
Final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project No. 48404-004

April 2022

Pakistan: CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program - Tranche 2

Shikarpur – Kandhkot Additional Carriageway Section

This LARP, 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	vi
ACRONYM	vi
GLOSSARY	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xi
A. INTRODUCTION	xi
B. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	xiii
C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs	xvii
D. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	xvii
E. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM	xix
F. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	xix
G. COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION	xx
H. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	xxi
I. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	xxii
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Description of the Subproject	1
B. Subproject Design Features	1
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	5
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	8
A. Ownership Status and Pending Mutation issues of Existing ROW land	8
B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts	11
1. Loss of Cropped Area	13
2. Loss of Trees	13
i. Affected Private Trees	13
ii. Affected Forest/NHA Trees Grown in ROW	14
3. Loss of Private Affected Structures	14
i. Residential Structures	15
ii. Commercial Structures	15
iii. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures	16
iv. Loss of Community and Public Structures	17
a) Mosques and allied structures	17
b) Affected Public Structures	19
c) Other Public Infrastructure and Utilities	19
v. Impact on Vulnerable People	20
4. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR Categorization	20
III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND DP PROFILE	22
A. Data Collection	22
i. Census	22
ii. Detailed Measurement Survey	22
B. Socio-economic Profile of the DHs	23
C. Description of the Subproject Area	23
D. Socio-economic Profile of DHs	25
1. Household Size and Age Composition	26

2.	Literacy and Education	26
3.	Occupation Pattern.....	26
4.	Average Land Holdings	27
5.	Income Level and Poverty	27
E.	Status of Women.....	28
F.	Access to Basic Services and Infrastructure.....	28
IV.	CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE	30
A.	Consultation, Participation and Information Disclosure Strategy (CPID)	30
B.	Stakeholder’s Consultations during Project Processing Phase	30
C.	Approach for the Consultation and Information Disseminated	30
D.	Consultations based on Detailed Design	31
E.	Additional Consultations to clarify and explain the recorded ROW limits	34
F.	Consultations objective and outcome	34
G.	LARP Disclosure and Information Dissemination.....	37
H.	Future Consultations with the DHs	37
V.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM).....	39
A.	Introduction	39
B.	Local/PIU Level GRM.....	40
B-1	Local/Village Level Grievance Redresses system	40
C.	Higher (PMU/EALS) Level GRM.....	41
D.	Constitution and Function of the GRC	41
E.	Information Dissemination and Community Outreach.....	42
VI.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	44
A.	LAR Legal and Policy Framework	44
B.	Pakistan’s Law and Regulatory System for Land Acquisition and Resettlement	44
C.	ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles	45
D.	Comparison of Pakistan’s LAA and ADB’s IR Safeguards Principles.....	47
E.	Implementation of LAR Policy of the LARF.....	49
1.	Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs	51
2.	Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts	53
3.	Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement.....	53
4.	Compensation Entitlements.....	53
VII.	COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION	55
A.	Compensation for Lost assets	55
1.	Compensation for Land	55
2.	Compensation for Structures (residential/ commercial and other).....	56
3.	Crops	57
4.	Trees.....	57
B.	Resettlement & Relocation	58
1.	Relocation Assistance	58
2.	Transport Allowance.....	58
3.	Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures.....	58
4.	Severe Impact Allowance	59
C.	Income Restoration Measures.....	59
1.	Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood.....	59
2.	Businesses Loss	60
3.	Employment Loss.....	60
D.	Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood	61
E.	Public Services and Facilities	61
F.	Special Provisions for Vulnerable DHs	61

VIII. RESETTLEMENT FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTATION.....	68
A. LAR Cost Estimation and Budgeting.....	68
B. Basis for Land and Assets Valuation and Resettlement Costs.....	68
C. Compensation costs, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance.....	70
C-1 Compensation for Affected Assets.....	70
1. Compensation for Land	70
2. Compensation for Cropped Area	70
3. Compensation for Private Trees	71
4. Compensation for Structures Losses.....	71
D. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance.....	74
E. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and Monitoring	74
1. LARP Administration and Support Cost.....	74
2. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	75
3. Contingencies	75
F. Itemized Summary Budget	75
G. Flow of Funds for LARP Implementation	77
H. Compensation Disbursement	77
IX. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS.....	79
A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities.....	79
1. National Highway Authority (NHA).....	79
2. Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Unit (EALS)	79
3. Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU).....	81
4. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Set-up in PMU and PIU.....	81
5. The District Government Departments	84
6. Construction Supervision Consultant.....	85
7. External Monitoring Agency (EMA).....	85
B. Coordination Initiatives	87
X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	89
A. Introduction	89
B. Preparation of Implementation Ready Final LARP.....	89
C. LARP Implementation and Clearance of ROW	89
D. LARP Monitoring and Reporting	91
XI. MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING.....	93
A. Overview	93
B. Internal Monitoring.....	93
C. External Monitoring	95
D. Reporting requirements and Disclosure of Monitoring Reports.....	97

