structures)	3	Hand pump/ Motor pump	Pacca	10	10 Nos.
	-	Street Light	Pacca	1	4.0 Sq ft
Sub-Total	3			11	
Fish Farm	7		Katcha	7	150543.36 Sq ft
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)					
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (A)	158			383	269,604.09 Sq ft 998.4 Rft.

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

iii. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

41. The impacts to or loss of identified 383 commercial structures (231 roadside hotels and shops and 134 temporary/ moveable commercial structures (sheds and cabins) will result in business/ income loss of structure owners as well as the business operators who are renting the affected structures. The Inventory of losses reflect that 231 DHs including 139 structure owners (66 owners of roadside hotels and shops and 73 owners of temporary/movable structures) and 93 renters will lose business/income until the impacted structures are restored and/or reconstructed at the same or nearby place. During assessment of impacts, employees or daily wage workers were not noticed in impacted structures i.e. shops, hotels and Kiosks etc., so the DHs in employment loss category are not included in inventory of losses. The structures will be

restored by constructing the affected parts or reconstruction of commercial structures at site/nearby location either owned by DH or allocated within the ROW. In case, any other assets (e.g., crops/trees/other structures) are affected because of rebuilding of affected commercial / residential structure that will also be accounted for compensation during implementation of LARP. Therefore, it is considered that the structure owners and renter business operators will face temporary business interruption for the period required to establish and re-construct their impacted assets at the same place or nearby locations owned/occupied by them. During DMS and census survey, the affected asset owners apprised that they will require two to three months' time to reconstruct and re-establish their impacted assets out of ROW limits required for construction of additional carriageway. **Table II-10** below summarizes number of DHs facing temporary income loss. DHs wise details of these affected Renter operators are provided in **Annex 11**.

Table II-10: DHs facing Business/Income Loss

Sr. No.	Description	Number of DHs facing loss of Income source		
		Owners	Renter Operators	Total
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)				
I	Commercial Structures			
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	66	93	158
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	73	-	73
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)				
I	Commercial Structures			
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	-	-	-
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	-	-	-
	Total (A+B)	139	93	231

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

iv. Loss of Community and Public Structures

a) Mosques and allied structures

42. Identified impacted community structures including Mosques, waiting sheds and masonry signposts constructed by the community are located within the existing ROW limits along 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section, whereas no community structure is noted in the ROW land being acquired for 13 Km of Kashmore Bypass Section. These identified mosques and allied structures were mostly constructed by the adjoining landowners and/or the community living in the road side settlements. The inventory of losses documented 10 (Nos.) mosques that will be significantly affected and require relocation. The affected parts (boundary walls and ablution area) of partially affected structures will be reconstructed/re-established at the same place but out of the ROW limits. Some other structures that are affected include signposts along the road.

43. For the purposes of compensation on replacement cost basis, the affected area of identified different types of affected structure is assessed in basic measuring unit's i.e. square feet for built-up affected area and running feet for affected boundary walls. All significantly and partially affected community assets with construction type of the structure are presented in **Table II-11** below. Chainage wise details of these affected community structures are provided in **Annex 12**.

Table II-11: Affected Community Structures

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)				
Significantly Affected Mosques				
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pacca	Sq. ft	10	6927.58
	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	-	-
	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-
Partially affected Mosques				
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-
	Pacca	Sq. ft	-	-
Boundary Wall	Pacca	Rft.	1	26.00
Hand Pump		Nos.	2	-
Graveyard	Pacca	No.	2	-
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)				
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total			15	6927.58 Sq.ft 26.00 R.ft

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

44. Construction of an additional carriageway will leave no space to reconstruct and re-establish significantly affected 10 (Nos.) mosques and affected parts of the partially affected mosques in NHA owned ROW, therefore all identified community assets will have to be re-established outside of the ROW limits. NHA will provide compensation at replacement costs for affected structures and the community will be responsible to relocate and reconstruct replacement mosques and restore affected parts of partially affected religious structures in adjoining private land but outside the ROW limits.

45. During consultations, project design and compensation mechanism was explained to the known owners/ custodians of the affected community/ religious structures and representatives of local communities. Particularly, the relocation options for significantly affected 10 (Nos.) mosques were discussed. It was apprised that the compensation for affected mosques will be paid to the mosques committee and the person nominated by the community for receiving compensation and re-construction of replacement mosques and other assets in the land available with partially affected structures and the land provided by the community for relocation of significantly affected mosques. The community is already advised to constitute the management committees or nominate an authorized person with responsibility to collect compensation and reconstruct replacement structure or restore the effected one on behalf of the community. During LARP implementation the community will be engaged closely to assist in constituting the representative mosques committees or deputing an authorized person for early delivery of compensation to ensure replacement mosques are constructed or the affected structures are restored timely. Meanwhile, it will be ensured that existing mosques are not dislocated until alternate mosques are not established for continued religious activities.

b) Affected Public Structures

46. The project will affect 10 (Nos.) Police check post and 1 (No.) toll plaza room located along 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section, whereas no public structures or infrastructure is noted in the ROW land being acquired for 13 Km of Kashmore Bypass Section. Therefore, all the impacted structures have been assessed in detail to determine and provide compensation costs in the LARP budget. However, during design review, plausible design solutions will be considered to avoid impacts on public infrastructure. The impacts of both (Part A&B) are

presented in the **Table II-12** including locations of the identified structures. Chainage wise details of these affected public structures are provided in **Annex 12**.

Table II-12: Affected Public Structures

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)				
Police Check post	Pacca	Sq. ft	10	3,847.64
Toll Plaza Room	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	300.0
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)				
-N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total			11	4147.64

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

47. Although impact details and compensation costs for re-construction of affected police check post are included in this LARP, however during design review by supervision consultants efforts will be ensured to avoid impacts by making site specific adjustments. If the impacts are not avoided through design solutions, then the applicable compensation costs will be paid to the respective departments for reconstruction and restoration of affected public structures out of the construction limits.

c) Other Public infrastructure and Utilities

48. In addition to Community and public structure discussed above, clearance of existing ROW in 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section will impact other public infrastructure including 45 (Nos.) transmission line/ transformer, 2 (Nos.) waiting sheds for passengers, 29 (Nos.) street lights and 4 (Nos.) boundary walls (PTCL, police post & gas station). The construction of replacement waiting sheds for passengers is included in project civil works costs while for relocation of utility infrastructures, water and gas supply pipelines concerned government departments will be coordinated for relocation of their assets and utilities. The applicable costs for relocation of utilities and related infrastructure will be provided form project administration cost. Affected public structures are presented in **Table II-13** below. Predominantly, the utilities will be relocated by respective government departments and institutions/entities within NHA's ROW after getting NOC from NHA. Any impacts on private owned assets due to relocation of utilities are not anticipated at LARP preparation/finalization stage. However, if unanticipated impact on privately owned asset emerged from relocation of utilities during execution of project works, it will be assessed and compensated following entitlement provision of this LARP and an Addendum LARP will be prepared.

Table II-13: Affected Public Assets

Affected Public Assets/ Infrastructure	No.	Remarks
45.780 Km additional carriageway section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)		
Waiting sheds/ Public Place	2	Passenger waiting sheds and public infrastructure will be relocated and re-established through project cost.
Street Lights	29	
Transmission line/ Transformer/ Cables	45	
Boundary Wall (PTCL, Police Post & Gas Station)	4	
Handpump	1	
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)		
-N/A	N/A	N/A
Total (81	

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

5. Impact on Vulnerable People

49. Based on updated impact inventory and census data, it is identified that the income of 17 DHs (15 DHs losing shops/ kiosks and thatched sheds and 2 DH facing loss of residential structures) fall below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL)¹⁵. Therefore, due to poor income status, these households are considered as vulnerable DHs who will be entitled for special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worsen off. The list of identified vulnerable DHs is shown in **Annex 10**. Except for the identified DHs with their income below OPL the DHs facing other vulnerability factors i.e. disabled, elderly or female headed households are not noted during census and socio-economic surveys of displaced households. If any other DH living below poverty line or facing other vulnerability factor is identified because of noted unanticipated impacts during implementation of final LARP, he or she will be considered eligible for vulnerability assistance as per provisions provided in EM of this LARP for vulnerable.

B. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR categorization Kandkot - Kashmir Section

50. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 3385 persons are linked to 417 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW required for construction of 45.780 Km of additional carriageway and 13 Km of Kashmir bypass under the Kandkot - Kashmir Section (58.78 Km sub-project. In total 174 DHs with a total population of 1396 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential and commercial structures and 10% and more of their productive asset because of land acquisition and clearance of the ROW limits for execution of sub-project works. In total 17 DHs with their income levels below poverty line are assessed as vulnerable due to lost income source and shelter that is likely because of clearance of assets encroached within existing ROW limits in 45.780 Km of additional carriageway section. None of the DHs is identified as vulnerable among titled land owner whose land will be acquired for ROW of 13 Km long Bypass section. The vulnerability profile will be reconfirmed during implementation of the LARP and any change in the number of vulnerable DHs will be documented and compensated from contingency costs following the LARP entitlements. The updated numbers of vulnerable DHs will be reported in the Internal and External Monitoring Reports.

51. The affected households are termed as titled and non-titled users of the ROW land who will be compensated for their lost assets through compensation entitled 417 DPs. Table II-14 below summarizes the total number of DHs and the DHs entitled for compensation against their lost assets in each impact type and those DHs/ DPs who will face significant impacts due to loss of their residential structures, productive commercial assets and arable land in both parts of sub-project road section.

Table II-14: DHs/ DPs experiencing land acquisition and resettlement Impact

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly Affected		Vulnerable	Compensation entitled		Ownership Status	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs.	Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs	
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820 to 147+000 and Km 160+000 to Km 164+600)									
Residential Structures/Assets (encroached ROW limit)	4	40	1	8	1	5	-	5	
Commercial Structure/assets (encroached ROW limit)	158	1,283	66	536	15	158	-	158	

¹⁵ Officially designated minimum wage rate is considered

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly Affected		Vulnerable	Compensation entitled	Ownership Status	
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs.	Titled DHs	Non-titled DHs
Renter business operators	93	755*	93	755		93	-	93
Crops (encroached ROW)	95	771	-	-	-	95	-	95
Trees (encroached ROW)	3	24	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sub-total	354	2873	160	1299	17	354	-	354
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)								
Titled land Owners	63	512	13	97		63	63	-
Residential Structure (titled)	1*	6*	1*	6*		1*	1*	
Crops (titled land)	61*	496*	-	-		61*	61*	-
Sub-total*	63	512	14	97		63	63	-
Total	417	3385	174	1396	17	417	63	354

*The DHs with multiple impacts are counted once in the total to avoid duplication
Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE

A. Data Collection

52. This LARP has been prepared based on a census of DHs, inventory of losses in terms of land, structures, trees and other assets, socioeconomic interviews and consultations with DHs and other stakeholders.

A.1. Census

53. The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected assets and determine who the potentially displaced/displaced persons are; (ii) collect demographic profile and assess their socio-economic level and income/livelihood sources; and (iii) prepare inventory of lost assets with link to the DHs/DPs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of DHs. The census survey covered 370 (89%) of displaced households out of identified 417 DHs facing loss of their assets.

54. The census questionnaire included sections on DHs' profile including sections on demographic and socio-economic characteristics (family type and size (gender disaggregated), ethnicity, literacy status (gender disaggregated), household income level with income sources and vulnerability status in terms of poverty, disability and gender of household etc.). It also includes a section on household property with asset ownership status (land and land-based assets) and project affected assets with its ownership. The census also inquired into the compensation preferences and expectations of each DH.

55. A well experienced team constituting social development expert/ resettlement specialist, sociologist including female, social mobilizers/ survey enumerators, surveyors and data management have been involved during the field surveys and data processing & analysis. Data collection was carried out under the supervision of the resettlement specialists in the field to assist the enumerators and for quality assurance. Data collection for draft LARP was completed on 15th December 2019 that has been reviewed and updated in September to October 2020 for updating the draft LARP into implementation ready Final LARP. While, this updated inventory and census related information was re-verified and finalized through joint filed survey by LAR consultants and NHA's project staff in months of March-April 2021.

A.2. Detailed Measurement Survey

56. Census of was followed by Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), as per detailed design, by using structured questionnaires to enumerate the losses. The DMS was carried out with participation of DHs for identifying and providing the measurement of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets. The information and data compiled about impacted land and land based assets (residential, commercial and community/public structures, crops and trees grown on the land) as well lost business and income opportunities due to ROW clearance are the basis of the impact assessment and finalization of inventory of loss included in the LARP. The compensation cost of lost assets (houses and structures) is determined through precise measurement of affected structure, its construction type, quality and materials used with the labour costs for construction of new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective to the full replacement cost.

57. The exact size, type, and quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets appended to land) with quantum of impacted/acquired part thereof with ownership title, type and use were determined and inventory of losses were finalized by the resettlement experts and NHA (land Section) representative. Income losses due to affected business or livelihood sources including employment loss have been determined either based on official records, including tax records and accounts if available or through consultative process with the DHs. Agriculture based income losses were assessed by measuring the lost cropped area of all applicable crop types and trees fruit or timber wood.

58. The detailed measurement survey (DMS) of impacted assets (land, structures, crops and tree) linked to the DHs and DHs of the subproject was undertaken with the assistance of the following instruments:

- Review of engineering drawings/ design;
- Land acquisition utility folders;
- Socio-economic and census survey;
- Discussions and consultations with DHs, and
- Field surveys and on the spot measurement of affected assets/ transect walk.

59. This data gathering and the assessment process included identification and measurement of acquired land with land type, use and ownership status, affected structures, crops, trees and other assets including water resource infrastructure.

B. Socio-economic Profile of the DHs

60. The socioeconomic information is based on the sample based socioeconomic analysis of the DHs in subproject area. Information has been obtained from the available secondary sources, field surveys and census of displaced persons in the subproject area. A random sample of 20.3% was selected and detailed socio-economic profiles of selected population was interviewed. Besides, information was also collected through consultations with the stakeholders including community organizations the government departments and in line other government agencies.

C. Description of the Subproject Area

61. The Kandhkot - Kashmore (58.78 km) subproject is located in the territorial jurisdiction of District Kashmore of the Sindh Province. The subproject road section traverses through farm lands and roadsides hamlets of 9 villages' settlements located in the administrative territories of two Talukas (sub-district) i.e. Kandhkot and Kashmore of the District Kashmore in Sindh Province.

62. The district is irrigated by canals irrigation system off taking from Guddu Barrage is a barrage on the Indus River near Kashmore in the Sindh. The predominant crops of the sub-project corridor are wheat, maize, cotton, sugarcane and rice etc. grown during Rabi (Winter) and Kharif (Summer) Seasons. The main crop sown during 'Rabi' is wheat, while cotton, maize and paddy are grown during the 'kharif season. Besides, seasonal crops, sugarcane is also grown as perennial crop.

C.1. Administrative and Socio-political Setup

63. District Kashmore is divided in three administrative units, called talukas, namely Kashmore, Kandhkot and Tangwani. The city is divided into seven urban localities (one municipal and six town committees) and 41 union councils.

64. Like other districts in the country, the Deputy Commissioner is in overall charge of the district administration. The Deputy Commissioner coordinates with executive district officers (EDOs), who head each of the twelve district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the DDO (Revenue) offices at Taulka/tehsil level. Each Taulka/tehsil (subdivision) has a revenue setup consisting of Mukhtiarkar and Naib Tehsildar, who have a number of Qanugo under each. Each Qanoongo looks after the work of several Tapedar of his circle. The Tappedar stay in their villages and maintain an updated land record of their dehs. The people's participation in the political process is ensured through the elected institutions of a district council, taluka councils and union councils.

C.2. Population and Ethnic Groups

65. The project districts are spread over an area of 2,592 km² (1,001 sq mi). As per the national census reports of 2017-18, the total population of districts Kashmore is 1,089,169 out of which around 51.9 % (564,843) is male and 48.1% (524,307) is female. The overall literacy rate of project Districts is 42.4% and out of which 53.4% are men and 20.9% are women.

66. Majority of the population is Muslims. Ethnically, they can be divided into four major groups. The main ethnic/caste groups located in the subproject area are Golo, Bangwar, Mirali, Domki, Khijan, Jakhrani, Dasti, Naich, Chachar, Khosa, Dewan, Langwani, Samlani and Mazari, The predominant first language is Sindhi followed by Balochi.

C.3. Family Life

67. Mostly nuclear and extended families live in a shared house and share all productive resources such as land, crops, trees and cattle. The internal domestic management and arrangements are in the hands of the family elder. The external matters are dealt by the male head of the household.

C.4. Housing and Construction material used

68. About 42.7% of the surveyed DHs live in Pacca houses and 30.9% live in Katcha houses. While a minority (26.4 %) live in Semi-Pacca houses. The public water supply facilities are limited in and about 92% households have hand pumps and wells for their domestic drinking water supplies. The major source of lighting is electricity, while for cooking purposes fuel wood followed by LPG are commonly used.

Table III-1: Housing types available to DHs

Housing Facilities	Carriageway	
	No.	(%)
Pacca Structure	32	42.7
Semi-Pacca Structure	20	26.4
Katcha Structure	23	30.9
Total	75	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

C.5. Settlement Pattern

69. The subproject area shows an asymmetrical settlement pattern generally fragmented in the form of small settlements locally named as Goth. These Goth are spread all over in the subproject area. The Goth is usually inhabited by close kins or smaller segments of a community which is locally known as muhala. Some of the smaller Goth are just single muhala settlements, while the bigger ones can have several muhalas. These several villages of various sizes constitute a mouza/ revenue estate), is the basic administrative and revenue unit in rural Sindh.

70. The strong tendency of fragmentation of settlements along kinship lines and groupings into smaller villages are mainly to acquire a stronger sense of identity and political power. This sense is also driven by the desire and ability of kinship groups to acquire relative autonomy from their more powerful neighbours.

C.6. Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

71. In the subproject corridor, informal arbitration is considered as the final and the integral part of traditional local conflict resolution mechanism. The conflict resolution process begins when each kinship and caste group in a village used to resolve conflict through mutual dialogue at traditional guest house of kinship (Otak). Issues like land disputes used to get settled amicably within the kinship group. But the system has been loosening its importance due to influence of big landlords and misuse of the system.

72. The poor villagers and tenants avoid getting involved into the matters of court or the police. Their first court of appeal is their elders of the kinship group or village neighbourhood. If things could not get settled there, they then resort to the third neutral party from within the village usually spiritual leader (Syed). If the conflict could not get resolved even there, then the wadera (headman of Goth/ village) of the village is resorted. Landlord is the one who inherits from ruling ancestors' traditional authority to control or rule over the village or the closely-knit cluster of villages. Only after landlord is unable to come up with any solution then the litigations are filed in the court of law. Hence, peasants try to avoid litigating against each other as much as possible.

D. Socio-economic Profile of DHs

73. The assessment of social impact on the people, who are going to be affected with respect to their place of living, livelihood/otherwise is an important exercise in the subproject planning and designing. A socio-economic and census survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the DHs along the proposed alignment. Census was carried out for all displaced households which is the basis for socio-economic profile of the DHs and is used to define the entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration for the DHs in general and the vulnerable in particular. The survey focused on the following features of the sample population:

- Demographic characteristics
- Education and literacy
- Nature of business / occupation
- Income from primary and secondary sources
- Women role in socio-economic life

D.1. Household Size and Age Composition

74. During census and socioeconomic survey information about socio-economic profile and demographic details of the affected households were gathered and analysed. The results indicated that total persons living in 370 affected household are 3004 and average household size is 8.12, which is higher than overall project area average which is 5.9. The household composition data has been further segregated and analysed in terms of male & female population. As per census survey, the male population is 55.3% and females are 44.7% of the total household members. The reason for this difference might be the masking details about female household members or excluding married daughters during the census survey.

75. The DHs' members below 15 years is 20.6% and those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 29.8%. DH members in working age group (16-55 years) are 65.2%. Details on the gender-segregated age composition are provided in **Table III-2**.

Table III-2: Age and Gender Profile of DHs

Sr. No.	Age Group	Both Sexes	Percentage	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1	1-15	619	20.6	334	11.1	281	9.5
2	16-25	896	29.8	582	19.4	314	10.4
3	26-35	469	15.6	172	5.7	297	9.9
4	36-45	298	9.9	192	6.4	106	3.5
5	46-55	297	9.9	147	4.9	150	5
6	56+	426	14.2	234	7.8	192	6.4
Total		3004	100	1660	55.3	1344	44.7

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs,

D.2. Literacy and Education

76. The census revealed that 60.8% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Of the total, 46.6% male and 79.1% female are illiterate. The overall average of literate population in the surveyed households is 39.2% which is little below in comparison with the national average. The 53.4% males and 20.9% females are literate. Education status among the members of DHs household is shown in **Table III-3**.

Table III-3: Educational Status

Gender	% of Literacy status of population age 10 years and above							Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	Inter-mediate	BA	MA & above	
Male (No.)	46.6 625	21.2 284	14.3 192	12.7 170	1.5 20	3.7 50	-	100.0 1,340
Female (No.)	79.1 822	12.5 130	4.2 44	4.1 43	-	0.1 1	-	100.0 1,039
Both Sex (No.)	60.8 1,447	17.4 414	9.9 235	8.9 213	0.8 20	2.1 51	-	100.0 2380

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

D.3. Occupation Pattern

77. Working-age population of many DHs is involved in more than one occupation. The survey reveals that DHs are primarily engaged in farming, labour, business and service sectors. Around 29.3% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector; DHs engaged in labour-works

are 17.3 %. Around 38.3% of DHs are engaged in business. The remaining 15.1% of the DHs are employed in government and private sector. Large number of households engaged in cultivation and business is not very surprising factor since the project road traverses through rural settlement with agriculture land adjoining to the ROW and the households surveyed are either those who are facing loss of cropped area or those who set-up road side business and small shops having frontage to project road i.e. Indus Highway. Details about occupational status of surveyed DHs are provided in **Table III-4**.