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 5: Affected Cropped Area (Encroached ROW) under the ACW
- Annex 6: Private Affected Trees (Encroached ROW)
- Annex 7: Govt. Affected Trees (Encroached ROW) under the Proposed Road Section
- Annex 8: Affected Residential & Commercial Structures (Encroached ROW) under the ACW Section
- Annex 9: Renter of Affected Commercial Structures (Encroached ROW) of the ACW Section
- Annex 10: Employees of Affected Commercial Structures (Encroached ROW) of the ACW Section
- Annex 11: Affected Community Infrastructure
- Annex 11: Affected Public Infrastructure
- Annex 12: Consultations with DHs/ Local Community
- Annex 12: Signed copy of Consultations with DHs/ Local Community
- Annex 12: Information Booklet of the draft LARP Translates in Urdu Language
- Annex 13: Community Complaints Management Register (CCMR)
- Annex 14: Unit rates of wood & fruit trees
- Annex 15: Unit rates of structures
- Annex 16: TOR for the Safeguards Development/ Resettlement Specialist in PMU CAREC at EALS wing in NHA-HQ
- Annex 17: TOR for the Social Development/ Resettlement Specialist with other staff in the LARU at PIU
- Annex 18: TOR for Land Management Expert and Staff at PIU
- Annex 19: TOR for External Monitoring

APPENDIX

Appendix -1: Position Paper

Land Mutation Status at CAREC Tranche-2 Projects

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 17th November, 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
SSGPL	Sui Southern Gas Pipeline limited
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
USD	US Dollar
VLA	Value of Lost Assets
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority.

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 as 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 Shikarpur-Kandhkot 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 Shikarpur-Kandkot subproject carriageway section is 62.4 Km in length that starts at Km 43+400 near Shikarpur and terminates at Km 105+820 at Kandhkot Bypass. The existing road is 7.3 meters wide single carriageway with a formation width of 13.30 meters that traverses through territorial jurisdiction of four Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore in Sindh Province. As per land record, the available ROW for subproject road section from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km) in tehsils Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot the existing ROW varies between 40.2 m to 42.8 m (132-140 feet).

2. The designed additional carriageway will be constructed along the existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the subproject 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-meters outer shoulder and 1-meter inner shoulder separated through New Jersey barrier between existing and additional carriageways. The design included construction of U-turn with three-lane carriageway (10.95-meters wide carriageway with 3-meters outer and 1-meter inner shoulder) separated by median at 7 selected sections through-out the alignment. The pavement width of additional carriageway varies between 13-14 meters in general which will strictly follow the alignment and available ROW. Predominantly, additional carriageway will be constructed on the left side of existing carriage however, some site-specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway on the right side to avoid and minimize impacts on residential and or commercial assets along roadside rural settlement have been incorporated in design.

3. The review of land record, screening and assessment of IR impacts confirmed that the available ROW for project road section from Km 43.400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km) ranges between 40.2 m to 42.8 m (i.e. 20.1 to 21.4 m on either side from the centerline of the existing carriageway). As for final design, construction of additional carriageway with 13-14 m embankment width will require 20 m ROW from the centreline of the existing carriageway whereas available 20.1 m to 21.4 m ROW on either side from centreline is adequate for construction of designed additional carriageway with U-turns. Thus, it is confirmed that construction of additional carriageway with designed U-turns will strictly follow the existing ROW and the LAR impacts will be limited to clearance of assets encroached within the available ROW limits. Therefore, acquisition of additional ROW land will not be required for project road section.

4. 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. 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

¹ As per accessed land record, the project road ROW was acquired and fully paid back in 1993-94. The acquired ROW land in 5 villages for improvement of curve geometry and construction of Kandhkot Bypass was mutated in the name of the NHA, while the designated ROW land for 23 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**.

on replacement cost and payment of applicable Resettlement, Rehabilitation and income restoration cost.