Table III-4: Occupational Status

Profession	Farming	Wage Labour	Small Business	Service Sector	Government Service	Total
%	29.3	17.3	38.3	8.0	7.1	100.0
(No.)	108	64	142	30	26	370

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

D.4. Average Land Holdings

78. The census and DMS of DHs indicated 63 households in category of land loss and 156 Households in crop loss category due to acquisition of ROW land for 13 Km Kashmir bypass and clearance and restricted use of government owned ROW land along 45.78 Km of the existing carriageway. Of the total surveyed DHs in land/crop loss category, none of the DHs having farm sizes up to 5 acres. The DHs with land holding size between 5-10 acres, and those having their farm sizes between 11-20 acres are 22.2 % and 51.3%. 26.5% of surveyed population has their land farm sizes above 20 acres. **Table III-5** shows the landholdings status of the 117 reported surveyed DHs facing loss of arable land (titled and encroached in the ROW).

Table III-5: Displaced Landowners' Land Holding Size

Sr. No	Land (Acres)	Displaced Households (DHs)	
		DHs No.	(%)
1	≤5	0	0.0
2	>5 -10	26	22.2
3	>10-15	48	41.0
4	>15- 20	12	10.3
5	> 20	31	26.5
Total		117	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

D.5. Income Level and Poverty

79. To find out and understand the poverty level among the DHs living along the subproject corridor, details about the income was collected as part of the census. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in six ranges from less than Rs. 10,000 per month to more than Rs. 50,000 per month. Around 1.2% of DHs are having monthly income of rupees 10000 or less. Another, 2.9% of the DHs earn between rupees 10,000 to 25,000 per month, 34.3% DHs earn between rupees 25001 to 30000 per month, 9.3% DHs earn between rupees 30001 to 40000 per month, 19.2% DHs earn between rupees 40001 to 50000 and 33.2% DHs have income of rupees 50,000 or above. The DHs with their per capita monthly income equal to or less than inflation adjusted (computed) National Poverty Line (which was around Rs 3294¹⁶ for the year

¹⁶ Poverty and Vulnerability estimates: Pakistan, 2017-2018 by Social policy and Development Centre. RR 99.

2017-18) are considered vulnerable. Income analysis represent 17 DHs with their monthly earning less than Rs, 25,000/month which fall in bracket of national poverty line and thus they are counted as vulnerable. Special attention is given to these households. Details on the DHs' monthly income are presented in Table III-6 below.

Table III-6: Monthly Income Status of DHs

Sr. No.	Monthly Income (in Rupees)	Number	(%)
1	<10000	5	1.4
2	10000-25000	12	3.2
3	25001-30000	125	33.7
4	30001-40000	34	9.3
5	40001-50000	71	19.2
6	50000+	123	33.2
	Total	370	100.0

Source: Census and socio-economic survey of DHs

E. Status of Women

80. The socioeconomic profile of the DHs revealed a significant gender gap in literacy and access to basic infrastructure. Low awareness level coupled with insignificant role in decision making at household and community level further poses constraints for women and other vulnerable groups to access the opportunities created by the project equitably.

81. The subproject is also likely to have differential impact on women and other vulnerable groups. Due to disturbance in production systems, reduction in assets like land and livestock, women and marginalized vulnerable groups may have to face additional challenge of running a household on limited income and resources.

F. Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

82. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, the public water supplies are limited in the project corridor and only 100% of affected households have piped water facilities and 92.0% of the DHs depend on the domestic water supplies like hand pumps and wells. Among households 88.0% having close pit, while 8.0% having flush and only 8.0% has access to the drainage facilities. Electricity is major power source and 92.0% of the DHs had electricity in their houses. Local health and education facilities are within one to two km. Health facilities used by the DHs varied from a local clinic, dispensary, public or a private hospital. However, the quality of overall social services was reported to be average quality. Other facilities, like post office and bank are within 5 to 10 km. The adjoining villages along the subproject area are well connected with the road network through both link and main roads. The **Table III-7** below summarizes the access level of DHs to the basic amenities available to them.

Table III-7: Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHS)	
		No.	(%)
1	Water supply		
	Piped	75	100.0%
	Canal	-	-

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHS)	
		No.	(%)
	Well	-	-
	Hand Pump	69	92.0%
	Others	-	-
2	Latrine		
	Close pit	66	88.0%
	Flush	6	8.0%
	Open fields	-	-
3	Drainage		
	Yes	6	8.0%
	No	69	92.0%
4	Electricity		
	Yes	69	92.0%
	No	6	8.0%
5	Fuel Used		
	Gas	30	40.0%
	Wood	6	8.0%
6	Health facilities available (1 - 2 km)		
	Dispensary	3	4.0%
	BHU	33	44.0%
	RHC	15	20.0%
7	Other facilities (5 - 10 km)		
	Main Roads	72	96.0%
	Bank	51	68.0%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

A. Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy (CPID)

83. Consultations, participation and information disclosure (CPID) is an integral part of IR planning and LARP preparation and implementation strategy for the subproject with LAR impacts. CPID is an on-going process that: (i) begins in the subproject preparation stage and is carried out on an on-going basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in manner readily accessible and understandable to affected people; (iii) enables to document and address the concerns of stakeholders including DHs; iv) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion and is gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of DHs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultation is carried out in a manner commensurate with social fabric of the subproject area and the impacts on affected communities.

84. As part of CPID, meaningful consultations are carried out particularly with displaced persons, beneficiaries and other key stakeholders during preliminary design surveys and as part of preparation of LARP of this subproject. Subproject specific stakeholders have been identified through the initial social impact assessment of the subproject and stakeholder consultations and information dissemination was carried out during the preparation of the subproject through community meetings, focus group discussions and interviews of key informants for recording their views, concerns and recommend actions for the subproject preparation and implementation. The recommended actions are embedded in the subproject design and preparation of this draft LARP.

B. Stakeholder's Consultations during Project Processing Phase

85. The main project stakeholders identified are DHs, who reside or own businesses or cultivate land within the impact corridor of proposed Additional carriageway. Other stakeholders identified included the big and small landowners, business community along the project corridor, encroachers, road users, CBOs/ NGOs, students, general public and various government departments. All these stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their interests and involvements in various aspects of the subproject. The consultant contacted with all the stakeholders and shared their views and concerns with the implementation of the project.

C. Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated

86. Public information and consultation was carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meeting, focus group discussion, in-depth interviews and individual consultations held between Nov-Dec., 2019 and Feb. 2020 and October 2020 and Feb. 2021 during preparation of draft LARP. While during updating of draft LARP into final implementation ready LARP additional consultations were held in months of September/October 2020 and February 2021. The consultation process ensured that the likely DHs, local community, farmer, labour and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This served to explain project objectives and scope and provide an opportunity to the locals and DHs to participate in LARP planning and implementation and reduce the insecurity among local community and DHs. Following approach was used to carry out the public consultations process.

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

87. The public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out to inform the DHs about land acquisition and resettlement requirements, impact basement, valuation and compensation mechanism, eligibility and entitlement criteria etc. and record their concerns and views. Following issues were discussed & disclosed to the DHs during the consultation meetings:

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

D. Consultations based on Detailed Design

88. A round of consultations with all relevant stakeholders were carried out as part of preparation of this LARP based on the detailed design, i.e. tender drawings (Nov. 2017) and Land acquisition/ Utility/ ROW Plans (July 2018)/ and final alignment provided and confirmed by the General Manager CAREC NHA in October 2020. After review of design, the NHA office at Islamabad was visited and consultations were held with the General Manger, Director, Deputy Director (Land & Social), Senior Surveyor of Consultant. These consultations were focused to get and confirm available ROW limits, determine proposed additional carriageway alignment at site, screen expected IR impacts and plan LARP updating activities including joint measurement (detailed) of impacted assets and consultations with the displaced persons and local communities.

89. Thus, after confirming detailed design/alignment, the measurement survey, census of affected assets, socioeconomic survey and consultations were carried out along the project road sections from Nov-Dec. 2019 and Feb 2020 at draft LARP stage and subsequently additional rounds of consultations were held during Sep/Oct 2020 and Feb. 2021 at the time or LARP finalization. These consultations included individual interviews of potential DHs along project road section during IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured focus group discussions held at 16 different locations/ settlements along the project road alignment.

90. The stakeholders consulted during 43 FGDs included displaced persons, local communities and roadside business operators, road users and transporters. Total numbers of participants in the FGDs are mentioned in Table IV-1 below, while event details including dates,

venues and complete lists with contact details of the participants and signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation/FGD meetings are presented as **Annex 13**. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided at end of the LARP.

Table: IV-1: Community Consultations conducted and recorded

PC. No.	Location/Venue	Date	Category of Participant	No of Participants
A	A: Consultations during Census/Socio-economic Survey			
1	Census/Socio-economic and Detailed measurement Survey along project road alignment	Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019	Interviewed affected assets Owner / Occupant DHs	417
B	B: Focus Group Discussions			
2	Village and UC Bakshapur, Taluka & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	December 4, 2019	DHs/Local Community & general public	7
3	Kandkot, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	6
4	Dakhan Bangla, UC Sodi Taluka & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	4
5	Dakhan Bangla, UC Sodi, Taluka & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/Local Community & general public	6
6	Mangar, UC Sodi, Taluka & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	4
7	Bukhsa Pur, Taluka & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	7
8	Muhammad Saleh, UC Zoragarh, Taluka & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
9	Ghouspur, Taluka Ghouspur & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 12, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
10	Bagan Khan Khair, UC Malir, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 12, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	3
11	Nawab Goth, UC Tangwani, Taluka Tangwani & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/Local Community & general public	8
12	Ghori Lal, UC Maghi, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 11, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	6
13	Kandkot City, UC Akhero, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
14	Garhi Lal, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 12, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	4
15	Taluka Kashmore & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
16	Haji Muhammad, UC Zoor Garh, Taluka Kashmore & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
17	Rano Stop, UC Zoor Garh, Taluka Kashmore & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
18	Jamal Shah, Taluka Kandkot & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	4
19	Muhammad Essa Khosa, UC Linepurani, Taluka Kashmore & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/Local Community & general public	9
20	Line Purani, UC Linepurani, Taluka Kashmore & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 14, 2020	DHs/ Local Community	5
21	Deer Muhammad, UC Sodi, Taluka Kashmore & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 14, 2020	DHs/Local Community & general public	6

PC. No.	Location/ Venue	Date	Category of Participant	No of Participants
22	Maleer, UC Maleer Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	7
23	Zoorgarh, Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	8
24	Laskar Khan Suhrani, UC Zoorgarh Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	8
25	Bakshapur, UC Bakshapur Tehsil Kashmore & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
26	Kandhkot City, UC Gulsher Mala Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/DHs	9
27	Kandhkot bypass, UC Kandhkot Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	10
28	Muhammad Alim Balkani, UC Rana Stop, Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 14, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	6
29	Haji Allah Dad Mazari, UC Khewali, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	3
30	Haji Meer Muhammad, UC Khoski, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	4
31	Lanapurani Check post, UC Lanapurani, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	6
32	Dosteen Khan, UC Sodhi, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/DHs	6
33	Dharkan Bangla, UC Gulan Pur, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/DHs	9
34	Bagdad Khan Jhakrani, UC Sodhi, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	7
35	Haji Muhammad Khan Jhakrani, UC Sodhi, Tehsil & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 15, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	6
36	Kandh kot by pass Malir, Union Council , Tehsil Kandhkot, & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	5
37	Zorghrah, Union Council , Tehsil Kandhkot, & District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	7
38	Fida Hussain Balakani, Union Council ,Tehsil Kandhkot& District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 21, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	3
39	Muhammad Sadeeq kandhkot, Union Council ,Tehsil By pass Kandhkot, & District Kahsmore, Province Sindh	February 23, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	5
40	Gulshar Muhala (uc3), Union Council ,Tehsil Khandhkot, & District Kahsmore, Province Sindh	February 23, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	8
41	Khan Muhammad, Union Council ,Tehsil Khandhkot, & District Kahsmore, Province Sindh	February 23, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	6
42	Adho Gulo, Union Council ,Tehsil Bak Kashmore, & District kahsmore, Province Sindh	February 23, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	7
43	Nabi Bux, Union Council ,Tehsil Bak Kashmore, & District Kahsmore, Province Sindh	February 23, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	7
	Total			672

E. Additional Consultations to clarify and explain the recorded ROW limits

91. In addition to consultations conducted and recorded earlier, multiple rounds of consultations were coordinated and conducted for determining the ROW limits as per land revenue record during Nov-Dec 2019 and Feb 2020, Oct 2020 and Feb. 2021. The landowners

and representatives of the local community were informed through the NHA's field staff and patwaris about the NHA owned ROW limits as of land record provided by respective Land Revenue office of Sindh board of Revenue. Meanwhile the LAR consultants accompanied with NHA's project staff (AD land and NHA revenue representative) conducted additional round of focus group discussions to explain the ROW limits and document such consultations.

92. The local community who participated in individual meetings and FGDs included shops/business owners, effected households, landlords/ landowners, labour, farmers, passengers and the general public located along the proposed road section. The local community welcomed the project with general perception that the project will improve road safety and their access to socio-economic facilities available in nearby major urban centres. They showed their willingness and interest to extend full support for timely and successful implementation of the project. The number of consultations with venue and participants is described in the above **Table IV-I**

F. Consultations objective and outcome

93. In these consultations, displaced households including owners/occupants of affected assets, landowners and local communities were apprised about the ROW limits as of record. It was also explained that: i) the designated ROW for N-55 from Km 105+820 to 159+713 (53.893 Km) in tehsils Kandhkot and Kashmore varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.2 m) where construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow the available ROW limits. In case the private owned land is acquired, it will be compensated on replacement costs basis following land acquisition process under LAA 1894 and the provisions of this LARP and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009. The number of consultations with date, venue and participants included in the above **Table IV-1**.

94. The project road design with allied facilities were explained and the road safety measures like marking of traffic lanes, provision of proper U-turns and installation of roadside signage were highlighted during consultations. The participants were clarified on measures proposed for improved traffic movement, enforcement of speed limits for different road sections and improved road safety. It was ensured that the project will strictly follow the NHA owned ROW limits and the assets encroached within the ROW limits required for the alignment of additional carriageway will be removed and compensated to the extent of asset loss other than land.

95. Local communities indicated that the construction of proposed road section (Tranche-2 Kandhkot to Kashmore) will increase savings by reduced travelling time and vehicle operating costs. Meanwhile, job and work opportunities for the locals during construction as well as improved access to the nearby commercial hubs will help to enhance the livelihood/household income of the local communities. However, some concerns raised by the locals/ general public were about avoiding and minimizing the impacts on their land and non-land assets located beyond NHA ROW, providing adequate and timely compensation for their affected assets and provision of adequate pedestrian crossing and drainage facilities at appropriate locations.

96. During impact assessment surveys, formal meetings at village (Bakshapur, Kandkot, Dakhan Bangla, Mangar, Muhammad Saleh, Ghouspur, Bagan, Nawab Goth, Ghori Lal, Kandkot City, Zoor Garh, Rano Stop, Jamal Shah, Muhammad Essa Khosa, Linepurani and Deen Muhammad) were held for understanding their concerns and requirements about the project and project related land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The consultations were focused on project design, land acquisition and resettlement issue and needs of the vulnerable groups.

- Their residential houses/assets should be avoided and proper and timely compensation of the lost assets must be paid to their household heads.
- Proper road crossing facilities should be included in design for security and safety of the women, elderly and the children to cross the road safely.

97. It was clarified that the road design include proper bus bays with waiting areas and the efforts are ensured to minimize the impacts on residential structures and physical dislocation of the affected communities. The assets acquired will be compensated on full replacement cost and the efforts will be ensured to deliver compensation before physical dislocation of the structure owner DHs and their dependents including women and children living with them. The consultations will focus on dissemination of information about the LARP entitlements, compensation payment mechanism and timelines, explaining grievances redress mechanism and measures adopted to ensure interrupted access to resources. **Table IV-2 below** presents the summary of concerns raised with measures considered and designed to redress the issues.

98. Besides consultations with DHs, the local community and the religious/spiritual leaders responsible for regulating the religious activities in affected mosques (located at different locations) will be coordinated and consulted to have consensus on compensation payment and relocation mechanism for affected community structures (mosques).

Table IV-2: Community Concerns and their Redress

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A number of accidents and injuries and mortality on this road for local people and outside passengers/ travelers as well. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of proper road safety signage/ signboards including provision of U-turns etc., speed limits will also be imposed especially nearby the settlements to further redress the safety issues of the community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHA's Project implementation team and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure installation of signage, U-turns during construction and NHA will deploy the National Highway and Motorway Police for enforcing highway rules and speed limits to reduce the incidence of accidents.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening at both sides of the road at selected places may reduce the social impacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both sides winding is a salient design feature for urban sections to avoid and minimize the impacts on residential and commercial assets of the communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The PIU will ensure construction as per design and if needed additional round of consultations could be held with local communities to address site specific issues.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate drainage for seasonal rain crossing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The detailed engineering design included adequate drainage facility for rain water to redress this community concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Engineer will ensure construction of designed number of cross drainage structures and review the requirements for further improving drainage facilities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely payment of compensation of the lost assets/ structures as well as crops & trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The payment of compensation for all affected structures/ assets will be paid prior to initiate civil works in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix presented in the LARP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHA PIU will ensure timely payment of compensation and confirmation of full payment of LARP through EMA before allowing construction activities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The structures which are affected due to subproject should be fully compensated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only the encroached structures or their parts located in ROW to be cleared for additional carriageway will be removed and compensated as per provisions and entitlements matrix outlined in the LARP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the project construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
work as well as in office work.	provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crossings, pedestrian bridges, bus stops with partition for men and women should be built for the local community along the road at suitable locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The culverts and crossings have been included in the detailed design for all appropriate locations. Moreover, depending upon the site situation the requested facilities may be adjusted in the design. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHA PIU and construction supervision consultants will monitor implementation. Additional requirements of facilities may be adjusted in consultation with local people.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overhead/ pedestrian bridges for women, children & aged persons, in the close vicinity need to be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional road safety measures sensitive location (schools, health centres, community services) will be reviewed as per site requirements as well in consultations with the local community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graves at the possible extent as there are mosques are located within the ROW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The efforts have been ensured to avoid graveyards and minimize impacts on community structures i.e. mosques/shrine. However, the affected community structures will be relocated/ reconstructed at nearby place in consultation with the local community. Meanwhile, existing mosques will be kept intact at site until alternate mosques are ready for locals/ general public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with the community by the PIU's LAR implementing team, a consensus will be made on the compensation and relocation options of affected community structures during LARP implementation. The agreed actions will be implemented and compliance will be monitored and reported in internal and external monitoring reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The payment of compensation should be made to the encroachers whose structures are located within the ROW. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per LAR provisions the DHs facing loss of their assets encroached in the ROW will be eligible for compensation to the extent of structures or other assets except land to ensure that they can restore/reconstruct their assets out of ROW limits and are not worse-off due to project implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Women privacy and routine life will be affected due to the construction activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will be bound through contractual provisions to locate his camp sites away from the nearby settlements. The Site specific EMPs including environmental management provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented and monitored. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure compliance to contractual provisions and continue a daily oversight at all construction sites to monitor compliance. The issues and incidents on non-compliance of SEMP provisions will be documented and reported in Environmental monitoring reports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suitable jobs especially to the eligible and willing local people should be provided and jobs relating to the office work for women will be considered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The- entitlement provisions for providing project-based jobs for the local willing/ interested male/female members of DHs have been provided in the LARP and are also included in the EMP. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU LAR team will closely coordinate with the DHs and project implementing authorities for engaging willing male/female members of the DHs on project-based jobs.

G. LARP Disclosure and Information Dissemination

99. During consultations, the LARP provisions including, project LARP policy, compensation eligibility criteria and entitlements, cut-off date, compensation payments and grievance redress

mechanism provided in LARP was fully explained to the DHs. After, approval this LARP will be disclosed on ADB and NHA's websites and will also be disclosed to DHs and other stakeholders by placing its copies at accessible places including the relevant PIU and Tehsil offices of the respective district along the project corridor. The summary of the project LARP detailing information about project description and LAR impacts, legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process and implementation timeframe will be translated into Urdu/ and will be disclosed to the DHs and local communities.

100. The information brochure has been prepared based on the final LARP. Translated (Urdu) version of LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet is provided as **Annex 13**. In addition, the 'cut-off date' and other information on relevant issues have also been disclosed to DHs and other stakeholders in the project area through installing hoarding boards in National and/or Urdu language at appropriate places near settlements and by distributing leaflets to the DHs and local communities.

H. Future Consultations with the DHs

101. Consultation is on-going process that will be carried out with the DHs and other stakeholders located along the proposed section (Kandhkot to Kashmir) alignment throughout project implementation period. During consultations the DHs will be engaged to disclose LARP provisions on compensation eligibility and entitlements and inform them on compensation payment mechanism, timelines, project based grievance redress mechanism available and record their view and preferences during redress of their grievances and delivery of compensation including resettlement and relocation costs.