5. Although the noted impacts in Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section are limited to government owned ROW limits, however, consolidation of record for the provincial government owned ROW limits, cross-check of ROW dimension and pending legacy issues for ROW land acquired by NHA in 1993-94 is required to be done during implementation of the LARPs. 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 existing ROW throughout the sub-project corridor; ii) cross-checking the dimensions and assisting in demarcation of government owned ROW at site; 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 noted sections with pending legacy issues 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 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. The commencement of project works will not be allowed in any of the section (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) until final full implementation of final LARP is confirmed and LARP implementations results are validated by an external monitor. Following procedure will be followed for sectional handing over of sites.
- In sub-project road section 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 project road sections/stretches, where some discrepancies in ROW dimensions or pending legacy issues are noted during record consolidation/crosscheck of ROW dimensions will remain on hold until social due diligence report with corrective action plan and/or addendum to LARP is prepared and implemented. The external monitor will review and report progress on ROW record consolidation and additional surveys in his periodic External Monitoring Reports. The stretches and sites with discrepancies and pending legacy issues will not be handed over to contractor until, i) NHA endorsed and ADB accepted corrective action plan and/or addendum LARP (as the case may be) are implemented, iii) full implementation of CAP/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. As per final design, 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 for urbanized sections where both sides widening of the existing carriageway is designed, 1-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 62.42 km of project road section 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.

7. The final design/alignment strictly followed existing ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. However, in different sections thorough urbanized areas and rural settlements, the NHA owned ROW is encroached by the local communities. So, clearance of NHA owned ROW limits in entire 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. All affected assets located in the available and required ROW for additional carriageway have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to prepare 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.

9. The overall assessment indicated that the sub-project will clearance of encroached sections of existing ROW will impact residential structures/assets of 33 DHs and commercial structures/assets of 145 DHs encroached within the ROW limits near road side settlements. The assessment indicated that 294 DHs including 15 residential structure owner DHs, 78 business structure owners DHs and 201 renter business operator DHs will experience severe impacts due significant impacts to their residential and commercial structures. Meanwhile restricted use of encroached ROW limits for cropping along farm lands in rural areas will result in crop/ tree losses for 126 DHs. The impacted commercial assets owned by 145 DHs will result in loss of business opportunity and livelihood for 103 DHs in asset owner category, 201 renter business operators and 176 employees linked to affected commercial structures. Thus, in total 480 DHs will face business/income 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. The enumerated impacts on assets encroached in the ROW limits with quantum and numbers of DHs for each impact category are summarized in table (ES-1) below.

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

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impacte d Assets	Number of DHs	Remarks
1	Loss of Cropped Area				
	Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)	Acres	39.527	126	Clearance of ROW in 62.4 Km
2	Loss of Trees				
	Trees (Encroached ROW)*	Nos.	9	1*	
3	Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW) • DHs with Severe Impacts (residential displacement)	Nos.	54	33 15*	Out of 33 DHs, 15 DHs will be facing residential displacement due to significantly affected residential structures
4	Affected Commercial Structures (Encroached ROW). • Structure owner DHS facing Sever Impacts due to affected structure • Renter Business operator DHs facing Severe impacts due to affected structure	Nos.	365	145	78 structure owner DHs (out of 145 commercial structure owner DHs) and 201 renter business operator DHs are identified as severely affected due to severe impacts on their business structures
		Nos.	-	78*	
		Nos.	-	201*	
5	Business loss (lost commercial structures)	-	-	304*	
i)	Asset Owners (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	-	103*	
ii)	Renter Business Operators (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	-	201	
6	Employment Loss (commercial structures)	Nos.	-	176	
7	Vulnerable People	Nos.	-	25*	
Total DHs		-	-	681	