102. Following consensus on actions for compensation/ relocation of affected community structures, the consensus statements will be recorded and maintained. The agreed actions will be implemented and monitored to ensure timely compensation and construction of replacement community structures and it will be ensured that the existing structure is kept intact to hold community congregations until replacement structure is ready and available. Nonetheless, all future consultations will be documented and record will be maintained properly. The CPID strategy to be followed during the LARP implementation is provided in **Table IV-3**.

Table IV-3: Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
During LARP implementation			
➤ Disclosure of LARP	DHs/DPs, local communities, NHA Project and LAR staff, District Land Revenue authorities/ officials including Patwari and other relevant local government departments, CBOs and CSOs etc.	Disclosure through websites, by placing hard copies at accessible places along the project alignment and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of LARP to DHs/DPs.	The LARP uploaded on ADB and NHA websites and the DHs and other stakeholders informed on LARP provisions.

CPID Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
➤ Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	Local Communities, NHA project engineering and land staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, LAC and Tappadar (Patwaris) including other relevant local government departments.	Individual meetings focus group discussions and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing boards along the project alignment.	DHs fully aware and accessing project based GRM to address their concerns.
➤ LARP implementation arrangement and timelines	DHs, Local Communities, NHA project land staff, District administration/ revenue authorities including Patwari, supervision consultants and civil work contractors.	Individual meetings focus, group discussions, by delivering compensation payment notices and installing boards along the road alignment.	DHs compensation claims processed and paid.
➤ Relocation of community Structures (houses, shops, accessories of linked structures, service stations, Mosques)	Religious/Spiritual leaders regulating affected structures, local community and project executors including NHA project and regional staff, consultants, contractors and local administration.	Individual meetings and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders including local notables, religious heads (Imams) in affected structures.	Community fully aware of mechanism for compensation and reconstruction of replacement structure
➤ LARP monitoring	NHA project land staff, internal and external monitors, DHs, and local communities, and NHA and ADB.	Individual meetings, key informant interviews/ FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on website.	LARP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed at website.

V. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A. Introduction

103. The grievance redress mechanism¹⁷ (GRM) will address grievances arising from social and LAR impacts. This section shows the structure, roles and functions of the GRM, to address the grievances arising due to LAR related activities and execution of the subproject works. The purpose of the GRM in LAR matters is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this LARP by NHA and to resolve the community concerns raised during execution of project works.

104. At first instance, the efforts will be made to avoid grievances through strong consultations participation and information disclosure strategy and the LAR activities will be conducted in accordance with this LARP provisions. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some problems cannot be resolved through CPID actions and, therefore, DHs require an accessible and effective GRM. The subproject will put in place its GRM structures from the beginning of its implementation, i.e., as soon as activities for project design and preparation or implementation of LARP commence. The GRM will remain intact throughout project implementation period to address the community concerns and issues arising during execution of project works.

105. Problems or complaints to be addressed by the GRM during the planning or implementation of the subproject LARP are generally about (i) subproject alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets, (ii) the omission of impacts and names of some DHs/ DPs in census and inventory of lost assets, (iii) impact assessment and valuation of losses, (iv) disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a LARP (v) disputes about ownership of affected assets apportionment of compensation with payment delay issues, (vii) delays in payment of relocation and rehabilitation costs and design and completion of relocation sites/facilities, or (viii) the adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures, etc.

106. The Grievance redress mechanism available under LAA 1894 to address the concerns of legal title holders about asset evaluation, land ownership and payment of compensation will not be available to the encroachers/non-title holders in the sub-project corridor. Thus, the mechanism under LAA 1894 does not enable the project executors and the DHs/DPs to resolve their issues except those related to land acquisition matters only. Thus, to address the gaps, a mechanism will be established at project level to address/resolve the project related issues of titled and non-titled DHs and address their concerns or grievances related to impact assessment, valuation and compensation of non-land assets, resettlement and relocation related issues as well as social and environmental issues encountered during execution of the project works. Accordingly, the GRM provided in this LARP is tasked to address any grievances raised by DHs on LAR implementation issues and their concerns related to social and environmental issues that could arise during execution of project work.

107. The formal GRM provided for this sub-project has a three-tiered structure including: i) Local level grievance redress set-up, ii) PIU level grievance redress set-up; and ii) Higher level

¹⁷ As per SPS 2009, a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of displaced persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. It addresses displaced persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the displaced persons at no costs and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. However, the DP (s) are free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

GRM at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ. The recording and redress of the grievances will be ensured at local and PIU levels and a higher level GRM at PMU/EALS level in NHA will review and address more difficult cases that are not resolved at the PIU level. Thus the GRM will enable to resolve grievances at local/sub-project level. The GRM will enable to resolve simpler and less complex grievances at local/sub-project level by mobilizing local recourse and providing a higher-level review system to address more difficult and complex issues that are not resolved at the PIU/local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered under the GRM, it will set-up (i) a local level mechanism with grievance redress focal points in each affected village; and (ii) grievance redress committees (GRC/s) at PIU level and the PMU/ELAS level, as applicable. The functions and responsibilities for each level of GRM are explained below.

B. Local/PIU Level GRM

B-1 Local/Village Level grievance redresses system:

108. The project implementation unit will facilitate the DHs to constitute the displaced person committee at village level for improved coordination and liaising local communities during review and redress of concerns and grievances at local level. Local Level of grievance redress system: The project implementation unit will facilitate the DHs to constitute the displaced person committee at village level for improved coordination and liaising local communities during review and redress of concerns and grievances at local level. The efforts will be ensured to review and examine concerns of the aggrieved DHs at village level by involving displaced person committees (DPC/s) to be constituted as village level focal points for improved coordination among DHs, local administration and project executors. These village level DPCs will facilitate PIU LAR and technical staff in recording, review and redress of grievance at local level before upraising complaints to the formal level of GRM i.e. the PIU level GRC. The resettlement specialist and social mobilizers will guide and assist the DPCs members on LARP provisions, safeguard issues and requirements to ensure that the safeguards related issues and concerns of DHs with viable remedial measures are discussed and recorded during DPC meetings. The PIU LAR and technical staff will review and execute the remedial actions suggested by DPCs or will raise the complaint to sub-project GRC for its review and redressing the grievances.

B-2 PIU Level GRC:

109. The establishment of a project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) headed by the Project Director at PIU will be second level of grievance redress system responsible for recording, review and redress of safeguards related complaints and issues encountered during implementation of LARPs and execution of the project works at site. The grievance is not resolved at local level of GRM explained above, shall be raised to PIU level GRC. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project GRC by the aggrieved DHs in person or through the village level focal point i.e. the DPC/social mobilizers. A complaint register will be maintained by the GRC through DD/AD (land management and social) to record complaints received and updated status on resolution of recorded grievances. The compliant record register will include information about the complainant (name and contact details), complaint receiving date, gist of issues raised, findings and the decision by GRC with its communication date to the DHs along with status on implementation of GRCs decision or forwarding of complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DHs.

110. Once the complaint is submitted with the Project GRC, it shall record it in complaint register and send acknowledgement to the affected person without delay. The GRC will initiate the process of investigation within 7 days (from complaint receiving date) through its technical and resettlement field teams. After receipt of directions from the GRC, the field teams including resettlement specialist and Land Staff will coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with aggrieved person, DPC representatives and local community. The field investigation team will compile and submit its fact-finding report and recommendations to the GRC in 15 days from the receipt of complaint. Upon submission of the fact-finding report, the GRC will summon and hear the aggrieved person and decide the complaint based on recorded facts and suggested remedial measures but in accordance with the agreed entitlements and provisions in the LARP/entitlement matrix. The GRC will communicate its decision to the PIU/PMU and DHs within 15 days from submission date of fact-finding report. On an overall basis the GRC will decide the grievances within 30 days of receipt of complaint in GRC. If the final decision made by GRC is not acceptable to the DHs they may advise GRC for elevation of their grievance to next higher level of GRM. However, the project based GRM will not bar aggrieved persons to avail remedies available under the court of law and they will be at liberty to approach the court of law as and when they wish to do so.

C. Higher (PMU/EALS) Level GRM

111. In case the DH (s) is unsatisfied with GRC decision, he himself or through GRC can elevate his complaint to the second level of GRM i.e. at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ, within 7 days after communication of disagreement by the aggrieved DP about GRC decision on complaint. Once the complaint is received at PMU/EALS along with GRC proceedings, it will be registered and the complainant will be informed accordingly. The GRC record and complainants' claim will be scrutinized and the complainant will be advised to produce any additional record in favour of his claim by the responsible staff in PMU/EALS at NHA level. After thorough review and scrutiny of the available record PMU/ EALS can visit the field to meet the complainant, collect additional information and evidence if required. Once the investigations are completed the PMU/EALS shall get its recommendations approved by Member (aided projects) and forward them to the Project Director and the complainant accordingly within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. Moreover, the aggrieved person/party (s) will be free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

D. Constitution and Function of the GRC

112. The project based GRC will be at the subproject level in PIU for Kandhkot - Kashmore Section with the primary objective to provide a mechanism for mediating conflicts and cutting down on lengthy litigation. It will be a public forum for raising concerns and invoking conflict resolution system available within the project for addressing LAR related and other social or environmental issues adequately. The GRCs will continue to function, for the benefit of the DHs, during and after implementation of LARP till completion of the project. The GRC will maintain a log of complaints and grievances received, recorded and addressed. A template for registering and maintaining a log of complaints/ has been prepared and is presented in **Annex 14**.

113. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Kandhkot - Kashmore including DD/AD (land) or AD (environment) as member and focal person for social and environmental grievances, the Land Acquisition Collector and resettlement /environment specialist mobilized through supervisions consultants as members. Besides, the GRC may also include one representative from District Revenue Office and Village level Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs).

114. For redress of grievances, the GRC will meet at least once in a month. For the purpose of social safeguards, the GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement issues including, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. GRC will perform following functions:

- Record grievances of DHs; categorize and acknowledge the DHs about receipt of grievances; investigate the issue and summon aggrieved persons/parties to produce the evidence and explain their claims; and resolve the grievances within stipulated time frame preferably in 30 days;
- Communicate its decisions and recommendations on all resolved disputes to Project executors and the aggrieved persons for implementation and follow the implementation progress;
- Forward the un-resolved cases, at its own or as required by the unsatisfied aggrieved parties, to PMU (second level of GRM) within an appropriate time frame with reasons recorded and its recommendations for review and resolution at second level of GRM;
- Develop an information dissemination system and acknowledge the aggrieved parties about the development regarding their grievance and decision of PIU and PMU level;
- Maintain a complaint register accessible to the all stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC with actions taken.

E. Information Dissemination and Community Outreach

115. In synchronization with on-going consultative process the grievance redress mechanism will also develop an information dissemination system to inform the DHs about their rights under the notational statutes, ADB's SPS 2009, and approved LARP for the project. The DHs will be informed about the GRM, its functioning, complaint process to GRC and EALS at HQ, contact details of the focal members of the GRM at both levels. The GRC will send acknowledgement to complainants about receipt of complaint and to inform him about its site visit plan to ensure complainant is present during site visit, and provide update on the progress made to resolve his complaint/ grievance. Besides this formal communication the Resettlement Specialist, Land staff and the social mobilizers in the field will maintain a close liaison with the complainants through DPCs at village level and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and updates about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the PMU/EALS whatsoever the case may be.

116. The aggrieved DP(s) will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint throughout the grievance resolution process and the aggrieved persons will be facilitated to attend and participate in the proceedings at different levels of grievance resolution process. The steps about grievance resolution process are summarized in table V-1 and grievance flow mechanism and resolution process is summarized in the **Figure V-1** below.

Table V-1: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

Each village/urban settlement will be assigned a social mobilizer for regular liaison with the DPCs and to act as first line of contact on LAR related issues. The social mobilizers will facilitate and guide deliberations among DHs, DPCs and project executors on LAR related matters of concern.

Any complaints in the village will be recorded and investigated by the social mobilizer, and if possible, it will be resolved at village level with the assistance of DPC members, the PIU LAR and technical staff, Design/Construction supervision consultants and contractor within 7 days.

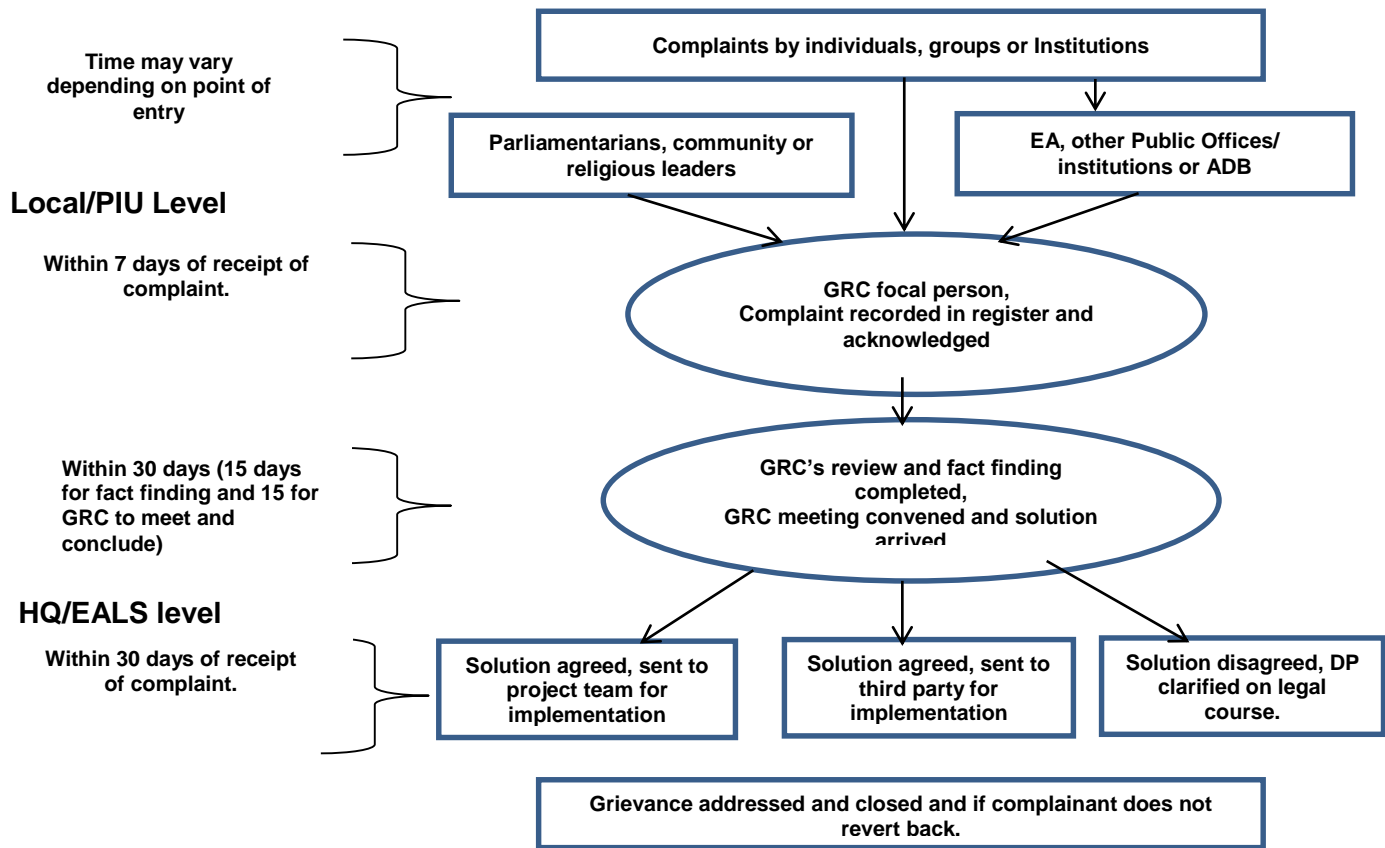
The complaint not resolved in the village will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee at PIU by the complainants in person or by social mobilizer and/or the DPC head. The GRC through designated staff will register the complaint, send acknowledgement to complainant and initiate scrutiny without delay to ensure investigation is completed in 15 days and the GRC decision could be communicated in 30 days from the date when complaint was received. The GRC decisions and recommendations will be in line with LARP and LARF provisions.

The complaints not resolved satisfactorily in the GRC, will be forwarded to next level of GRM in the PMU/EALS by the GRC or by the complainant if he is not satisfied with the GRC decision. The PMU/EALS will record, review and investigate the complaint, hear the complaint if required and communicate its decision in 30 days from the date complaint is received and recorded in the PMU/EALS level grievance recording and resolution system. The complaints will be resolved in a manner consistent with LARP and LARF provisions.

The complaints pertaining to land title issues, disagreement on assessment of compensations under law for titled land/assets, disagreement with land award and apportionment of compensation under LAA, will follow the legal recourse. The DHs will be facilitated to approach relevant court of law for settlement of title disputes and challenge the award as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).

The project based GRM will not bar DPs/DHs to approach and seek remedy form court of law, and they will be at liberty to approach the court of law as and when they intend to.

Figure V-1: Grievance Resolution Flow Mechanism with Time Frame



VI. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

A. LAR Legal and Policy Framework

117. This has been prepared following the LARF developed for the MFF and the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan, the Province of Sindh and in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement of 2009. The LARP provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps between two sets of instruments to ensure IR requirements of SPS 2009 are complied.

A.1. Pakistan's Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

118. In Pakistan, LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the federal and provincial governments to acquire private land for public purposes through the exercise of the right of eminent domain. Land acquisition is a provincial responsibility and each province has its own province specific amendments in the Law and interpretation of the Act. Some provinces also have their own province specific implementation rules. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash at the current market rate to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. However, in several recent cases, the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, has been applied with an added 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge according to the provision of the law. In addition to the provisions of LAA, related regulations setting out the procedures for land acquisition have been provided in province specific rules.

119. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land for projects and payment of compensation. For entering private land or carrying out surveys and investigations, specified formalities have to be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during survey and investigations has to be compensated. The displaced persons, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC).

120. The Law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. However, the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the table below.

Table VI-1 Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	The Collector publishes of preliminary notification of land acquisition and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	The Collector formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a)
Section 6	The Collector formally declares government's intention to acquire a particular land for public purpose (The date of the publication of this declaration may be

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
	considered as the cut-off date).
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	LAC physically marks out, measures and plans the land to be acquired
Section 9	LAC gives notice to all persons interested that the Government intends to take possession of the land and requests that they approach him for any claims for compensation
Section 10	LAC records statements of interested persons in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	LAC makes enquiries into the measurements, value and claims and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 12	LAC gives notice of final award to persons interested in the acquired land.
Section 16	Upon issuance of award under Section 11, the LAC may take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land after 15 days from notification under Section 9 prior to compensation of persons interested. (Note that this clause will not be applied in any subproject financed under the MFF).
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, persons interested may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A (LAA-1986)	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

A.2. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

121. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy is to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

122. The involuntary resettlement safeguards covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected

areas. It covers them whether such losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary. The three important elements of ADB's SPS are: (i) compensation at replacement cost for lost assets, livelihood, and income prior to displacement; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it. The SPS gives special attention to poor and vulnerable households to ensure their improved well-being as a result of project interventions. Followings are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS.

123. In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/ or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

- (i) Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- (ii) Carry out meaningful consultations with displaced persons, host communities, and concerned nongovernment organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the displaced persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.
- (iii) Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- (iv) Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.

- (v) Improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- (vi) Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- (xi) Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- (xii) Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports, and disclose monitoring reports.

B. Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards Principles

124. There are a number of differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, does not require adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with DHs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DHs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DHs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. Table VI-2 summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure the project implementation under the MFF is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table VI-2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	DHs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge will be added to the compensation.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/ rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DHs, including non-titled DHs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.
Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP.	Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with DHs elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Draft LARP based on preliminary design, and final LARP based on detailed design will be prepared for subprojects that involve LAR issues.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that DHs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.
No convenient grievance redresses mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the Court of Law.	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DHs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	NHA will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the DHs.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
of resettlement plans and monitoring reports.	reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DPs and other stakeholders.	LARPs, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DHs, posted in the NHA website and ADB website for general public disclosure.

C. Implementation of LAR Policy of the LARF

125. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures a LARF was prepared and agreed that outlines. A LAR policy for management of IR impacts likely to emerge from acquisition of land for ROWs and/or eviction of encroached assets located in the ROW of road sections included in different tranche projects under the MFF for CAREC-DIP. The preparation and implementation of this LARP adhered to the outlined LAR policy principles of the LARF and the policy actions implemented are summarized as under the MFF loan:

- (i) A social Impact Assessment has been carried out for the subproject to be implemented under the MFF Tranche II. The subproject was screened at early stage to avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary LAR impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all displaced persons (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a sample based socio-economic survey of displaced persons, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources was carried out and accordingly a comprehensive LARP was prepared for the subproject with LAR impacts under the MFF loan.
- (ii) Potential stakeholders were identified and meaningful consultations were carried out at each stage of the subproject planning and will be continued throughout subproject LAR implementation and monitoring periods. The DHs and other stakeholders will be consulted and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR implementation activities. All consultations will be documented and the consultation records will be maintained throughout project implementation.
- (iii) An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders has been established at project and sub-project level and will be kept intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the GRM provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and the record of such cases will be maintained at sub-project level.
- (iv) Compensation eligibility is limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government will be considered as a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law cut-off date was established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DHs. To streamline the cut-off date

announced under LAA provisions and the for ADB IR requirements efforts will be ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of DHs.