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 37 Nos. of community structures including significantly affected (22 Nos.) mosques at different locations and allied assets. The other structures are partly affected and will be restored within the remaining area at the same location. In addition, (51 Nos.) public structures including (2 Nos.) schools (the class rooms facing to road side are affected), (7 Nos.) boundary walls of schools/ hospital and (31 Nos.) road side Police check post², (10 Nos.) hand pumps and (1 No.) signboard are affected and will have to be restored. Other affected infrastructures and utilities that need to be restored include, passenger waiting sheds (7 Nos.), watercourse and gas supply infrastructure (3 Nos.), street lights (4 Nos.), transmission line/ transformer/ cables (46 Nos.) and railway crossing (1 No.). The impacted community and public structures particularly mosques and the school building will result in disruption of community facilities if not restored timely. Table (ES-2) below presents the summary of community/public assets and other infrastructure/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 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. 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				
	• Mosques (affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall, boundary wall act.)	Nos.	22	Community through representative committees responsible for management and restoration of affected community assets.
	• Hand pumps	No	4	
	• Signboards	No	8	
	• Graveyard	No	3	
Affected Public assets				
	School (Rooms)	No	2	Education Dept.
	School/ Hospital (Boundary Walls)	Nos.	7	Education & Health Dept.
	Police Check post	Nos.	31	Police Dept.
	• Hand pumps	Nos.	10	
Affected Road side Infrastructure and utilities				
	• Signboard	Nos.	1	NHA
	• Roadside passenger waiting sheds	Nos.	7	NHA
	• Watercourse	Nos.	2	Irrigation Dept.
	• Transmission line/ Transformer	Nos.	46	WAPDA
	• Gas pipeline/ gas supply units	Nos.	1	SSGPL
	• Mobilink Towers	Nos.	2	Pakistan Mobile Communications Limited
	• Street Lights	Nos.	4	NHA
	• Railway Crossing	Nos.	1	Ministry of Railways (MoR)

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

² The road side affected police posts are provided to security and safety of the traffic and the local communities from the criminal gangs that operate in the area having their hideouts in forested riverine belt of Indus which run parallel in the locality.

11. Out of total 365 affected commercial structures, 33 structures are moveable/non-stationary that are owned by 25 DHs. Impacted commercial structures/ assets will result in business and economic loss for 480 DHs including 103 structure owners³, 201 renter business operators and 176 employees working in impacted commercial structures. The impact assessment confirmed that the loss of income and livelihood will be temporary and transitory which will be restored after restoration of affected permanent commercial structures/assets at same and/or nearby location owned by the DHs or space allocated within ROW for relocating income generating temporary structures (stalls/kiosks). Construction of designed 4 lane carriageways in urban section will occupy 30 m (max.) ROW (15 m on either side from the centre line) out of available 40.2 m to 41.8 m ROW (20.1 m to 21.4 m on either side from centreline of the existing carriageway). Thus, adequate free ROW space will be available for relocating stall/kiosks of DHs facing loss of income generating temporary/movable assets. While, retrieval of ROW limits will not fully affect the permanent structures that have been extended within encroached ROW by adjoining land/structure owners, who will restore/reconstruct (if restoration by repair of damaged part is not possible) their affected commercial structure at same place or nearby land owned by the DHs outside ROW limits.

12. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 5,448 persons are linked to 681 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW⁴ required for additional carriageway (Shikarpur to Kandhkot Section). In total 294 DHs with a total population of 2352 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential structures and 10% and more loss of their productive asset because of clearance of the ROW limits for execution of sub-project works. In total 25 DHs are assessed as vulnerable due to their income level below poverty line. The census results represent 681 DHs facing project impacts due to loss of their assets located within the ROW required for additional carriageway Shikarpur to Kandhkot sub-project under Tranche-02 of the MFF, all other DHs will face impacts to their structures encroached in the ROW so are termed as non-titled. Due to significantly affected residential structures 15 DHs (with 120 persons) will experience severe impacts and physical displacement while 279 DHs including 78 structure owner DHs and 201 renter business operator DHs will experience severe impacts due to 10% or more loss of their income generating commercial structures/assets. While only 25 DHs noted as vulnerable include 12 affected residential structure owners and 13 commercial structure/asset owners with their income below official 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 numbers of vulnerable DHs will be reported in the Internal and External Monitoring Reports. Summary Table (ES-3) provide a quick over view of all types of displaced households.

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	DHs	DHs
Residential Structures/Assets	33	264	15	120	12	33	Non-Titled
Commercial Structure/assets	145	1160	78	624	13	145	Non-Titled

³ The 42 DHs losing nonproductive assets appended to their commercial structure are not counted in DHs facing economic loss.

⁴ During implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW (especially at urban areas) will not be allowed and handed over for construction before mark the construction limit and re-verify the affected asset owners, renters and employees by the RS & survey Engineer as the construction of designed 4-lanes carriageways in urban section will occupy 30 m (max.) ROW (i.e. 15 m on either side from the centreline) out of available 40.2 m to 41.8 m ROW (i.e. 20.1 m to 21.4 m on either side from centreline of the existing carriageway).

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly Affected		Vulnerable	Compensation entitled DPs	Ownership status
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	DHs	DHs
Renter business operators	201	1608	201	1608		201	-
Employment loss	176	1408	-	-	-	176	-
Crops (encroached ROW)	126	1008	-	-	-	126	Non-Titled
Trees (encroached ROW)*	1	8	-	-		1	Non-Titled
Total	681	5,448	294	2,352	25	681	-

C. SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE DHs

13. Census survey of all 100% DHs facing loss of their assets and sample based socio-economic survey of 25.8% of affected households 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 living 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 54.0% of the members of the displaced households (DHs). Overall, 27.8% of the members of the DHs are literate with 36.0% male and 18.5% females are literate. Around 18.2% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector. Other households are engaged in labour works (15.9 %), business (57.4%) and service (8.5%). The income analysis of DHs indicated that the income of 3.7% of DHs is in the range of Rs.10000-25000/month. About 57.6% of DHs earn in the range between 25001-30000 rupees/ month. While monthly earning of 29.8% DHs is between Rs. 30001-40000 and 8.9% earn above Rs 40,000 per month. The demographic profile and income analysis derived from census survey results of all displaced households indicated 4% DHs (25 DHs) with their income level below official poverty line so those are considered as vulnerable households. The DHs with other vulnerability parameters i.e. the landless, elderly, women household and physically challenged (disabled) etc. 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 June and Nov.-Dec., 2019, and Feb 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 October 2020 and February 2021. In total 684 persons participated these individual interviews and focus group discussion sessions held at different locations along the project road in affected 17 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, applicable compensation 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 12** illustrates consultation details that include signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation meetings and translated (Urdu version) of LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet. The pictorial profile provided at end of LARP represent consultation events held.

15. All DHs were interested in this road sub-project 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 DPs 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 grievance redress systems will 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 in **Annex 13**.

18. A project-based Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be notified and placed in the project Implementation Unit at Shikarpur. The GRC headed by the Project Director will have other members including Deputy Director (DD)/Assistant Director (AD), Land and Social (L&S) 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 representatives 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 (PMU level in NHA), 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 of the project road section will be compensated on replacement costs basis. DHs losing structures will also be entitled to 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. During updating and finalization of implementation ready 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. Total 681 DHs are entitled for compensation under LARP. Out of 681 entitled DHs for encroached ROW section measuring, 304 DHs are in asset owner category including 126 DHs for crops, 33 DHs for residential structures and 145 DHs for commercial structures. Loss of commercial structures/assets will result in loss of business and employment opportunity for 480 DHs out of which 304 will face loss of business (103 asset owners/ DHs and 201 renters' business operator DHs) and remaining 176 will lose employment because of impacted commercial assets. In addition to applicable compensation and resettlement/relocation costs for affected assets, all DHs losing business and employment are provided with business/employment loss allowance as per entitlements defined in the LARP. Identified vulnerable 25 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 carriage way, 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 land⁵ is not identified at the 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. Total budget required for the implementation of Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section is estimated as Rs. 367.444 million (Table ES-4). The budgeted costs for payment of entitled compensation for affected assets, applicable resettlement and relocation allowances and implementation of income restoration and rehabilitation measures for DHs noted against assets to be cleared from encroached ROW is Rs. 286.069 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes LARP implementation and administrative support costs Rs. 24.161 million and contingencies (@ of 20% of LARP cost) amounting to Rs 57.214 million. 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. 2.861 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)
LAR costs for Additional Carriage Section (60.67 Km) where existing ROW is followed.		
A	Compensation costs for affected assets	
1	Crops (encroached ROW Sections)	4.492
2	Private Trees (encroached ROW Sections)	0.027
4	Structures (Residential /Commercial/Community and Public assets) (encroached ROW sections)	210.955
	Total (A)	215.274
B	Payable R&R costs in (encroached ROW sections)	
1	Residential (Relocation, Transport/Shifting & Transitional support, severe impact allowance)	2.850
2	Commercial Permanent [Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator), Transport/Shifting, Severe Impact allowance for Structures (Owner / Renter Operator) & Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator, and employment loss allowance)]	63.195
3	Commercial Temporary (Relocation Assistance, Transport/Shifting, Business Loss Allowance).	2.875
4	Vulnerability Allowances	1.875
	Total (B)	70.795