- (v) The legal title is not bar to compensation under the project, and all DHs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land based assets on or before the cut-off date are entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). However, the DHs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land are only entitled for compensation to the extent of affected assets other than land as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.
- (vi) Compensation of land and structures is at full replacement value, through cash compensation at replacement cost¹⁸ because compensation through the replacement of land or structures¹⁹ of equivalent or higher value and quality was not a possible option due to unavailability of land parcels to barter. The value of structures is not depreciated for age and the salvage is allowed to DHs. It is ensured that DHs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
- (vii) Loss of income and livelihood due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures are compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the bases of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the DHs who will permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable DHs will be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- (viii) It is provided that all lost civic infrastructure and community services will be either restored at site or established at replacement land and the DHs will be provided opportunities to share development benefits of the subproject, if feasible.
- (ix) The DHs are entitled to compensation for lost housing at full replacement cost, relocation assistance and transitional support for establishing their residential structures at places of their choice.
- (x) This LARP was prepared following the principles outlined in the LARF for the MFF. The LARP elaborate project LAR impacts, displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, LARP budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule. This LARP will be shared with ADB for review and acceptance before award of civil works for this sub-project. The ADB accepted LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and EA's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in project area. The LARP provisions,

¹⁸Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanisms are being disclosed to the displaced persons by the EA through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project corridor.

- (xi) A monitoring mechanism has been established for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress of government endorsed and ADB cleared final LARP for the subproject. The progress on delivery of entitled compensation for acquired/affected assets, payment of relocation and resettlement costs and measures put in place for livelihood restoration will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB.

C.1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

126. One of the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female headed households, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

127. Vulnerable DHs: To identify vulnerable persons/households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the subproject and the households' exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below will be termed as vulnerable:

- DHs with income equal to or below officially designated poverty line.
- Landless or those without legal or legalizable title to the acquired land from which their livelihood depends on.
- DHs with or without children that are headed by a disabled person, elderly or woman who are the household's primary income earner.

128. Vulnerable households with specific LAR impacts on their livelihood were identified during census and socio-economic survey. Such DHs were consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood are provided in the LARP and ensured during execution of the subproject.

129. Provisions for Displaced Women: Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic standing and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, education, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures were considered during impact assessment, census of DHs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of this LARP.

- Gender segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled DHs was developed and women will be compensated for assets in their name, meanwhile identified female headed households (if vulnerable) will also be entitled for additional compensation.
- During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations were conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify their concerns and mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the subproject LARP will detail the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required separate gender action plan will be developed.
- In case of compensation for household assets, efforts will be ensured to pay compensation in the joint accounts (if possible) and in case of provision of replacement asset, i.e., land or structure (residential/ commercial) at resettlement/relocation site, it will be ensured that the provided asset is transferred in the joint ownership of the male and female counterparts of the displaced households; and
- Gender sensitive grievance redress system with women participation will be ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved.

130. Indigenous People: Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirements as defined in the SPS (2009) of ADB are triggered when the projects (direct or indirect) impacts are identified on the assets or resources of some distinct group of people or tribe with their socio-economic, cultural, administrative and legal institutions different from the mainstream population or if territories or natural or cultural resources that distinct tribal group/community own, use occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset are affected by the subproject. The subproject road section traverses through settled area of Sindh inhabited by main stream population of the province. The census and socio-economic survey of displaced households, conducted based on detailed design for this LARP, confirmed that no IP groups exist in the project area. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the ADB's SPS (2009) are not triggered.

131. Nevertheless, if Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are identified during execution of the project, the EA will engage qualified and experienced experts to carry out a gender-sensitive social impact assessment (best suited and culturally appropriate) to determine the project impacts on the IPs. and if impacts on IPs are documented, the EA/IA will explore all possible project design options to avoid or minimize the physical and economic displacement of IPs and in cases where avoidance of impacts is not possible the EA will follow ADB's IPs policy and procedures to prepare the IPP or combined IPP and LARP for the subproject component having impacts on the IP. During the socio-economic assessment special attention will be given to identify and address the needs of indigenous people (if identified) and the IPP or combined LAR&IPP will explain the means and procedures adopted to address the needs of IPs and the compensation provided to offset the project adverse impacts. Meanwhile, during execution of the project works it will be ensured that their dignity, indigenous knowledge, cultural and social value are fully respected and preserved.

C.2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

132. In case of change in scope of sub-project and/or encountering unanticipated LAR impacts during subproject implementation which are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement

provisions of this LARP, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the LARF for MFF as per IR safeguards requirements of the ADB's SPS and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. Accordingly, the LARP has been prepared and/or an addendum to LARP will be prepared (if required) and government endorsed and ADB cleared LARP/addendum to LARP will be disclosed on the ADB and EA websites. Nonetheless, the standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions in this LARP will be maintained or may be raised, but not lowered.

C.3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

133. Cut-off date: The eligibility for compensation is limited to the government announced cut-off date for the sub-project involving LAR impacts. The cut-off date will prevent influx of outsiders and to avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. In case of acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the preferred cut-off date under LAA 1894 provisions is the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-6 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette.

134. While in case of IR impacts relevant to clearance of public land and the designated ROW owned by the EAs, the preferred cut of date is the start or completion day of IR impact assessment and census survey. Any person who will enter in the subproject land after announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation however, the displaced persons will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage free of cost. While for finalization of this LARP implementation ready land acquisition and resettlement plan for Kandhkot - Kashmore Section, the EA established and announced 31st **October, 2020** as official '**Cut-off date**' for the LARP which is the completion date of joint review and finalization of IR impact assessment and census survey for additional carriageway.

C.4. Compensation Entitlements

135. In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons entitled for compensation are those who lose their assets and those who are physically displaced (relocated because of loss of residential land/ structures, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of productive land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. The persons holding or occupying the land/assets at project site on or before cut-off date and who face physical or economical displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full are partial as a consequence of land acquisition or eviction from public land (ROW) are entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this Final LARP.

136. Under the subproject broader categories of the eligible persons entitled for compensation include (i) persons or legal entities with formal legal rights to acquired land and/or structures in entirety or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land or structure they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The eligible DHs

entitled for compensation under this LARP includes but not limited to the categories defined below:

- Owners of land and assets, i.e., structures (residential/ commercial or of any other use) with formal legal title to land and the recorded occupiers/ users of land/ assets as provided in the land record registers and cadastres etc.;
- The persons whose rights are not formal or legal but whose claims are recognized or recognizable under national laws or customs will be eligible for compensation against their affected land/assets. Such DHs may include people who have customary usufruct right to the land that is held either by the community (collectively) or the state or people who have inherited, occupied, and utilized the land for generations but lack titles simply because the state has not formalized the land records and issued title to them.
- Non-titled land users i.e. the DHs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under National law and customs and may include all squatters, tenants, sharecroppers, and wage labourers. Although such DHs lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods they are considered DHs eligible to receive compensation of assets other than land and resettlement assistance.
- Cultivators or those whose livelihood is dependent on acquired land, business operators of affected commercial structures and their employees whether registered under law or not, non-titled land users and the identified vulnerable groups.

VII. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

A. Compensation for Lost assets

A.1. Compensation for Land

137. The designed works for Kandhkot-Kashmore Section sub-project include addition of 2-lane carriage with 45.78 km of existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway and construction of a 13 Km long Kashmore bypass (4-lane carriageway) on new alignment to avoid Kashmore City area where ROW is inadequate and heavily encroached. The designed works for additional two lanes in 45.780 Km (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600) will be executed within the existing ROW of N-55 carriageway and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. Meanwhile, additional RoW land (362.25 acres owned by 63 titled DHs) is being acquired for construction of 13 Km long Kashmore bypass carriageway on new alignment between Km 147+000-160+000.

138. For the purpose of land compensation, all titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom are entitled to compensation for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. The identified land being acquired for Kashmore Bypass ROW is classified as irrigated agricultural land and barren uncultivable land. Provision of replacement land is not feasible because of the limited impact and non-availability of replacement land to barter, so the compensation mode proposed under this LARP is through compensation on replacement cost basis. The Paras below explain land valuation and assessment mechanism that will be followed for acquiring additional ROW land for 13 Km long Kashmore bypass Section (between Km 147+000-160+000 Km) to address any unanticipated land impact identified during execution of project works.

139. **Individually/ Privately owned land:** The individually/ privately owned agricultural, residential or commercial land subject to acquisition will be assessed and compensated as per LAA provisions but on replacement cost basis including fair market value of land, transaction costs, applicable taxes with other costs etc. For acquiring privately owned land, the price assessment committee notified by the BOR Sindh will assess the compensation cost for awarding compensation package that will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section 23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors that are to be considered by the price assessment committee/land revenue officers and the LAC appointed by the BOR will include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded in the year preceding notification under Section-6) in mutations register or the record of the registration department; ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with notables and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and additional assistance applicable under law is also provided.

140. The compensation eligibility and entitlements for titled land will be limited to recorded titleholders (recorded landowners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or

custom on or before publication of Section 6 under LAA 1984 for acquisition of subject land. According to inventory of losses, only 63 DHs (titled landowner) will lose 362.25 acres of their arable land being acquired as ROW of 13 Km long Kashmir Bypass between Km 147+000-160+000. After publication of Section-IV notification, estimated compensation cost assessed based on prevailing market rates and demanded by the district land acquisition collector has been deposited in the treasury to proceed for publication of Section-5 notification and completing subsequent land acquisition process under the LAA 1894 provision. Copies of section-4 notification and deposit of tentative cost are presented as Annex 6. Therefore, keeping in view likely review and assessment compensation rates through the district price assessment committee based on section 6 notification, the compensation unit rate adopted for the purpose of this LARP is PKR 1047000/acre that included per unit market rate assessed by Deputy Commissioner (i.e. PKR 700000/acre) with 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and 30% additional cost to secure adequate funds to overcome price escalation. In addition, adequate contingency cost (@ of 20% of overall LARP cost) is also included in LARP budget to secure sufficient funds in project account for matching the replacement costs requirements and demand of additional funds for land compensation to be determined by district price assessment committee based on the date for publication of Section-6 notification.

141. As required under law, the compensation costs likely to be awarded will be reviewed and determined by the Price Assessment Committee by considering recorded transactions in the year preceding the publication date of section-6 notification, updated land valuation table of respective villages, survey of on-going market rates in the locality and other factors outlined in section 23 of LAA 1894. Considering the compensation assessment procedures under LAA 1894 and the ADB's SPS requirements, the land compensation budget of this final LARP is determined on replacement cost by taking into account the prevailing market rates as reported by the local real estate Agents and the village level land revenue officers/staff. Nonetheless, compensation paid in cash for acquired land and improvements made thereto will be on full replacement costs basis determined following mechanism explained above and in the LARF for the MFF. For compensating affected assets (crops trees and structures etc. located on acquired land) other than land, the entitlement provisions explained for respective asset (i.e. crops, trees and structures) explained in subsequent sections will be applied. The compensation entitlement provision as of LARF is considered and incorporated in the EM table VII-1.

142. After publication of section-6 notification and availability of BOR assessed compensation under section 23 of LAA 1894, prevailing market value of acquired land will be reviewed to identify gap between compensation allowed under law and replacement cost as required under SPS 2009. Accordingly, the final land costs with gap bridging measures and applicable allowances will be included in the addendum LARP to ensure land compensation is on full replacement cost for acquired Row land in 13 Km of Kashmir bypass Section. The addendum LARP including final list of land owner DHs/DPs with legal and/or legally recognizable title and entitled compensation costs for each individual DP as per their recorded share in acquired land of each DH and farm labourers (if identified) will be endorsed for ADB's acceptance before implementation).

143. **Affected State Owned Land:** In case unanticipated impact on state-owned land is noted during execution of the project, following mechanism will be followed to assess and compensate the losses experienced by third party land users. In case of registered or legally recognized leaseholders of state land the term and conditions of the lease will be reviewed and assessed to

determine the compensation costs to be paid for land parcels required for project purpose. Besides refund of paid lease for the land parcels required, the compensation for any improvements made to enhance productivity of land will also be assessed and determined on replacement cost basis. The refund for advance will be calculated as equivalent to paid advance for remaining lease period of acquired land or mutually agreed period that may be up to two years maximum. In addition to assessed standard crop compensation as provided under crop losses below, one year additional crop compensation will be allowed to offset any income losses or diminution of profits due to severing of acquired land from remaining leased land parcels.

144. Except for noted un-authorized encroachment within designated ROW of existing carriageway, the state-owned land parcel with registered leaseholders and/or land users with granted rights are not identified during the IR impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys conducted for the purpose of finalizing of this LARP. However, the entitlement provisions are explained above and included in the EM to offset any un-anticipated impacts about infringement of leasing and granted land use rights if emerged during implementation of the LARP.

145. Non-titled land users: Those non-titled land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers in public ROWs , will not be entitled to land compensation but will be provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they will be provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the final LARP based on project situation and DP consultation.

A.2. Compensation for Structures (residential/ commercial and other)

146. The structure loss is determined based on the identified impacts and functional/ economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as was before the project. For partial loss of structure the owners, including non-titled land users/squatters, are entitled to receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labour, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure.

147. Full loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/ economically unviable for use, such structure are compensated to entirety at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Besides, the occupants of such structures are also provided with costs for installed utility (electricity and telephone lines) relocation costs and drinking water supplies (if any). For stalls and kiosks or other temporary commercial structures like thatch huts, whether titled or licensed or not, alternative sites comparable in business potential to the lost location will be provided and the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current market rate for the cost of labour, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

148. Along with entitled compensation, in either case all DHs in structure category have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The impact assessment data for Kandhkot to Kashmore subproject indicates that 163 DHs (5 DHs “residential structure owners” and 158 DHs “commercial structure owners”) are entitled for structures compensation on full replacement cost basis. The owners/ occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount. The owners/ occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount. Details of DHs (residential structure owners and commercial structure owners) are given in **Annex 10**.

149. The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques at different location along Kandhkot to Kashmore subproject road section are compensated on replacement costs basis. The compensation for mosques and other religious assets will go the community nominated caretaker responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts.

A.3. Crops

150. As per this LARP all affected crop owners will be entitled for cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments. Based on prevailing cropping pattern in the area one-year crop compensation will either include two seasonal crops i.e. (one lost crop and other crop for ensuing season) to offset any adverse impacts to their income/ livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses will link to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/ sharecroppers and encroachers/ squatters etc.

151. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/ cultivated area of lost plot on the bases of current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. The second crop (crop for ensuing cropping season) will also be paid on gross product value proportionate to the cultivated area for the first paid crop. The DHs in categories like sharecropper and lessees on affected agricultural land and encroached sections of ROW for cultivation were not identified during census and detailed measurement survey, however, if identified during LARP implementation stage, the entitlement provisions provided in the EM will apply. As per inventory of losses, total DHs entitled for crop compensation are 156, of which 95 DHs are non-titled encroacher within the existing ROW limits for 45.78 km of carriageway section (between Km 105+820 -147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600. and other 61²⁰ DHs are the titled owners/self-cultivators of titled land being acquired as ROW for 13 Km long Kashmore Bypass Section (between Km 147+000- Km 160+000). The DHs in categories like sharecropper and lessees on affected agricultural land and encroached sections of ROW for cultivation were not identified during census and detailed measurement survey. Details of DHs for additional carriageway section (crops owners) are presented in **Annex 7** of this implementation ready final LARP. However, the inventory of DHs facing crop losses due to acquisition of ROW for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000 to 160+000) will be reviewed and after publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 and updated list

²⁰ The entitlement for crop compensation of titled land owners and cultivators in 13 Km Kashmore bypass section has been reviewed and updated list of DPs entitled for crop compensation has been included in final LARP.

of entitled DHs for crop compensation to the extent of 13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section will be included in the addendum LARP to be prepared after completing the land acquisition process.

A.4. Trees

152. The fruit trees will be compensated on replacement costs basis calculated at the current market rate of product value multiplied by: a (i) period required to grow a new tree to the age of production or (ii) average years of crops forgone. Keeping in view variance in fruit bearing age for different fruit species, a 5 years age will be taken as standard for growing a new tree to the age of production and estimation of compensation on replacement costs basis. In addition, the cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid. For timber wood trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current value. In addition to replacement cost, the costs incurred to purchase seedling and required inputs will also be considered.

153. However, the rates and valuation methods will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forest. As per inventory of losses, only DHs are entitled for compensation for 38 affected tree that include i) 2 DHs who are losing 28 trees grown at different stretches within the encroached ROW limits in 45.78 Km (between Km 105+820- 147+000 and Km 160+000 - 164+600), and ii) one DH is entitled to compensation for affected 10 trees (timber wood trees) grown in his titled land being acquired as ROW of 13 Km Kashmore Byass (between Km 147+000-160+000). Compensation details about the DHs entitled for tree compensation are provided in **Annex 8** of this final LARP. However, after publication of section 6 notification of acquired ROW land for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section, the inventory of trees and census results of entitled DHs will be updated and included in the addendum LARP that will be prepared based on land acquisition process completed under law.

154. A total of 954 trees, including 935 wood trees and 19 fruit trees of different types and species were identified as government owned forest trees. Mostly these wood/fruit trees grown in the NHA owned public ROW were planted by NHA and are managed through the district forest department. Instead of providing compensation, the lost government trees will be replenished through replantation of new trees as per government policy after implementing the project civil works, therefore this LARP did not include compensation costs.

B. Resettlement & Relocation

B.1. Relocation Assistance

155. The DHs required relocating due to significantly affected residential or commercial structure will be supported by providing cash assistance (one-time lump sum) to relocate and re-establish their assets at the relocation site of their choice along the project road. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DHs are relocated outside or within the ROW. LARF and final LARP provisions on relocation assistance were reviewed and DHs were consulted to determine and suggest cash assistance to be paid as Relocation Assistance under this LARP.

156. During consultations, DHs and the local real estate agents informed that the person wishing to rent a residential shop/structure in a settlement has to pay advance amount that varies from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000 depending on the location of the selected structure/ plot. Based on the above information, an amount of Rs.25,000/- has been taken as self-relocation allowance,

which is allowed to 234 DHs noted in 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section where existing ROW is followed. The DHs entitled for self-relocation assistance include, 232 DHs on commercial structures (66 DHs “permanent commercial structure owners”, 73 DHs “Temporary/movable commercial structure Owners” and 93 DHs “renter business operator”) and 2 DHs facing significant impacts to his residential structure. In 13 Km kashmore bypass section the DHs entitled to relocation assistance are not identified because none of the DH facing loss of titled land is will face physically displacement due to lost assets.

B.2. Transport Allowance

157. All DHs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences and business premises are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labour, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. A lumpsum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the entitled DHs. The allowed transportation allowance rate for lost residential structure and for lost business structures/premises is Rs 15,000/- under this LARP. In total 141 DHs will be entitled to transportation allowance facing loss of the structures/assets due to clearance of ROW limits in 45.78 km of additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820 - 147+000 and Km 160+000 - 164+600). Out of total, 2 DHs face significant loss of residential structures and 66 DHs facing loss of their permanent commercial assets/structures and other 73 DHs facing loss of their income generating temporary commercial structures/assets. In 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000 – 160+000), the ROW land being acquired is free of residential/commercial structures so none of the DHs noted in land loss category is entitled to transportation allowance.

B.3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

158. The displaced person facing interruption in livelihood earning during period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled for transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 3 months. Such transitional support/allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate²¹ for 2021, i.e., Rs. 25,000x03= Rs 75,000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure DP. As per impact assessment, only 2 DH will face significant loss of their residential structure encroached within ROW in 45.78 K of additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820 - 147+000 and Km 160+000 - Km 164+600). In 13 Km of Kashmore Bypass Section (between km 147+000 160+000) impacts on structure were not noticed. Two noted DHs in residential structure category facing severe impacts and physical displacement will be entitled for transitional support and accordingly costs are included in this final LARP. The list of the entitled DHs is listed as **Annex 10**.

B.4. Severe Impact Allowance

159. The DHs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial structure or productive arable land) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. As per impact inventory, *02 DHs experiencing physical displacement due*

²¹ The minimum official wage rate of Sindh is adopted

to loss of their residential structures are entitled for severe impact allowance. Furthermore, 159 DHs (including 66 structure owner DHs and other 93 renter business operators DHs) in 45.78 Km of additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820 - 147+000 and Km 160+000 - 164+600) facing 10% and more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and restaurants) are considered severely affected. In 13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (between km 147+000 -160+000) commercial structures are not documented because the alignment is through agricultural fields. All 161 DHs experiencing severe impacts due to lost structures (residential/commercial) are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost commercial asset and other entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation and business loss. Due to unavailability of tax record or comparable rates of registered business to determine lost income, the officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2021 is adopted as basis for calculating the severe impact allowance for commercial assets owners under the LARP. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Sindh province for year 2021 is Rs.25,000 /month and on the basis of that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (Rs 25,000 x03) = Rs 75,000/-.

160. The DHs facing 10% or more arable land (titled) are entitled to one time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross annual yield from acquired land in addition to other entitled compensation and income restoration measures. As per inventory of losses, due to acquisition of titled land as ROW for 13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (between km 147+000 to 160+000), only 1 titled DH will lose residential structure and other 13 DHs (titled land owners) will lose 10% and more of their productive land who are considered severely affected DHs entitled to severe impact allowance in this updated final LARP. Nonetheless, upon publication of Section-6 notification and preparation of acquaintance rolls by the LAC for compensation award under LAA 1894, the inventory of acquired land as ROW for 13 Km Kashmir Bypass will be updated to cross match the recorded DHs/DPs (BOR) in the LARP and the acquaintance roll prepared under law and accordingly the list of DHs/DPs (BOR) entitled to severe impact allowance will be confirmed and incorporated in the addendum LARP that will be prepared for 13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section based on completed land acquisition process under law.

C. Income Restoration Measures

161. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding resettlement and relocation allowance, the DHs facing loss of income generating productive assets/livelihood source are entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

C.1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

162. Compensation for acquired land through providing alternate land parcels with similar size and productivity is not possible under the project due to unavailability of government land along the project corridor. Therefore, for income restoration of the DHs having land-based livelihood, following provisions are considered in addition to the applicable compensation costs and other resettlement and rehabilitation allowances.

- Partial loss of arable land when remaining land is functionally viable: in addition to cash compensation for lost land and applicable severe impact allowance, the displaced persons (owners/cultivators and/or non-titled land users) are entitled for additional financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling,

restoration of irrigation infrastructure and purchase of farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.

- Full loss of arable land and/or when remaining land is functionally unviable: the DHs/DPs (owners/cultivators and/or non-titled user) of land will be provided with project-based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support to establish the DH in an alternative income generation activity. If possible, NHA will coordinate and/or cooperate with governmental and non-governmental income generation and micro-enterprise development initiatives.

163. In the 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600), noted crop losses are limited to clearance of the encroached ROW being used for cultivation by 95 DHs (the adjoining landowners). The inventory of losses confirmed that restricted use of ROW for cultivation in 45.78 km of additional carriageway section will not adversely affect titled land and agricultural based livelihood of the DHs encroaching and cultivating ROW limits, hence applicable compensation costs are not included in this updated and final LARP. However, to offset any unanticipated adverse impacts on titled land that could emerge during execution of the project works in 45.78 km section where existing ROW is followed, income restoration provisions above will be followed to ensure the compensation is consistent with LARF provisions.

164. Whereas, in 13 Km Kashmore Bypass section, out of 63 DHs losing their titled land, 61 DHs (land owners) are considered economically displaced due to partial loss of their productive arable land. So, they are entitled to one time financial support @ Rs. 25000/ for investing on land levelling and productivity enhancing measures. While the DHs experiencing severe impacts will be entitled for severe impact allowance as explained under heading 'severe impact allowance' above in addition to applicable income restoration measures. During impacts assessment, it is determined that all the DH will face partial loss of arable land and their remaining land will remain functionally viable, so minimum and transitory impacts on agricultural based income are perceived. Further, the socio-economic analysis confirmed household's multiple income sources with least dependence on agriculture-based livelihood due to uncertainties of agricultural production caused by frequent flooding of Indus River. Nonetheless, the impacts and lists of DHs facing loss of titled land will be reviewed and updated after publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 for acquired land. In case additional DHs facing loss of agriculturally based livelihood (partial or full loss) are identified eligible, the applicable costs will be updated accordingly and included in the addendum LARP that will be prepared based on completed land acquisition process under LAA provisions.

C.2. Businesses Loss

165. Lost income from impacted structures (temporary or permanent) due to clearance of ROW for implementation of project works the owner of a business are entitled to receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to 6 months if the loss is permanent. The compensation allowance will base on business turn over validated through tax records and in case of unavailability of the tax record officially designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for DHs.

166. In total 232 DHs in 45.78 km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820 - 147+000 and Km 160+000 - 164+600) will be facing income losses due to affected income generating commercial structures. All noted 232 DHs (66 DHs “owners of permanent structure, 73 DHs “owners of temporary structure and 93 DHs “renter business operator”) facing business interruption due to affected permanent/temporary commercial structures are considered eligible to income restoration as per the EM. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it was assessed that the structure owners can re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and the business impact will be temporary and transitory in nature. So, the income loss is considered temporary and accordingly business loss allowance for a period of 03 months will be provided. The DHs could not produce the tax record to establish their income losses accordingly. Therefore, the compensation for lost income is calculated based on the government announced minimum wage-rate i.e. Rs. 25,000/month. Accordingly, all 232 DHs are entitled to business loss allowance of Rs. 75,000²². The list of DHs losing business and employment based on loss of commercial structure is attached in **Annex 10 & 11**.

C.3. Employment Loss

167. The loss of employment due to affected commercial structures is compensated by providing cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. During impact assessment survey, it was determined that the impacted assets can be restored and re-established in a period of three months and the employment loss is temporary and transitory in nature. Accordingly, the loss of wages for the employees engaged in affected commercial structures have been compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages for employment interruption period of 03 months. Further due to unavailable documented record about paid wages, it was not possible to determine employment allowance at comparable rates; therefore, officially designated minimum wage rate is adopted for calculating the compensation for employment losses. During census no any DH/DP with employment/ wages loss was documented, however, the census and IOL will be reviewed and verified during LARP implementation, and if any DH facing employment loss is identified during LARP implementation, he will be provided employment loss allowance equivalent to three months officially designated minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 25,000 / month x 3 months = Rs. 75,000/-.

D. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

168. In the detailed design, it is ensured that the project works are limited within the available ROW limits and the local routes and facilities are kept open for uninterrupted access for affected communities to access resources and means of livelihood. During execution of project civil works, it will be ensured that the local routes are kept free of obstructions and the local communities and DHs are not restricted to access their resources and means of livelihood. However, in this LARP it is affirmed that the unanticipated impacts, if identified during execution of project works, will be reviewed and assessed as per LAR provisions, corrective measures will be determined and compensated as per applicable entitlement provisions explained in the entitlement matrix.

²² Government announced minimum wage rate for 2021 is Rs. 25,000/month- and calculated allowance is Rs 75,000 /- (Monthly rate x 03 months).

E. Public Services and Facilities

169. Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR will be fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this LARP are applicable to public services and facilities.

F. Special Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

170. During census survey of affected households, only 17 DHs were noted as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status. However, any DH facing other variables of vulnerability including elderly, women headed and physically challenged is not noticed. The vulnerability profile will be reconfirmed during implementation of the LARP and the revised number of vulnerable DHs will be documented and compensated from contingency costs following the LARP entitlements. The updated numbers of vulnerable DHs will be reported in the Internal and External Monitoring Reports. All vulnerable DHs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project based employment or training with additional financial support and micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the DH in an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a subsistence allowance equal to 3 months income computed based on officially designated minimum wage will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Moreover, provision related to preference for project related employment have been reflected in the civil works contracts and during project execution the DHs interested will be provided project-based employment as per their abilities.

171. Compensation eligible, Entitlements for compensation, relocation and resettlement rehabilitation assistance are summarized in the **Table VII-1**.

Table VII-1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC²³) either through negotiated settlement between²⁴ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA²⁵ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS).

²³Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

²⁴ Negotiated Settlement will be used as first measure to determine the RC and if it is unsuccessful or considered inexpedient then the assessment under LAA provisions will follow. The term "negotiated settlements" used here is as per national law provisions rather than negotiated settlements as described in the SPS.

²⁵ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e. costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc.). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. • Crop compensation for standing crop with an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see crop compensation below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Agriculture laborers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage.
		Encroacher	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss • Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on subproject specific situation and DH consultation.
Residential/commercial land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land loss. • Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months livelihood based on minimum wage rate or as assessed based on income analysis. • Where required, additional support required ensuring improved standard of living to be determined through the social impact assessment.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of Rental fee (at market price for local rents and other transaction costs, i.e., replacement cost) payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
2. STRUCTURES			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) for its self-relocation²⁶ by the owner/user. <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocation of the structure by the subproject through constructing it at replacement location.
Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; and Cash compensation for structure of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) for its self-relocation by the owner/user and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of DHs choice. 	
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.

²⁶ Self-relocation means the sub-project is not providing alternative structures of similar type and dimensions within the ROW limits.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
4. Trees		Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DHs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible DHs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the project corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to Rs. 25,000 for one time will paid as project based support. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DHs are relocated outside or within the ROW limits.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DHs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DHs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residential structure owner DHs requiring relocation because of significant loss of structures will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 25,000 /month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of shelter / Residential structures requiring relocation	All DHs facing Physically Displacement (loss of shelter residential structures).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residential structure owners facing physical displacement, in addition to entitled resettlement assistance, relocation, transportation and transitional allowance (explained above) will be eligible for one time severe impact allowance equal to 3 months' income loss computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. Rs. 25,000 /month).
	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land	All landowners/ land user DHs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Significant loss of commercial structure.	All structure owners/ occupier DHs facing business loss.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All Titled DHs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the DHs: Partial loss of arable land: DHs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Project based employment for the willing DHs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
		All non-titled DHs/encroachers in the ROW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All non-titled DHs facing loss of land based livelihood will not be eligible for alternate land plots, but project based employment opportunities for willing DHs will be worked out during execution of project works and/or They will be provided training and assistance to adopt alternate income sources.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the DHs.
Businesses Loss	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 25,000/month. and Provision of project-based employment to adult household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish DH in alternative income generation activity.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All employees with impacted wages due to affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 25,000/month. Or Provision of project based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DH in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable DHs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DHs including those below poverty line, landless and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 7 the vulnerable DHs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of officially designated minimum wage rate (i.e. 25,000/month) and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DHs to ensure the living standard of the DHs is maintained. Preference for provision of project-based employment.
9: Unanticipated Impacts²⁷	As and when identified	All DHs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unanticipated impact identified during course of implementation will be immediately reported with corrective actions required. The compensation provisions/entitlement as defined in section-1-8 above and provided in the LARF will be applicable based on the identified impact.

²⁷ The unanticipated impact will include missing or additional impact that may arise during execution of the project works or any claim about pending compensation that may emerge during mutation of acquired but compensated ROW land back in 1993-94.

VIII. RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. LAR Cost Estimation and Budgeting

172. The allocation and provision of the financial resource is responsibility of the EA for affective management of project LAR requirements including acquisition of ROW land free from encumbrances, payment of compensation for acquired assets, entitled relocation and resettlement costs and implementation of income restoration measures etc. Hence, the land acquisition, compensation, assistance, relocation and rehabilitation of income and livelihood has been considered as an integral component of project costs and accordingly will included in the approved PC-1 of the project to ensure adequate funds are made available. All land acquisition funds will be provided by the NHA from counterpart financing share of the government and the loan proceeds will not be used for land acquisition purposes.

173. Based on inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in previous section, LAR costs are precisely assessed and reflected in the itemized LARP budget provided in this Final LARP. Based on the identified impacts discussed in chapter 2 and entitlement explained in chapter 7, LAR costs and LARP budget against documented impacts and entitlements are worked out for providing compensation on replacement cost to all DHs losing their encroached assets in project road sections in 45.78 km of additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820 - 147+000 and Km 160+000 - 164+600) and titled land and land based assets to be acquired for ROW of 13 Km Kashmir bypass section (between Km 147+000-160+000). The final LARP budget includes itemized costs for compensating affected assets and acquired land on replacement cost with applicable relocation, resettlement and income restoration costs. In addition, LARP implementation and monitoring costs including administrative costs for engaging required resource for LARP implementation, mutation of ROW land and engaging external monitoring agent with contingencies are also included in the LARP budget.

B. Basis for Land and Assets Valuation and Resettlement Costs

174. As per SPS 2009, the compensation for land and land based assets calculated by considering, (i) fair market value of land/asset, (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, (if any) constitutes full replacement cost. As per LAA 1894, the land compensation cost is assessed as per provisions of section 23 by considering market value of land, damages sustained due to lost asset (crops, trees) and severing of acquired land, incidental costs in income losses due to change of residence or place of business. In addition, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CLAS) is paid. The replacement costs for the structures, trees and crops are based on the updated scheduled rates provided by the respective government departments. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

175. **Valuation of acquired Land:** Under the law (LAA 1894) respective district land revenue officer/designated land acquisition collector is required to follow the process for land valuation and assessment of compensation by considering provisions of section 23 of LAA and prevailing instructions issued by the BOR. To ensure, the compensation determined by the district price assessment committee or land revenue officer/land acquisition collector is consistent with the provisions of section 23 and equates with the replacement costs criteria, the land valuation process summarized in previous chapter (refer subheading 1 on compensation for land in Chapter VII) will be followed.

176. Construction of additional carriageway in 45.78 Km section ((between Km 105+820 - 147+000 and Km 160+000 - Km 164+600) will strictly follow available ROW and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. Whereas for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000 - Km 160+000) the land compensation cost will be determined on replacement costs basis by taking into account the process explained in the LARF and summarized as under.

177. The compensation costs to be awarded under law will be determined by the District Price Assessment Committee by taking into account i) yearly average of recorded transactions in the year preceding the publication of section-6 notification, ii) updated land valuation table for different land types in respective villages, iii) on-going market rates in the locality and iv) other factors outlined in section 23 of LAA 1894. In addition, 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge will be allowed over and above the assessed land compensation rate. Since, section 6 for land being acquired is yet to be notified so the land compensation rate is determined by taking into account the estimated land (as assessed and by the Deputy Commissioner based on market rates as of 4 notification) cost already deposited in the treasury. Therefore, keeping in view the market rate of land applied by the DC (Rs 700000/acre) to assess tentative land cost, and information provided by the local land revenue staff (Tapedars) and land owners as well as likely review and assessment of compensation rates by the district price assessment committee based on section 6 notification, the compensation unit rate adopted for the purpose of this LARP is PKR 1047000/acre, that included the tentative land rate assessed by Deputy Commissioner with 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge and 30% additional cost to secure adequate funds to overcome price escalation. In addition, adequate contingency cost (@ of 20% of overall LARP cost) is also included in LARP budget to secure sufficient funds in project account for matching the replacement costs requirements and demand of additional funds for land compensation to be determined by district price assessment committee based on the date for publication of Section-6 notification. Nonetheless, after publication of section-6 notification and availability of BOR assessed compensation under section 23 of LAA 1894, prevailing market value of acquired land will be reviewed to identify gap between compensation allowed under law and replacement cost as required under SPS 2009. Accordingly the final land costs with gap bridging measures and applicable allowances will be included in the addendum LARP to ensure land compensation is on full replacement cost for acquired Row land in 13 Km of Kashmore bypass Section.

178. **Valuation for non-land assets:** For compensating affected assets encroached within the ROW limits of additional carriageway section following; procedures/ methods have been used for the proper assessment of unit compensation rates of different items/ assets located within the ROW of the proposed road section.

- For compensating the affected structures of different types and dimensions, the updated construction rates have been collected for the year 2021 from the Executive Engineer (Buildings), W&S Department, District Kashmore. These scheduled rates applicable for new construction of similar types of structures have been used to calculate compensation on replacement cost basis for all affected structures. The depreciation for age will not be deducted and the salvage will be allowed to the DHs as per entitlement provisions explained in EM. The **Table VIII-1** below details the unit rates for all types of assets for non- land.
- For determination of unit rates for crops and trees, relevant departments including Agricultural and horticultural department of Sindh and Divisional Forest office, Kashmore

were coordinated and the applicable unit rates of the year on 2021 for affected seasonal crops and trees (timber wood and fruit trees) were obtained. These updated unit rates are used to calculate the compensation as per identified impacts.

- For relocation of utilities like electricity/telephone connection, water supplies, etc. respective departments will be coordinated for relocating the utilities lines. Applicable costs for relocation and re-establishment of utilities worked out by the respective departments will be paid through project costs for timely relocation of utilities by the responsible government departments.

179. Unit rates provided by the respective departments are presented in **Annex 15 and 16** as summarized in **Table VIII-1** below. These unit rates are only applicable for non-land assets.

Table VIII-1: Unit Rates of Non-land Assets

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Pak Rs.)
1	Residential/Commercial Structures		
1.1	Pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,700
1.2	Semi-pacca Construction	Ft. ²	1,100
1.3	Katcha Construction	Ft. ²	800
2	Boundary Walls		
2.1	Pacca Construction	Rft.	1,700
2.2	Katcha Construction	Rft.	500
3	Movable structures, i.e. (Kiosk/ thatch Thatched Shed)		
3.1	(i) Iron Shad	Ft. ²	500
3.2	(ii) Katcha bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	800
3.3	(iii) Pacca bricks with thatched roof	Ft. ²	1,100
4	Crops		
4.1	Wheat	Rs./acre	39,750
4.2	Paddy	Rs./acre	68,834
5	Community Structures		
5.1	Mosque	Ft. ²	1,700
5.2	Mosque boundary wall	Rft.	1,700
5.3	Shrine	Ft. ²	1,700
6	Fish pond	Ft. ²	10.40

C. Compensation costs, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

C.1. Compensation for Affected Assets

180. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring and reporting and other administrative expenses are part of the overall subproject cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Applicable compensation for land likely to be acquired, affected assets and eligible allowances for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration of the displaced person are discussed in sections below for both parts of project road section i.e 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600) of project road section where existing ROW is followed and 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km

147+000-16+000) where RWO land is being acquired, whereas itemized summary budget is provided at the end of this chapter.

C.1.1. Compensation for Land

181. **Land Compensation:** In 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600) existing ROW is followed and acquisition of additional land is avoided to that extent. Whereas for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section 362.25 acres of agricultural land is being acquired as 100 meter wide ROW on new alignment. Land acquisition process under LAA 1894 is commenced and tentative land cost as demanded²⁸ by the Deputy Commissioner/Land Acquisition Officer is deposited in treasury for facilitating the land acquisition officer to proceed for publication of Section 5 and subsequently Section -6 notification. at disposal of the district land acquisition officer, the impact on land has to be confirmed after fixing alignment and marking of centreline and ROW for road section in Part B. The DPAC assessed and BOR accepted final land compensation costs could not be available before commencing land acquisition process and notifying land under section 4 & 6 of LAA 1894 (Annex 6). So, to secure land costs in the LARP budget and its placement at disposal of the project team, estimated land cost amounting to Rs. 379.287 million is summarised in table **VIII-2** below for which details are given in **Annex 5**.

Table VIII-2: Compensation for Land

Impact Type Additional land required	DHs (No)	Affected Area (Acre)	Unit Rate with 15% CLAS/acre (Rs. Million)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)				
-	-	-	-	-
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)				
Kashmore Bypass carriageway (13 Km)	63	362.25	1.047	379.287
Total	63	362.25	1.047	379.287

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

C.1.2. Compensation for Cropped Area

182. For implementation of project works for in Part-A (ACW Section between Km 105+820 to 147+000_45.780 Km) acquisition of land is not involved in 45.780 Km sections 35.866 acres of encroached ROW will be retrieved. As per inventory of losses 95 DHs will lose 35.866 acres of cropped area in Part A. In case of 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000), acquisition of 100 m wide ROW through agricultural land will result in the affected crop area measuring 280.37 acres owned by 61 DHs. To offset any adverse economic impacts, the affected land owners/ cultivators (95 DHs) in Part A and 61 DHs in Part B will be provided with crop compensation for affected cropped area.

183. The compensation cost is estimated on the basis of one-year gross income from conventional crops cultivated during one year's harvest seasons (summer and winter crops). During impact assessment, the wheat was grown as winter crop in affected land and the conventional summer crop grown in project area is rice (paddy). For costing purposes, wheat and paddy are considered as base crops and the rates based on the average yields of these base crops are adopted. The current rates and average yields of these crops are obtained from the

²⁸ The tentative costs demanded by the DC included land compensation computed at PKR 700000/acre with 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and compensation for crop and tree losses.

published District Kashmore & Agriculture Department, Sindh. The total compensation for crops has been calculated Rs. 34.338 million for both Parts as summarized in table below. Crop compensation for each section is summarized in **Table VIII-3** and details with entitled DHs are provided in **Annex 7**.

Table VIII-3: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

Impact Crop Area	DHs No	Cropped Area within ROW limits (Acres)	Unit Rates Rs.	Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)	95	35.866	108,584	3.894
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)	61	280.37	108,584	30.444
Total	156	316.236		34.338

The unit rate (Rs 108.584/-) for two cropping seasons grown in a year is used for compensation of affected crops that include: i) Wheat crop grown in Rabi season @ Rs 39,750/acre and Paddy crop grown in Kharif Season at Rs. 68834/-

C.1.3. Compensation for Private Trees

184. In inventory of losses, 28 private trees (timber/ wood trees) owned by 3 DHs are enumerated for sub-project road section in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600). In project road section 10 private trees (timber/ wood trees) owned by 1 DH are enumerated for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000), trees grown in ROW land being acquired are noted. Based on the unit rates, provided by the Forest Department and agriculture (Horticulture) department, compensation costs is assessed keeping in view the tree girth in case of timber/ wood trees and the age of fruit trees. Total estimated costs for compensating trees is Rs. 0.242 million is applicable for 3 DHs in entire project road section (**Table VIII.4**). The detail of entitled DHs with impacts and applicable compensation for tree losses is provided in **Annex 8**.

Table VIII-4: Compensation for the loss of trees

Types of affected Wood Trees	DHs (Nos.)	Tree size/age (girth).	Tree Count (No)	Unit rate (Rs)	Compensation (Rs. million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)					
Neem	3	Up to 2 ft.	0	1,000	-
		Between 2 to 4 ft.	18	6,000	0.108
		6 ft. and above	3	10,500	0.032
Acacia (Kiker)		Up to 2 ft.	7	6,000	0.042
Total of wood Trees	3		28	various	0.182
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)					
Eucalyptus	1*	Between 2 to 4 ft	10	6,000	0.060
Total of wood Trees	1*		10	various	0.060
Total	3		38	various	0.242

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

C.1.4. Compensation for Structures Losses

185. The clearance of required ROW limits for execution of project works will result loss of residential, commercial, community and public structures located within the corridor of impact. All affected structures are valued at replacement value/ cost based on cost of materials, type of construction, labour, transport and other construction costs. If structure becomes functionally un-viable, cash compensation has been computed for the entire structure. Total cost for all affected structures types (i.e. residential, commercial, community and public infrastructures) falling in the

impact corridor has been computed as Rs. 147.791 million. The Paras below with tables provide crisp details on the affected structure types and corresponding costs applicable for affected structures noted in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600). At the time of final assessment, one residential structures/assets were noticed in the ROW being acquired for 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000), in project section under this LARP. While the compensation details of the affected structures are provided in **Annex 10** and summarized in **Table VIII.5 and 6**.

186. **Residential Structures:** As per inventory of losses, affected residential structures/assets of 4 displaced households (DHs) will be cleared from the ROW limits in the 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600). In 13 Km kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-160+000), only one DH will face loss of his residential structures located on ROW land being acquired. The affected structures are segregated into different construction types and basic construction units of the affected components i.e. built-up-covered area and construction types for each structure to calculate compensation costs on replacement cost basis by applying the unit rates for each affected structure.

187. As per assessment, the calculated replacement costs payable to 5 DHs for residential structure located in entire project road section (Km 105+820 to Km 164+600_58.78 Km) is Rs. 7.266 million which is presented in **Table VIII-5** below.

Table VIII-5: Cost for of Affected Residential Structures

Description	DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area		Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)								
Residential Structures								
Significantly Affected Residential Structures/Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	-	-	Sq ft	1,700	-
	1		Semi-Pacca	8	1703.9	Sq ft	1,100	1.874
	-		Katcha	-	-	Sq ft	-	-
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets	1	Boundary Walls/ Gate	Pacca	4	777.0	Rft.	1700	1.321
	2		Semi-Pacca	7	976.5	Rft.	1100	1.074
	-		Katcha	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	4			19	1703.9 1753.5	Sq. ft Rft.		4.269
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)								
Significantly Affected Residential Structures								
Residential Houses	1	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	4	1560.0	Sq ft	1,700	2.652
	-		Semi-Pacca	-	-	Sq ft	-	-
	-		Katcha	-	-	Sq ft	-	-
	-	Boundary wall	Pacca	1			10,000	0.010
Handpump				1			10,000	0.010
Sub-Total	1			6	1560.0 197.0	Sq. ft Rft.		2.997
Total	5			25	3263.9 1950.5	Sq. ft Rft.		7.266

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area.

188. **Commercial Structures:** All affected commercial structures are documented based on the structure type and the affected covered area for different structures types. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area the compensation costs are calculated by applying the unit rates for each structure type.

189. Accordingly, the compensation costs are estimated for all structures noted in entire project road section. In 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600) total estimated replacement cost is affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures and assets is Rs. 121.813 million that will be paid to 158 DHs against their affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures and other assets. The Table VIII-6 below provides itemized costs for different structure types with entitled DHs presented distinctly for project road sections. Since, project road section in 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000) will follow new alignment through agricultural lands, so impacts on commercial structures are not apprehended. The estimated costs for different structures types are presented in of **Table VIII-6** below.

Table VIII-6: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Commercial Structures

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	DHs (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area		Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)								
Permanent Structures	3		Pacca	4	2,440	Sq ft	1,700	4.148
	55	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Semi-Pacca	215	59,213	Sq ft	1,100	65.134
	4		Katcha	6	10,985	Sq ft	800	8.788
	1	Service Station	Katcha	2	878.85	Sq ft	800	0.70308
	-		Pacca	1	1162.62	Sq ft	1,700	1.976
	1		Semi-Pacca	1	689.0	Sq ft	1,100	0.758
	2	Weigh Bridge	Pacca	2	713.16	Sq ft	1,700	1.212
Sub-Total	66			231	76,081.2	Sq ft		82.720
Movable Structures	65	Thatch sheds	Katcha	105	38,144	Sq ft	800	30.515
	-		Pacca	0	0	Sq ft		
	8		Semi-Pacca	19	4,832	Sq ft	1,100	5.315
	6	Filling station	Pacca	7	820.6	Rft.	1,700	1.395
	3	Logo Foundation	Semi-Pacca	3	177.8	Rft.	1,100	0.196
Sub-Total	82			134	42,976 998.4	Sq ft Rft.		37.421
Other Structures (Extended with Commercial Structures)	3	Hand pump / Motor pump	Pacca	10	10	Nos.	10,000	0.100
	-	Street Light	Pacca	1	4.0	Sq ft	1,700	0.007
Sub-Total	3			11				0.107
Fish Farm	7		Katcha	7	150543.36	Sq ft	10.4	1.566
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)								
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	158			383	269,604.09 998.4	Sq ft Rft.		121.813

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

190. **Community and Public Structures:** In total 15 (Nos.) community structures will be affected in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600). The affected community structures include 10 significantly affected mosques, affected lavatories and walls of 1 (No.) partially affected community assets and 2 (Nos.) water supply facilities i.e. hand pump. In project road section presented as 13 Km, Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000) community structures were not identified.

191. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area all affected community and public structures including mosques are assessed and compensated by applying the unit rates

for each structure type. The calculated replacement costs for community structures is Rs. 11.841 million to be paid for affected community assets in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600). The calculated costs are summarized in **Table VIII-7** below and details can be seen in **Annex 12**.

Table VIII-7: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected Community Structures

Descriptions	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)						
Significantly Affected Mosques						
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pacca	Sq. ft	10	6927.58	1700	11.777
	Semi-Pacca	Sq. ft	-	-	-	-
Partially affected						
	Pacca	Rft	1	26	1700	0.044
Boundary Wall	Semi-Pacca	Rft	-	-	-	-
Graveyard*	-	No.	2	-	-	-
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	2	-	10,000	0.020
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (A+B)			15	6927.58		11.841
* Efforts will be ensured to avoid graves and if needed graves will be either relocated under civil works cost or graves will be relocated in consultation with community notables by using LARP administrative costs allocated in LARP budget.						

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

192. **Public Structures and other infrastructure:** Execution of project will affect 11 (Nos.) public structures including 10 (Nos.) police check posts, 1 (No.) Toll Plaza Room at the project road section in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600) that have been compensated on replacement cost basis. The calculated costs for noted 8 public structures is Rs. 7.051 million which is summarized in table VIII-8 below and the details can be seen in **Annex 12**. The alignment of project road section in 13 Km Kashmir bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000) passes through agricultural land and no public structures were noted in designated ROW, so costs are not estimated.

193. Construction of passenger waiting sheds and village sign boards will be done through project civil works costs while public infrastructure and utilities will be relocated through respective government departments and any applicable costs will be directly paid through project account so are not considered under this LARP. The calculated costs are summarized in **Table VIII-8** below.

Table VIII-8: Summary of Cost for Various Types of Affected public Structures

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)						
Police Check post	Pacca	Sq. ft	10	3,547.90	1,700	6.541
Toll Plaza Room	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	300.00	1,700	0.510
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total			11	3,847.90		7.051

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

C.2. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

194. The DHs losing their residential and commercial structures are entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per provisions outlined in this LARP. Following the impact analysis, applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs were separately worked out for identified DHs in different impact categories for 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600) where existing ROW is followed and Kashmir Bypass Section between where land for 100 meter wide ROW will be acquired. The computed costs for payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to entitled DHs in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section is Rs. 36.675 million while applicable R&R costs for 13 Km Kashmir bypass section is Rs 20.690 million. The **Table VIII-9** below, explains explain entitled R&R allowances with number of eligible DHs to be paid in different impact categories under the LARP. The details of applicable allowances with number of DHs' facing loss of structures, business and employment due to lost commercial structures are provided separately in **Annex 10 and Annex 11**.

Table VIII-9: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Nos. /Acres	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)					
I	Payable Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance costs				
1	For loss of Residential Structures				
	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	1	0.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	1	0.015
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Sub-total				
2	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures				
	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	25,000	159	3.975
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	66	0.990
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	75,000	159	11.925
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	75,000	159	11.925
Sub-total					28.815
3	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures				
	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	73	1.825
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	73	1.095
	Business Loss Allowance	DHs	75,000	73	5.475
Sub-total					8.395
4	DHs with income level below OPL.	DHs	75,000	17	1.275
	Sub-total				1.275
	Total (1-4 above)				36.675
13 Km Kashmir Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)					
II	Payable R&R Costs (Part B)				
1	For loss of Residential Structures				
	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	1	0.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	1	0.015
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Sub-total				

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Nos. /Acres	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
2	Entitled Severe Impact Allowance for Significantly affected 13 land owners DHs	Acre	108,584	174.75	18.975
3	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	DHs	25,000	61	1.525
	Sub-total R&R Costs				20.500
	Total (1-3 above)				20.690
	Total for both sections.				57.365

D. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and monitoring

D.1. LARP Administration and Support Cost

195. The costs required for day to day LARP implementation tasks and for engaging field-level land staff and social mobilizers to assist the PIU LAR team in LARP implementation, community consultation and timely delivery of LARP entitlement are worked as LAR administration support cost. For budget estimation purposes LARP administrative costs is calculated @ of 1% of the LARP compensation costs. While the costs for engaging 2 social mobilizers²⁹ for 48 person months, one Qanungo (24 Person months) and two Patwaris (48 person months) is calculated @ of Rs. 70,000/month.

196. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 24.652 million is included as administrative costs and mutation Rs. 13.440 million is added as cost for hiring of PIU level land, support staff for NHA EALS HQ and social mobilization staff position. This administrative support costs will help to pay fees for issuance and publication of different notifications under LAA 1894, accessing land record and arranging logistic support to facilitate PIU and its LAR team during LARP updating, implementation and internal monitoring. This administrative cost will be handy to reimburse expenses incurred by the LAR team in processing of compensations claims based on final LARP, in on-going consultations, review and redressal of LAR related grievances throughout project implementation period.

D.2. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

197. The internal monitoring will be done by the PIU LAR team assisted by the resettlement specialist engaged and mobilized through construction supervision consultants (CS). The costs for engaging the resettlement specialist³⁰ are covered under supervisions consultancy costs. Any costs incurred for internal monitoring will be charged to LARP implementation and administrative support charges. An External Monitoring and evaluation expert to monitor and evaluate LARP implementation progress will be engaged by NHA under a separate consultancy arrangement. A provision of Rs. 6.212 million is made in the LARP budget as a tentative cost for engaging the

²⁹ The Social Mobilizer will have a Masters degree in Sociology/ Social Sciences or a similar field and will have 5-7 years of experience in social work, community development and community mobilization. Hands on work experience in preparation, implementation and review of a LARP will be an advantage. The consultant will be conversant with ADBs requirements for social safeguards and public consultations required at different levels of project implementation.

³⁰ The resettlement specialist will have a Master's degree in Sociology/ Social Sciences or a similar field and will have 10 years of experience in preparation, and monitoring of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans in infrastructure development projects with at least two years' work experience (in a team leader position)

EMA and supporting external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP supporting external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP.

D.3. Contingencies

198. A 20% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation and to compensate any unanticipated impact that could emerge during implementation of LARP. The calculated contingent cost amounting to Rs. 124.241 million.

E. Itemized Summary Budget

199. In total, Rs. 776.308 million is the calculated costs for payment of compensation against acquired assets and delivery of applicable R&R allowances. The estimated costs for payment of entitled compensation and implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation measures for DHs noted against assets to be cleared from encroached ROW in carriageway section presented as 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 - Km 164+600) is Rs. 187.726 million. While the estimated cost for land and non-land assets compensation with applicable R&R allowances for project road section in 13 Km Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000) is Rs.433.478 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes Rs 30.864 million as LARP implementation and administrative support and mutation costs and contingencies Rs.124.241 million The LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget include a tentative cost amounting to Rs 6.212 for engaging an External Monitoring Agent. Total budgeted cost for the purpose of this LARP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table VIII-10** below.

Table VIII-8: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
I	45.780 Km additional carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000-164+600)					
A	Payable compensation costs (Part A)					
	Crops Compensation					
	Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)					
1	Wheat (existing crop)	95	Acre	39,750	35.866	1.426
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	35.866	2.469
	Sub-total Crops					3.894
2	Private Trees	3	No.	Various	28	0.182
3	Forest Trees		No.	Various	954	0.000
	Structures					
4	Residential Structures	4	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	1703.90	4.269
	Commercial Structures	158	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	269,604.09	121.813
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	6,927.58	11.841
	Public Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	3,847.90	7.051
	Sub-total structures					144.974
	Total (A)					149.051
B	Payable R & R costs (Part A)					
	For loss of Residential Structures					
1	Relocation Assistance	1	DHs	25,000	1	0.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	1	DHs	15,000	1	0.015
	Transitional support Allowance	1	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	1	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Sub-total					0.190

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
3	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	159	DHs	25,000	159	3.975
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	66	DHs	15,000	66	0.990
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures (Owner / Renter Operator)	159	DHs	75,000	159	11.925
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	159	DHs	75,000	159	11.925
	Sub-total					28.815
	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
4	Relocation Assistance	73	DHs	25,000	73	1.825
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	73	DHs	15,000	73	1.095
	Business Loss Allowance	73	DHs	75,000	73	5.475
	Sub-total					8.395
5	DHs with income level below OPL.	17	DHs	75,000	17	1.275
	Sub-total					1.275
	Total (B)					38.675
	Total (A+B)					187.726
II	13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000)					
C	Payable Compensation Costs (Part B)					
1	Land Compensation					
	Land cost, Kashmore Bypass (ROW 13 Km)	63	Acre	1,047,032	362.25	379.287
	Sub-total	63			362.25	379.287
2	Crops Compensation					
	Wheat (existing crop)	61	Acre	39,750	280.37	11.145
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	280.37	19.299
	Sub-total Crops					30.444
3	Private Trees	1	No.	Various	10	0.060
4	Forest Trees		No.	Various	-	0.000
5	Structures					
	Residential Structures	1	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	1560.00	2.997
	Sub-total structures					2.997
	Total (C)					412.788
D	Payable R & R costs (Part B)					
	For loss of Residential Structures					
1	Relocation Assistance	1	DHs	25,000	1	0.025
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	1	DHs	15,000	1	0.015
	Transitional support Allowance	1	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	1	DHs	75,000	1	0.075
	Sub-total					0.190
	Entitled Severe Impact Allowance for Significantly affected owners	13	Acre	108,584	174.75	18.975
	Entitled Income Restoration Compensation for Land Loss	61	DHs	25,000	61	1.525
	Sub-total R&R Costs					20.690
	Total (C+D)					433.478
	Total (A+B+C+D)					621.204
E	LARP Implementation, monitoring and Administration Support					
1	LARP implementation and administrative support charges @ 1% of the total cost					6.212
2	Support Staff for NHA EALS HQ					.

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
	Computer Operator/ Assistant		Months	70000	24	1.680
	1 Patwari		Months	70000	24	1.680
	1 Office Support Staff		Months	70000	24	1.680
3	Mutation Cost (including LAE, Qanoongo plus Patwari and others)					5.000
4	2 Social Mobilizers		Months	70,000	48	3.360
5	1 Qanoongo plus		Months	70,000	24	1.680
6	2 Patwari		Months	70,000	48	3.360
7	M&E cost (External monitor will be engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 1% of the total LARP costs)					6.212
	Total (E)					30.864
F	Contingencies @ 20% of the total cost					124.241
	Total (A+B+C+D+E+F)					767.799
	Total USD in Million (1 USD=175.13 Pakistani Rupees as of 17 November 2021)		USD			4.433

F. Flow of Funds for LARP implementation

200. The LARP costs will be financed through counterpart funds provided to NHA by Government of Pakistan. The NHA will transfer the LARP costs as per budget to the project account at maintained by the PD PIU. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the subproject LARP will assist PIU in timely completion of LAR activities, payment of compensation for affected assets and acquired land, taking possession of the acquired assets and handing over the ROW land for commencement of project civil works.

G. Compensation Disbursement

201. The Compensation for land and land based assets covered under land award will be disbursed by the LAC through vouchers debit able to the district treasury, while the entitled R&R costs and allowances will be paid by issuing crossed cheque in the name of the entitled DP by the PD PIU which will be charged to the project account. Nonetheless, the disbursement will take place, after due notification of time and place to the DHs and the DHs will be assisted and mobilized to get the requisite support documents for processing of their claims and delivery of compensation accordingly. For transparency purposes the efforts will be ensured to pay the compensation through bank accounts by delivering cross cheques or compensation vouchers, which may be cashed or deposited at District Treasury or any designated local bank. However, if the subproject impact area proves difficult and without banking facilities or the entitled compensation amounts are meagre and DHs decline to open bank accounts, the provision of payment through cash or any other means accepted under law can be considered.

202. In 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between Km 105+820-147+000 and Km 160+000 -Km 164+600) construction of additional carriageway will strictly follow existing ROW limits where LAR impacts are confined to clearance of assets encroached within government

owned ROW for the carriageway. All applicable compensation costs for clearing the affected assets located in ROW limits and applicable R&R costs will be delivered through project account by the PD PIU and the LAR staff engaged in PIU. For transparency, all entitled compensation costs will be paid through crossed cheques debit able to the bank accounts of the respective DHs. The PIU LAR team will assist DHs in opening their bank accounts and submit their claims with valid bank accounts opened in their name. Cheques will be issued and delivered to DHs by the PD PIU and his LAR staff.

203. In 13 Km, Kashmore bypass section (between Km 147+000-16+000), NHA will deposit the compensation cost in district treasury at disposal of the land acquisition officer for award and disbursement to the entitled DHs as per their recorded share in the acquired land and assets under LAA 1894. Whereas entitled resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation costs (R&R) costs entitled as per LARP entitlements will be placed in project account for disbursement through the GM/PD PIU to the entitled land owners who receive the compensation for land or non-titled land users (if any) including informal cultivators or agricultural labourers etc. This final LARP is prepared based on marked alignment and required land notified under section-4 of the LAA 1894. The inventory of losses and compensation costs are likely to reviewed and revised based on published section-5 and section 6 notifications and availability of BOR approved compensation rates for land notified under section-6 of LAA 1894. Therefore, documented impacts on titled land, census of DHs facing land loss and applicable compensation costs provided in this final LARP are tentative which will be updated after publication of section 6 notification under LAA 1894 and accordingly an addendum LARP including final list of DHs and entitled compensation costs will be finalized for 13 Km Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Between Km 147+000-160+000).

204. The compensation payment for assets encroached within ROW limits in 45.78 Km section will commence immediate after ADB's acceptance of this LARP, while compensation for ROW land acquired in 13 Km of Kashmore Bypass Section will be started after announcement of land award under LAA 1894 but the entitled allowances will follow ADB's accepted addendum LARP for said section. Nonetheless, civil works contract will not be signed until NHA endorsed implementation ready final LARP is accepted by ADB.

205. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under LARF requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to each DH for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help DHs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. Under ADB SPS and provision LARF for MFF and this LARP, compensation for affected assets will be considered as paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to entitled DHs or deposited into their bank account, or is secured in an escrow account for entitled DHs not showing up to collect compensation due to legal and administrative impediments. So in cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal and administrative impediments faced by the DHs, the EA will follow the ADB's draft Guidance Note on Compensation payment and handling of cases with Legal and Administrative impediments (refer of LARF) to demonstrate good faith efforts to outreach and pay compensation to those DHs having legal and administrative impediments.

IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

206. The land acquisition and resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of subproject as well as compensation/ rehabilitation program described in this LARP involves a number of institutional arrangement and distinct processes to be carried out by different agencies. The main institutions that will involve in the LAR activities include NHA as the Executing Agency (EA) which will be overall responsible for project execution and delivery of safeguards management following provisions outlined in the LARP but in a manner consistent with the ADB policy principals and national legal framework. Besides, the construction supervisions consultants will be engaged including safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in the implementation and monitoring of the LARP during execution of the project. Meanwhile, for LAR impact assessment and valuation as well as acquisition of land and other assets for the subproject, other line departments/ agencies, such as Revenue department, Forest and Agriculture department as discussed in the ensuing sections have also be involved. The Institutional arrangements for supervision and implementation and of LAR process and Compensation Relocation and Resettlement program as per provisions of this LARP are explained below.

A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

A.1. National Highway Authority (NHA)

207. NHA as the executing agency has overall responsibility for the Program including preparation, implementation and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. NHA at its HQ has different wings/ units for planning and design, construction, procurement, finance and administration of NHA activities and each wing/unit is headed by a Member under the overall supervision of the Chairman. For supervision of countrywide road infrastructure NHA has established 5 Zones³¹ each headed by a Zonal Member responsible for road network and development projects in their respective zones. However, for funded projects, project specific implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the project.

208. For safeguards management of this project and subsequent projects to be financed under the MFF, NHA will exercise its functions through Project Management Unit (PMU) and EALS at NHA HQ level and through the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Units at Project Implementation Units (PIU) to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities at subproject level.

A.2. Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Unit (EALS)

209. For acquisition and management of ROW land as well as environmental and social safeguards management of funded projects, NHA, under supervision of member administration has established a unit called Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS) at headquarter level. While the EALS land management and social staff is also extended to Zonal and Project levels for assisting in land acquisition process and delivery of LAR activities. For the purpose of this MFF the EALS which was established with a view to serve as a central unit for providing technical backstopping with regards to safeguards management for all NHA projects will be

³¹ Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgat-Baltastan (GB).

overall responsible for planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions described in this LARP.

210. The EALS at HQ will be responsible for policies, planning, and implementation of all safeguards related activities of the investment program. The EALS team at HQ will coordinate with planning and design wing of NHA, the PMU/PIU established for execution of projects and the design and LARP preparation consultant's teams to assist and guide them on effective safeguards management under provisions of this LARP and LAA procedures and on timely delivery of quality safeguards documents including monitoring reports. While the EALS staff posted at Zonal level and in LAR units at PIU level will collaborate with the LARP preparatory consultants, local land revenue authorities, land acquisition collectors (LACs) and safeguards consultants engaged for implementation and monitoring of LARP during execution of the financed projects under this investment program and will ensure timely completion of LAA process, updated of final LARPs as an implementation ready final LARP as well as implementation and monitoring of LARPs during execution of the project.

211. The EALS (NHA HQ) will keep a close liaison with the ADB safeguards team at PRM, Islamabad to seek clarity and guidance on safeguards requirements of the program and will supervise the EALS staff posted at LAR unit established at PMU/PIU level and the safeguards specialist mobilized through design and supervision consultants for different Tranche projects and sub-project during safeguards management, implementation and monitoring of LARPs. EALS will ensure quality of safeguards documents prepared by the consultants or the LAR units at PMU and shall endorse all safeguards related documents to ADB for review, clearance and disclosure.

212. Some specific tasks for effective safeguards management at PMU/EALS level will include the following:

- Coordinate with the design and LAR consultants and keep an oversight to facilitate LAR teams during impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys and consultations with DHs during for LARP preparation. This is to ensure consistency of approach and avoid variation in information obtained and given and to address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- Ensure that the LARP preparation consultants should in conformity with the LARF provisions and the impacted assets should be accurately assessed and linked to the respective DHs.
- Coordinate with LAR consultants, Land Acquisition authorities and other line departments and units in NHA to streamline land acquisition and resettlement planning activities for the subproject and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DHs on all matters affecting DHs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguard Policies and Land Acquisition Act 1894.
- Ensure that land acquisition activity (either private negotiation or expropriation) after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records; negotiation committees established and negotiations concluded timely; and land price assessment is reflective of current market rates.

- Coordinate with the provincial governments, PMU, PIU to constitute negotiation committees for land acquisition through private negotiations and participate in meetings of negotiations committees and Land Price Assessment Committees to clarify, explain and ensure that the compensation recommended by the land price assessment committees is reflective to fair market value and replacement costs for land/ assets;
- Ensure timely disclosure of design and LAR related information to the DHs which may include information on project alignment and design, ROW land acquisition process and publication of notices under LAA provisions by the LAC in a format and language easily understood by DHs and at easily accessible places.
- Internally review the LARF and LARP coordinate with ADB in review and approval process, and ensure timely disclosure of approved LARPs on NHA Website and translation of Summary LARPs in local language for disclosure to DHs;
- EALS will function as grievance redress office (GRO) on LAR related matters/concerns raised by the DHs during LARP preparation or the complaints forwarded by the project GRC or by the DHs unsatisfied with decision of the project GRC. The complaints will be registered and acknowledged to DHs and addressed after investigating the facts and hearing the complainants.
- Coordinate with the LAR Units at PIUs for review of LARP implementation progress and ensure timely preparation of quality monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be internally reviewed by EALS to ensure quality final reports are shared with ADB for review and acceptance and shall ensure timely disclosure of approved monitoring reports LARPs on NHA Website.
- With assistance and support from PIU LAR unit, establish and maintain a LAR database for the tranche-project at PMU and NHA HQ level.

A.3. Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

213. At project level, NHA will exercise its functions through the Project Management Unit (PMU) which will be created for the implementation of the investment program under the MFF. For day to day oversight and implementation of sub-project works, a PIU will be established under the PMU. The PMU will be responsible for general project execution of the project and streamline the safeguards management of different subprojects with assistance and technical guidance from the EALS. The PMU will collect information and progress on social safeguards compliance through Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit established at Project Implementation Units (PIU) for each tranche project which will be tasked with day-to-day project related activities at subproject level. The PMU will be headed by the General Manager while PIU will be headed by a Project Director.

A.3.1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit PMU and PIU

214. The NHA has notified a Resettlement and Social Unit in PMU CAREC at EALS wing, NHA HQ. The unit includes Deputy Director Resettlement with support staff. A Safeguards Development/Resettlement Specialist in PMU CAREC at EALS wing in NHA-HQ will be recruited and deployed through the Construction Supervision Consultant for CAREC T-1 to support land and resettlement staff in EALS to ensure that the preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARPs and handling of safeguard related issues are consistent with the outlined provisions of

NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARF and LARP for different tranche projects under CAREC MFF. The TOR of the expert staff position is added as **Annex 17**. The Resettlement unit in HQ is responsible to coordinate with and guide the PIU level Land Acquisition and Resettlement Units in LARP implementation and monitoring. Under the LARP some support staff positions including, computer operators/Assistant, Patwari and office support staff will be engaged and deployed in the RSU at NHA HQ. To facilitate smooth implementation of CAREC tranche-02 LARP, additional land staff will be deployed in the LARU both at NHA HQ and PIU level by January 2022. Meanwhile NHA will initiate process for hiring of additional staff positions as of LARF to ensure additional staff could be on board within three months after loan effectiveness, whereas the Social Development/Resettlement Specialist engaged under CAREC T-1 Construction Supervision Consultants will be assigned to RSU in EALS, NHA HQ by January 2022 i.e. before award of civil works the contract.

215. While at project level, Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) will be placed in PIU which will manage LAR tasks at project/subproject level with technical assistance and guidance from the responsible unit in EALS. The LARU will take the ultimate responsibility for preparation, implementation and monitoring of LARP for the sub-project. The LARU will include: i) Project Director (Unit head), ii) Deputy Director (Land/Social), iii) Land Acquisition Collector, and iv) Social Development/Resettlement Specialist with 4 social safeguards staff (trainee experts) mobilized through design/construction supervision consultants) supported by the land staff Tappadars (Patwaris) and social mobilizers engaged for the subproject by PIU. Immediate after contract signing, the Construction Supervision Consultant will assign the Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist with 4 Social Safeguards staff in the LARU at PIU level to assist the PIU land staff in discharge of its function. The TORs of Social Development/Resettlement Specialist included in the RFP and bidding documents for hiring of CSC is attached as **Annex 18**.

216. In addition, the LAR unit will also engage experienced land management staff to coordinate with the district and sub-district level land revenue offices to access copies of land holding record registers and cadastre maps of respective villages. The land management staff will conduct measurement of the acquired ROW land parcels acquired in 1975-76, prepare copies of cadastre maps (Akas Massavis) of acquired land and other land record documents required for the purpose of mutation of ROW land. Land management staff of PIU, headed by land acquisition expert, will include Qaunogo, Patwaris and other support staff. In addition to finalization of ROW land mutation files, the expert with his staff will assist LARU at PIU in cross-checking of the acquired land with ROW dimensions and verify the relationship between the LARP DHs and recorded land owners in acquaintance rolls of 1993-94 and additional RoW land being acquired for 13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section. The TORs for Land management expert are attached as **Annex 19**. The land management/acquisition expert will be recruited and assigned to RSU in EALS, NHA HQ in February 2022 i.e. before award of civil works the contract.

217. Deployment of LAR consultant for additional survey and due diligence work: In addition to above explained expert staff position to be assigned to EALS in NHA, HQ and LARU in PIU, NHA will extend the contract of consulting firm that is supporting NHA in preparation and finalization of LARP for CAREC T-2 project. Through contract variation, the LAR consulting firm will be advised to mobilize LAR survey team including 1 resettlement specialist and two sociologists/enumerators with logistic support for conducting additional surveys and assessment as needed based on cross-check of acquired land with ROW dimensions and identified pending

legacy issues (if any). Accordingly, the consulting firm will assist LAR unit at PIU level in conducting additional survey and assessment as well as support Resettlement Unit in EALS in preparation of due diligence reports and addendum LARPs as needed.

218. The LAR Unit will play a vital role to look after the routine LAR matters of the project and ensure implementation of LAR activities including but not limited to preparation/updating, implementation and monitoring of LARP and implementing the CPID and grievance redress mechanism at subproject level.

219. Some key tasks for LAR unit to ensure effective safeguards management at PIU level will include the following:

- Coordinate in land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the subproject, review impact and census data, conduct field verification and update census of DHs linked with project impacts by type, category and severity, and prepare compensation packages for each DH on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion and accordingly update the approved final LARP (as and when required); Based on census and impact categories of DHs, prepare and issue ID cards particularly for the DHs without legal or legally recognizable title about land and other lost assets.
- Coordinate with DHs and other stakeholders including line Government departments and CSO and conduct meaningful consultation with all DHs and other interested stakeholders on the LAR related issues and maintain a record of the consultation including consultation meeting attendance sheets, pictures and meeting minutes;
- Assist PIU to operationalize and implement the project based GRM at subproject level; facilitate logging and tracking of complaints and conduct field investigation on complaints tendered by the DHs; coordinate with the project GRC to review and address any grievances submitted in a timely manner; and establish record keeping system for complaint etc. Further, assist the PIU to constitute village level displaced person committees (DPCs) and extend the GRM at village level for review and redress the grievances at village level by the DPCs with coordination and support from LAR unit.
- Coordinate with line government departments at District and sub-District level including Revenue Department, Forest Department, Irrigation and Agriculture Department as well as with local community, property agents (Estate agencies) and appraisers for asset (land and other assets) valuation and compensation calculation in a manner consistent with this LARP provisions.
- Ensure that land acquisition activity after publication of Section 4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment is reflective to current market rates following procedures outlined in the LARF for the MFF.
- Coordinate and facilitate the negotiation committee in case the land is acquired through private negotiation and assist the committee for determining the base market value considering factors as outlined in the LARF and communicating with DHs for private negotiations; assist the negotiation committee to document the negotiations process and retain the meeting record including attendance sheets, meeting minutes and pictorial presentations etc.; and facilitate negotiation committee and the DHs to finalize and execute sales deed if negotiation is successful.

- If negotiation is not successful, coordinate with the local land revenue authorities for completing land acquisition process under LAA provisions, participate in Price assessment Committee meetings at each district to clarify replacement value/cost and ensure the assessment is fully reflective of current market value arrived following provisions of LARF and LAA procedures.
- Implement CPID strategy as outlined in the LARP and ensure timely disclosure of information to all DHs about project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAO/ LAC and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DHs on all matters and disclosure of LARP provisions and information about the GRM and compensation payment mechanism by formal and informal means;
- Mobilize and facilitate the DHs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation and coordinate with and support the LAO/ LAC and Project Director throughout compensation disbursement process in office and field during preparation of claims and issuance of compensation vouchers against land and land based assets under LAA provisions and compensation cheques for entitled R&R allowances and income restoration measures under LARP provisions;
- Establish and maintain a LAR database for each sub-project at PIU level and assist the EALS in establishing and updating the LAR database at PMU level.
- Record day to day progress on implementation of LARP and prepare monthly progress reports on LAR implementation and periodic monitoring reports at least biannually or with a frequency as provide in ADB cleared sub-project LARP.

220. The key tasks for land management staff in LAR unit will include the following:

- Access, review and maintain record of ROW land owned by provincial government including land acquired by NHA in 1993-94 and subsequent years.
- Conduct measurements at site to confirm the ROW marked and possessed by NHA and the land acquisition record are consistent.
- Prepare cadastral maps (Akas Masavis) showing dimensions of acquired ROW land through different land parcels and land record documents needed for mutations of the ROW land.
- Support the PIU land and resettlement unit in processing of land mutation cases and follow-up with respective land revenue and land record management offices for timely mutation of ROW land.

A.4. District Government Departments

221. The jurisdiction and functions for land administration, valuation, acquisition and compensation rests with provincial Board of Revenue which exercises its jurisdiction and functions through its Divisional and District Officers including Commissioner/ Executive District Officer Revenue, Deputy Commissioner/ District Officer Revenue and Land Acquisition Collector at district and sub-district level. All land acquisition affairs, including publication of notifications under LAA provisions, identification and assessment of land, determination and delivery of compensation for land acquired under law rest with the LAO/ LAC. The LAO/ LAC is assisted by the sub-district level land revenue officers (District Officer Revenue, Mukhtiarkar, *Qanungo* /*Supervisory Tapedar* and *Patwari* /*Tapedar*).

222. Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line-agencies and their District level offices. Assessment of compensation for, buildings' and other infrastructure pertains to the buildings and works department, crops and productive trees are assessed by the to the Department of Agriculture and Horticulture; and the compensation for wood trees losses is assessed by the Forest Department.

A.5. Construction Supervision Consultant

223. NHA will be engage Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) having adequate human resources for assisting NHA and PMU/PIU in LAR implementation and monitoring of LARPs for Tranche-2. The CSC will mobilize a well-qualified resettlement specialist³² for this purpose. For this LARP, NHA has already engaged a separate consultant³³ with a team of experienced enumerators and surveyors for impact assessment, census, SES surveys and conducting meaningful consultations.

224. At PIU level, the resettlement specialists and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will also be mobilized through the CSC for assisting the LAR Unit in PIU to review, verify and update impact data and census of DHs and delivery of compensation and internal monitoring of the LARP. The safeguards team to be mobilized will be placed in LAR Unit with PIU which will provide technical support and advice to the LAR Unit on safeguards management and will assist the LAR Unit in implementing CPID strategy, recording and redressing the grievances, mobilization of the DHs for processing of compensation claims and assisting the LAR Unit in delivery of compensation to the PIU. This will also assist LAR Unit to maintain a LAR database, monitor day to day LAR implementation progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of LARP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

A.6. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

225. NHA will hire an individual expert for external monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation progress of the tranche-2 sub-projects under the CAREC MFF. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the LARP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports (IMR) by EA, evaluate the level of achievement of LARP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for LARP implementation. The TORs for the EMA are presented as **Annex 20**. Institutional set-up involved in LAR management at national, provincial, NHA and project level is presented in the **Figure 4**.

³² The resettlement specialist will have a Master's degree in Sociology/ Social Sciences or a similar field and will have 10 years of experience in preparation, and monitoring of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plans in infrastructure development projects with at least two years' work experience (in a team leader position)

³³ *M/s International Development Consultants (IDC)*.

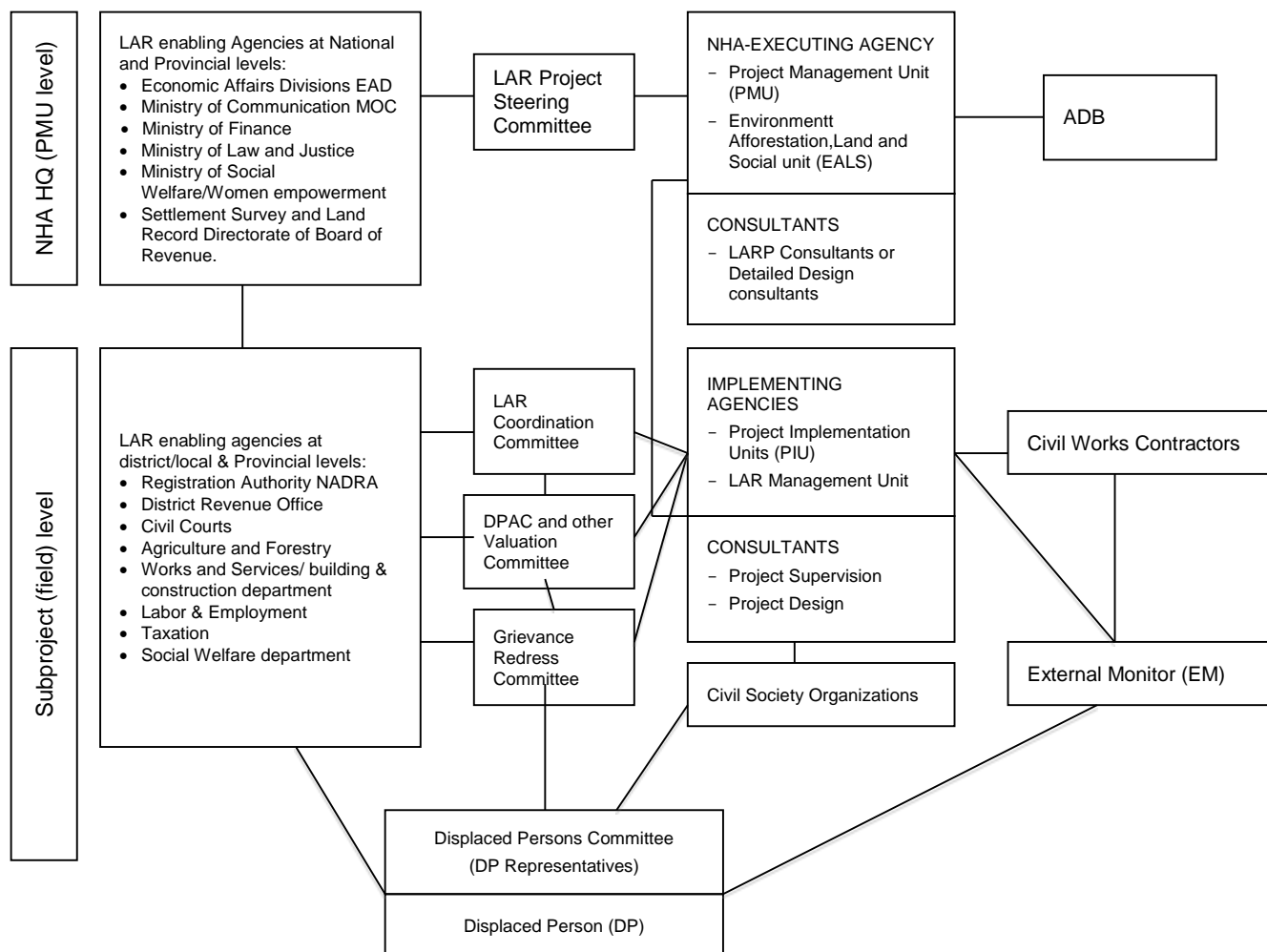


Figure 2: Institutional Set-up for LAR Management of MFF

B. Coordination Initiatives

B.1. LAR Coordination Committees at PIU Level

226. During planning and implementation of LAR activities, support will be required from different government departments particularly for land acquisition process, impact identification and assessment, valuation of assets and delivery of compensation for land and land-based assets under LAA provisions. To improve coordination between project LAR team in PIU and line government departments, a PIU level LAR committee headed by PD, PIU with Deputy Director (Land/ Resettlement Specialist) as secretary of the LAR coordination committee will be constituted. The PSC will meet at least quarterly or as and when required on emergent need bases to ensure coordination between line departments, facilitate impact identification and assessment, timely valuation of assets and review implementation progress, and provide guidance and support to LAR Unit in PIU as necessary. The composition of proposed LAR coordination committee will be as below:

- | | | | |
|--|--------|----|-----|
| – Project Director (PIU) | Chair | of | the |
| – Director/Deputy Land and Resettlement (EALS) | Member | | |
| – Resettlement Specialist LAR Unit, PIU | Member | | |
| – LAO/Land Acquisition Collector | Member | | |

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Representatives from Settlement Survey/ District Land Revenue/ Agriculture (Horticulture wing), Irrigation and Forest / Departments not below the rank Deputy District Officers – Deputy Director land and social LAR Unit in PIU | <p>Members</p> <p>Secretary/Member</p> |
|--|--|

B.2. Displaced Persons Consultation Committee and Representatives

227. The DHs will be encouraged and mobilized by NHA's LAR staff and consultants to form a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC) to support LARP implementation, monitoring, and grievance redress. The DPC will be a village-level coordination node for improved communication and participation of DHs in project LAR activities and provide a local level system for redressing grievances. Meanwhile, the DPC representatives will closely liaise with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed by NHA at project and field levels to resolve the concerns and complaints raised by the DHs.

B.3. Civil Society Organizations

228. The relevant CSO (if any in the subproject area) will be engaged to cooperate with NHA's LAR staff and consultants deputed to the subproject in the required LAR impact assessment including census of DHs, ILA and SES. An appropriate CSO/NGO or a research firm, being entirely unrelated to the organization involved in the LAR impact assessment work, will be commissioned to function as a third party observer in a subproject, especially in negotiated settlements, to record and verify the DMS, VLA, negotiation and conclusion of contracts, and payment of compensation.

B.4. Grievance Redress Committee

229. A Grievance redress committee will be established at the project level to record, review and redress the grievances of the DHs and emerging social issues during LARP planning and implementation and execution of project civil works. The GRC will have representative from the District Revenue Office, Subproject Management Unit, aggrieved DHs/ DPs and/or representatives of DHs/DPs, and other interested groups, if any. The GRC will meet at least once in a month. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director at PIU level. Other than disputes relating to ownership rights and against award under the Court of Law, GRC will review grievances involving all resettlement benefits, compensation, relocation, and other assistance. However, DHs/and or any aggrieved person is free to enter his/her reference/grievance in the Court of Law. For smooth and effective management and redress of grievances, a project-based grievance redress committee will be notified. The composition of the GRC is as below:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Director (Kandhkot – Kashmore), ADB Section • DD/ AD (LM&IS), NHA • LAO/Representative of Revenue Department (Qanungo)/ Patwari • Resettlement Specialist (Supervision Consultant) • Social Mobilizers • DPD/AD (Construction) | <p>Convenor</p> <p>Member</p> <p>Member</p> <p>Member</p> <p>Member</p> <p>Secretary</p> |
|---|--|

X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

230. The LARP preparation and implementation schedule vary from subproject to subproject based on readiness level of subproject design and LAR requirements. In general, the project implementation will consist of the three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and final LARP preparation & implementation, i.e., full payment of compensation for acquired assets and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation cost to DHs with income restoration measure in place. In line with the principles laid down in LARF, a detailed schedule is prepared as integral part of this LARP indicating the sequence and time frame of activities to be performed for i) updating of this draft LARP into implementation ready final LARP, ii) Implementation and monitoring of the final LARP and iii) preparation/submission of monitoring report etc. The LARP implementation timelines are synchronized with the contract award and construction schedule for the Kandhkot - Kashmir sub-project.

B. Preparation of Implementation Ready Final LARP

231. ADB's acceptance of implementation ready final LARP is condition precedent to allow award of civil works contract. So, this final LARP is prepared to ensure award of civil works contract. The PIU, having land and technical staff deployed by NHA, with technical support from NHA's design and LAR preparatory consultants, has conducted assessment of impacts, needed consultations along the project roads alignment and prepared this final LARP. Meanwhile, the process for engaging External Monitor (EMA), for CAREC Tranche-02 project has been started and to ensure EMA is on board before LARP implementation could start. It is planned that NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARP will be disclosed by end of Q-4 of 2021 and civil works will be awarded in Q-1 of 2022.

C. LARP Implementation and clearance of ROW

232. A fully operational and staffed PIU equipped with requisite logistic financial resources is a key for smooth and timely implementation and monitoring of LARP. In parallel with finalization of LARP, the PIU will ensure opening of project account and release of LAR funds based on itemized LARP budget included in implementation ready final LARP. The LARP institutional set-up including Social Development/Resettlement Specialist and Land Management Expert will be placed in PIU by mid of Q-1 in 2022. In the mean-time EMA will be engaged and mobilized by end of Q 1 of 2022. After ADB's concurrence, final LARP will be disclosed on the NHA's website and by placing copies in project and relevant government offices along the project road and delivering translated LARP summary to the DHs/DPs.

233. With disclosure of approved final LARP, compensation payment process will be started in 45.78 Km additional carriageway section (between km 105+820-147+000 & Km 160+000-164+600) in by end of Q-1 of 2022. Whereas in stretches with pending mutation, additional resources will be mobilized for completing ROW land mutation files, cross-check of acquired land and RWO dimensions and conducting additional surveys and assessment as needed to complete social safeguards due diligence and addendum LARPs for stretches with identified gaps if any. The PIU will process and pay compensation to all eligible DHs facing loss of their assets to ensure compensation payment is substantially completed by end of Q-2 of 2022 in project road section as per approved LARP. Meanwhile ROW land record consolidation and demarcation process will be completed for surveyed but un-numbered governed owned ROW and based on additional

surveys social due diligence report confirming section/stretches involving pending legacy issues and/or discrepancy in the ROW dimension will be determined by Q-2 of 2022 for preparation of corrective action plan and addendum to LARP if needed.

234. In 13 Km Kashmir bypass section, the PIU, NHA will ensure issuance and publication of Section 5 notification and completion of hearing proceedings under section 5-A by end of Q-1 in 2022. Subsequently, section 6 will be notified and accordingly the land awards will be announced by end of Q-2 in 2022. Meanwhile, addition surveys to review and update inventory of losses will commence after publication of Section-5 notification and addendum LARP will be finalized and submitted to ADB for review and concurrence by end of Q-2 in 2022. Full payment of land compensation awarded under law and allowed as per entitlement provisions of ADB accepted Addendum LARP will be completed and EMA's validation report/site-level compliance report will be delivered by end of Q-4 in 2022. Upon ADB's acceptance of EMA's site-level Compliance report, this 13 km Kashmir bypass section (between km 147+000-160+000) will be handed over to the Contractor in Q-1 of 2023.

235. Nonetheless, the DHs will not be dispossessed from their assets, until compensation for affected assets is fully paid. The PIU LAR staff will keep a track of LARP implementation progress to facilitate the DHs in processing/payment of compensation claims for assets encroached on ROW limits and ROW land acquired for bypass road section and clearance of ROW limits. The project site or the sections (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) where commencement of civil works are prioritized will not be allowed and handed over for construction until full implementation of final LARP is confirmed for the sub-project in entirety or for the priority sections ready for construction. The Key LARP implementation activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized in Table X-1 below.

Table X-1: Implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW

#	Key actions for implementation of Final LARP and contract award.	Time Line	Responsibility
1	NHA endorsed and ADB accepted LARP disclosed	December 2021	
2	LARP costs released and placed in project account at disposal of PIU.	January 2022	PMU/PIU NHA
3	LARP implementation/monitoring set-up of with assigned Social Safeguards and land management staff in place and functional at EALS in NHA HQ and PIU levels.	February 2022	PIU/PMU NHA
4	EMA engaged and mobilized.	February 2022	PMU/EALS NHA
5	Civil Works Contact Awarded	March 2022	PMU NHA
45.78 Km Additional Carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 & Km 160+000-164+600) LARP implementation			
6	Compensation payment for impacted assets (within ROW) commenced.	March 2022	PIU/LAR staff
7	Period Internal Monitoring Reports prepared and submitted	Quarterly	PIU/ LAR staff
8	Full implementation of LARP confirmed and ROW retrieved in priority section/stretches.	June 2022	PIU/PMU
9	Process for consolidation of land record and its demarcation at site completed and stretches with legacy issues and needed corrective measures/addendum LARP identified and marked.	June 2022	PIU/PMU NHA
10	SDDR including CAP or Addendum LARP (as needed) finalized and NHA endorsed DDR/addendum accepted by ADB'	September 2022	PIU/PMU/NHA
11	EMA.s validation report/ site-level compliance report confirming full implementation of LARP submitted for ADB's review and acceptance.	July 2022	EMA/NHA
12	Section/ site-level compliance report accepted by ADB and handing over of sites allowed.	August 2022	NHA/ADB

#	Key actions for implementation of Final LARP and contract award.	Time Line	Responsibility
13	Site where full implementation of LARP confirmed and validated by EMA handed over for construction.	September 2022	NHA
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000 (Addendum LARP Preparation and Implementation)			
14	ROW land marked measured and notified under section 5 of LAA 1894.	January 2022	PIU, NHA LAC, BOR
15	Section 5-A proceedings completed and Section 6 notified under LAA 1894	April 2022	LAC, BOR
16	Inventory of losses and census survey reviewed and updated for land notified under section 5; BOR approved land costs deposited in treasury.	May 2022	PIU/PMU NHA: LAC, BOR
17	NHA endorsed Addendum LARP submitted for ADB's review and acceptance; the land awards announced under section 11 of LAA 1894	June 2022	PIU/PMU NHA, LAC BOR
18	Awarded Land compensation and entitled allowances as of ADB a accepted addendum LARP paid and EMA.s report confirming full implementation of addendum LARP submitted.	December 2022	LAC BOR, PIU, NHA
19	EMA.s validation/site-level compliance report confirming full implementation of addendum LARP submitted for ADB's review and acceptance.	January 2023	EMA/NHA
20	Section/ site-level compliance report accepted by ADB and handing over of sites allowed	February 2023	NHA/ADB

236. The full implementation of LARP for the sub-project and/or any of the prioritized section will include: (a) compensation at full replacement cost and other entitlement related to resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation fully paid to each DH for the subproject or sections that are ready to be constructed; (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program with adequate budget is in place and c) LARP implementation report/results confirmed and validated by an external monitoring agency/expert. It is experienced that the payment of compensation to DHs facing legal and administrative impediments cannot be made unless the DHs show-up after resolving their issues. Nevertheless, both LAA 1894 and ADB's SPS 2009 provide a mechanism for dealing with cases having legal/administrative impediments restricting compensation payments provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting DHs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. So in cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal/administrative impediments faced by the DHs, Annex-III of LARF "ADB's draft Guidance Note on Compensation payment and handling of cases with legal and administrative impediments" will be followed to demonstrate good faith efforts regarding payment of compensation to the DHs having legal and administrative impediments.

D. LARP Monitoring and Reporting

237. The LARP monitoring will be started immediately when ADB accepted final and implementation ready LARP is disclosed for implementation. The day-to-day LARP implementation activities will be monitored internally by the LAR unit placed at PIU for keeping a track of LARP implementation progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure LARP implementation is completed as planned. Periodic (quarterly) internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with the EALS and ADB and will be disclosed on NHA and ADB websites regularly. An independent monitor will be engaged to conduct external monitoring of the LARP implementation progress, assess the achievement of LARP objective and suggest corrective measures to be implemented to ensure project implementation is compliant with the provisions of the LARF and ADB's IR requirements. EMA will start his monitoring from start of

implementation and submit periodic reports on bi- annual basis till complete implementation of LARP is confirmed.

238. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and timelines matching with civil works schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Figure X-I**. However, the sequence may change or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the subproject and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Figure X-1: LARP Implementation Schedule

LARP Preparation, Implementation and Monitoring Actions	2021			2022				2023			
	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Phase-1 Preparation, review and disclosure of Final LARP											
Preparation and submission of Final LARP for ADB's review	█	█									
Revision and updating of LARP to address ADB comments		█	█								
Approval and disclosure of NHA endorsed Final LARPs by ADB				█							
Phase-2 Deployment of LARP Implementation/Monitoring Set-up											
LARP implementation/monitoring set-up with assigned safeguards and land management staff of EALS in NHA HQ and of PIU in place and functional.				█							
Summary of approved LARP translated in local language and disclosed to DPs.				█							
LARP costs released and placed in project account at disposal of PIU.				█							
GRM established and operational, recording and resolution of grievance continued.	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Consultation, Participation and information Disclosure continued.	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
EMA engaged and mobilized				█							
Civil Works Contract Awarded.					█						
Phase-3 Implementation and Monitoring of ADB approved Final LARP/ addendum LARP											
45.78 Km Additional Carriageway Section (Km 105+820-147+000 & Km 160+000-164+600) LARP implementation											
Compensation payment for impacted assets (within ROW) commenced				█							
Final IOL reviewed and verified					█						
Notices delivered to DPs for submission of claims as per LARP entitlements					█						
Compensation claims received and processed for release of payment to DPs					█						
Compensation disbursed to entitled DPs and DPs with impediments recorded					█						
Process for consolidation of land record and its demarcation at site completed and stretches with legacy issues and needed corrective measures/addendum LARP identified and marked.					█						
Full Implementation of LARP confirmed, and validated through IMR/ EMR						█	█				
Sites/ Sections where LARP implementation confirmed allowed for construction							█	█			
Site where full implementation of LARP confirmed and validated by EMA handed over for construction							█	█			
SDDR including CAP or Addendum LARP (as needed) finalized and NHA endorsed DDR/addendum accepted by ADB							█				
13 Km Kashmore Bypass Section (Km 147+000-160+000 (Addendum LARP Preparation and Implementation)											
ROW land marked measured and notified under section 5 of LAA 1894				█	█						
Section 5-A proceedings completed and Section 6 notified under LAA 1894					█						
Inventory of losses and census survey reviewed and updated for land notified under section 5; BOR approved land costs deposited in treasury					█						
NHA endorsed Addendum LARP submitted for ADB's review and acceptance; the land awards announced under section 11 of LAA 1894						█					
Awarded Land compensation and entitled allowances as of ADB a accepted addendum LARP paid and EMA.s report confirming full implementation of addendum LARP submitted							█	█	█		
EMA.s validation/site-level compliance report confirming full implementation of addendum LARP submitted for ADB's review and acceptance								█			
Section/ site-level compliance report accepted by ADB and handing over of sites allowed											█
LARP Monitoring Reports											
Internal Monitoring and submission of QPR to ADB					█		█		█		█
Submission of bi-Annual External Monitoring Reports to ADB						█		█		█	█

XI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

A. Overview

239. Successful implementation of a resettlement plan depends on good resettlement management, close monitoring, and effective supervision. This enables the executing and/or implementing agency to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during project implementation. It is therefore important that the adequate resources (finances and well-experienced & qualified human resources) are made available and monitoring of LARP is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

240. The major objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to: (i) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (ii) assess if compensation, rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iii) identify problems or potential issues; (iv) identify methods and corrective actions to rapidly mitigate any problems and (v) ensure that LARP objectives are met with and the standards of living of DHs are restored or improved; (vi) collect gender disaggregated information to monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the project through the following (a) review of project information for all DHs; (b) consultation and informal interviews with DHs; (c) Key informant interviews; and, (d) Community public meetings.

241. Monitoring will involve (i) compliance monitoring to ensure that all compensation and other entitlements are provided on schedule and problems are dealt with on a timely basis; (ii) The social impacts monitoring of the project to assess whether DHs are able to restore and preferably improve their pre-project living standards, incomes, and productive capacity utilizing baseline information/data on socio-economic assessment of the DHs; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess status of DHs and achieved compliance levels.

242. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of LARP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PMU through EALS and PIU through LAR unit. The PIU and PMU will provide ADB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems related to scope, the subproject's risks and impacts.

B. Internal Monitoring

243. LARP implementation and safeguards management activities for subproject will be subject to internal monitoring and evaluation. Internal monitoring will include day to day tracking progress about LAR planning and implementation activities including compensation payment progress, consultation and community feedback campaigns launched, resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration measures implemented, community concerns and grievances recorded and resolved and corrective actions implemented etc. Close monitoring of LARP implementation progress will assist to identify and resolve the impediments and ensure timely delivery of compensation and resolution of matter of concerns for DHs and other stakeholders. The scope of monitoring will includes: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation and disbursement of compensation payments to DHs/DPs, including if necessary, supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iii) remedial actions, as required.

244. The PMU and PIU will be responsible for internal monitoring and share LARP implementation progress and periodic monitoring reports with the EA and the ADB. The census of DHs and inventory of losses will constitute a baseline for monitoring of LARP implementation progress and at PIU level, the LAR unit will manage and maintain the LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the DHs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each DP. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for the subproject are set out in **Table XI-1** below.

Table XI-1: Potential Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LARP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up in place. • Budgeted LARP costs released and placed at disposal LAR implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the DHs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and displaced persons committees notified for continued consultations and participation of DHs in LARP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to re-establish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan. ,
Restoration of living standard and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored at relocation sites outside ROW limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of displaced persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • No of DHs (especially vulnerable) provided opportunities in project related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • RP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the displaced persons. • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to DHs on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (if any).

Monitoring Aspects	Potential Indicators
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with DHs (male and female) to explain RP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of DHs (male and female) participated in the meetings. • Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable and indigenous people (if any) with number of participants and level of information communicated.
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to pre-project situation: • Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. • Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. • Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. • Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP.

C. External Monitoring

245. NHA through PMU will engage the services of an external monitoring agency (EMA)/ and or Independent monitoring consultant, who has not been involved/ associated in any activity of the project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation especially Category A projects. The External Monitoring Agency or an individual with a team (EMA) will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports or with a frequency as agreed. The external monitor will verify LARP implementation progress and assess the achievement of LARP objectives and compliance with ADB's safeguards requirements through review of LARP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports and through, consultations with the DHs and other stakeholders and impact assessment based on filed surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor will include:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PIU LAR units;
- Validate the LARP implementation progress reported in IMRs and assess the achieved level of RP implementation progress, issues impeding LARP implementation and actions required to improve the safeguards management;
- Review and assessment of compensation, relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures provided in the LARPs and establish bench mark indicators for assessment and evaluation of level to which the LARP objectives are accomplished.
- Review baseline information on socio-economic assessment, census and inventory of losses of pre-displaced persons and establish bench mark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the DHs;
- Consult DHs, officials, community leaders and assess level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of DHs and communities to project based grievance redress and complaints handling systems;

- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;
- Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the PMU and EA to ensure the safeguards management is fully consistent with LARF provisions and ADB safeguards requirements as outlined in the SPS 2009.
- Prepare bi-annual external monitoring and evaluation reports demonstrating LARP implementation progress, identified implementation issues and gaps with recommended actions to ensure project implementation is compliant with the social safeguard requirements as outlined in the LARF for the MFF and the ADB's SPS requirements. In addition, site-level compliance reports will be delivered as needed to validate full implementation of LARP before handing over of any section/site to contractor for construction

246. **Table XI.2** below presents a set of suggested indicators for verification of the monitoring information of the NHA by qualified and experienced external monitor.

Table XI.2: Potential Indicators for External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on displaced persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location including description on project intervention and IR impacts. • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels with gender of household Head • Vulnerable households and indigenous groups (if any) • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns • Occupations and employment patterns and income sources and levels • Participation in neighborhood or community groups and access to cultural sites and events
Compensation payment and restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets delivered? • Was sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displaced persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to reestablish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were the income levels of DHs improved and/or restored as compared to SES base line data
Information and satisfaction levels of displaced persons'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do the displaced persons know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met? What is the perception of displaced persons about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the DHs? Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

247. Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective measures will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to displaced persons. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and monitored by the EMA and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. The EMA will also confirm and validate implementation of LARP as a precondition for allowing commencement of civil works. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

248. In addition to the above defined monitoring mechanism, the ADB will also keep a close oversight on the sub-project implemented under the facility and will keep monitoring projects/sub-project on an on-going basis by launching safeguards review missions until a project completion report is issued.

D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports

249. The NHA will prepare and submit internal monitoring reports to ADB as part of project implementation performance monitoring. Such periodic monitoring reports (Internal) documenting progress on resettlement implementation will be prepared quarterly during LARP implementation and bi-annually after LARP implementation is completed by PIU/PMU and shall be submitted to ADB through EALS for review and disclosure. The external monitoring reports will be prepared through an independent monitor who will prepare and submit bi-annual monitoring reports to the EA and ADB's review and disclosures. Once LARP implementation is confirmed as complete a LARP completion report will be prepared while a LARP evaluation report will be delivered after one year from the LARP completion report.

250. In addition to routine monitoring reports explained above, NHA will also submit subproject completion reports to ADB when compensation has been paid and LARP implementation is completed either for entire project road section or section/stretch prioritized for allowing

construction works. Based on confirmed implementation of LARP in a section/stretch, the EMA will prepare (as needed) section/site-level LARP compliance report to validate the full implementation of LARP. ADB's acceptance of NHA endorsed EMR validating full implementation of LARP or site-level LARP compliance report by the EMA will trigger site handing over and commencement of works. In addition to agreed reporting mechanism for the project, whenever required and agreed between NHA and ADB during execution of the project, the PMU will prepare supplementary monitoring reports and share these with ADB. All monitoring reports will subject to disclosure and will be disclosed on ADB and NHA websites as and when cleared by ADB.

PHOTOLOG

Pictorial Presentation
(DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 1: A view of meeting with Member AP at NHA HQ Islamabad



Plate 2: A view of meeting with GM at Rohri



Plate 3: A view of jointly review LARP of Kandhkot - Kashmir ACW Section at NHA HQ Islamabad



Plate 4: A view of meeting with DD (Land & Social) at Rohri

Pictorial Presentation
(DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 5: A view of consultation with Locals at Zoorgarh, Teshil Kandhkot and District Kashmir



Plate 6: A view of affected thatched shed at Kandkot Bypass



Plate 7: A view of ROW markers have been installed



Plate 8: A view of Consultations with DHs at Thelo, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmir



Plate 9: A view of consultation at Chainge 107+750-107+800



Plate 10: A view of consultation at Chainge 153+600, Khosa Goth, Kashmir

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 11: A view of ROW markers have been installed at Dosteen Khan , Tehsil & District Kashmore



Plate 12: A view of affected Structure at Jahan Khan Bangwar, Kashmore



Plate 13: A view of at Aadho Gulo, Kashmore



Plate 14: A view of consultation at Kandhkot Bypass



Plate 15: A view of Consultations with DHs/ Locals at Zoorgarh, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmore



Plate 16: A view of affected structure at Nabi Bux , Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmore



Plate 17: A view of Affected Crop at Kandhkot Bypass



Plate 18: A view of Joint consultations at Bakhshapur, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmore

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 19: A view of consultation at Lane purani, Tehsil & District Kashmir



Plate 20: A view of ROW markers have been installed at Zoorgarh, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmir



Plate 21: A view of displaying of banner at Aadho Gulo, Tehsil Zoorgarh and District Kashmir



Plate 22: A view of affected area at Nabi Bux, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmir



Plate 23: A view of Displaying Banners and consultations with female at Muhammad Sadeeq Sabzoi, Kashmir



Plate 24: A view of connotations with female at Aadho Gulo, Teshil and District Kashmir



Plate 25: A view of female consultation at Gulsher Muhallah, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmir



Plate 26: A view of Displaying Banners and consultations with female at Muhammad Sadeeq Sabzoi, Tehsil Kandhkot and District Kashmir

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 27: A view of Joint validation of affected thatched shed at Zoorgarh, Kandhkot.



Plate 28: A view of consultation meeting with DPs at Lashkar Khan Suhrani, Taluka Kashmir



Plate 29: A view of meeting with DPs at Goth Jahan Khan Bangwar.



Plate 30: A view of affected structure at Goth Jahan Khan Bangwar.



Plate 31: A view of affected structure at Starting point of Kandhkot – Kashmir Section near Jamia Masjid Khawaja Ghreeb Nawaz.



Plate 32: A view of affected structure and Electric poles at Starting point of Kandhkot – Kashmir Section near Jamia Masjid Khawaja Ghreeb Nawaz.



Plate 33: A view of affected mosque and thatched shed at 138+950



Plate 34: A view of affected thatched shed at 138+950

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 35: A view of cropped area at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 36: A view of ECW



Plate 37: A view of cropped area at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 38: A view of cropped area at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 39: A view of consultation with DPs at Malgulzar Suhryani, Kashmir



Plate 40: A view of canal crossing at Kashmir Bypass



Plate 41: A view of meeting with DPs at Chainage 130+550, Bakshapur Andhi



Plate 42: A view of affected structure at Mando Khan Jakhriani, Kashmir

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DPs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 43: A view of affected temporary structures at Mando Khan Jakhriani, Kashmir.



Plate 44: A view of affected mosque at Chainage 144+250 Gulanpur, Kashmir.



Plate 45: A view of meeting with DPs Mando Khan Jakhriani



Plate 46: A view of right side affected structure at Goth Din Muhammad Mazari.



Plate 47: A view of starting point of Kashmir Bypass



Plate 48: A view of Affected Structures at Zoorgrah



Plate 49: A view of affected Thatched shed and Mosque at Malgulzar Suhryani, Kashmir



Plate 50: A view of joint visit NHA Officials

ANNEXES