⁵ 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+B)	286.069
C	LARP Implementation, Monitoring and Administration Support Costs.	
1	Administrative charges @ 1% of the total cost	2.861
2	Support Staff for NHA EALS HQ	
	Computer Operator/ Assistant	1.680
	1 Patwari	1.680
	1 Office Support Staff	1.680
3	Mutation Cost (including LAE, Qanoongo plus Patwari and others)	5.000
4	2 Social Mobilizers	3.360
5	1 Qanungo &	1.680
6	2 Patwaris	3.360
7	M&E cost (External monitoring agent will be engaged by NHA under separate consultancy agreement. The tentative costs for EMA is worked out @ 2% of the total LARP costs).	2.861
	Total (C)	24.161
D	Contingencies @ 20% of the total cost	57.214
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)	367.444
	Total in US Dollar (1 USD=175.13 Pakistani Rupees as of 18th November 2021)	USD 2.098 Million

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 government owned ROW limits from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km) is completed based on final design. Therefore, in this final LARP contract award and commencement of works are synchronized with approval and implementation of NHA endorsed and ADB accepted final LARP.

27. After approval of Final LARP it will be disclosed and its implementation will be started for timely delivery of compensation and clearance of the encroached assets from the ROW required for construction. LARP implementation budget for timely delivery of compensation will be ensured as per ADB accepted final LARP and institutional set-up for LARP implementation and monitoring will be put in place by mid of Q-1 in 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 with construction limits and the inventory of losses will be reviewed/verified by end of Q-1 in 2022. Accordingly, the compensation payment notices will be delivered to documented DPs and compensation payment process will commence from Q-2 of 2022. The efforts will be ensured to complete payment of compensation by end of Q-2 of 2022 to ensure sites could be handed over to contractor for commencement of works in Q-3 of 2022 following ADB's acceptance of NHA endorsed External Monitoring report/site-level compliance monitoring report.

28. Monitoring of LARP implementation, emerging LAR issues, DH(s) 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 or site-level compliance report (as the case may be) for entire project road or the project road sections ready for construction will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review and acceptance before handing over of site/s for construction. Nonetheless, the section/stretches where LARP implementation is not confirmed or where pending legacy issues are noted during cross-check of ROW dimensions and consolidation of ROW land record will not be allowed for execution of works will not commence unless full implementation of LARP and/or addendum LARP is confirmed and validated through EMA to be engaged for the Tranche-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 (RC⁶) either through negotiated settlement between⁷ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁸ 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.

⁶Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

⁷ 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

⁸ 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-relocation⁹ 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.

⁹ 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
	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, an 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 choice¹⁰.
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; 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).

¹⁰ Place of DHs' choice imply that the DH has his own preference for relocation or the comparable alternative location is not allocated under the sub-project.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	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 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. Rs. 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 Impacts¹¹	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.

¹¹ 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 (CAREC¹² CDIP) with financial assistance from ADB through a Multi-tranche¹³ 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 (62.4 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 subproject for the purpose of land acquisition, assessment of involuntary resettlement impacts and preparation/finalization of subproject specific LARPs. This LARP is covers Shikarpur - Kandhkot (62.4 km) Section of the Tranche-02 project. The location map of the proposed road alignment under tranche-2 is illustrated through **Figure 1**.



Figure 1: Location Map of Section Shikarpur - Kandhkot

B. Subproject Design Features

3. According to detailed design, the additional carriageway for Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section starts at Km 43+400 near Shikarpur and terminates at Km 105+820 at Kandhkot Bypass and have cumulative length of 62.4 Km. The designed additional carriage will be constructed along

¹² Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation.

¹³ 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.

the existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway to upgrade the subproject road section of N-55 into 4-lane dual carriageway as per National Highway Standards. The salient design features of additional carriageway in general and for selected U-turn locations are summarized as under:

Main Carriageway

- Carriageway width: 7.3 meter wide 2 lane carriageway (3.65 meter wide each lane)
- Shoulders width: 3 meters 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-Turns

- 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.

4. The pavement width including New Jersey barrier of additional carriageway 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 left side of existing carriage however, some site specific design adjustments including both sides widening of existing carriageway and/or shifting of additional carriageway on the right side to avoid and minimize impacts on land (titled), residential and/or commercial assets encroached within ROW 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 **Annex1**.

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

5. The subproject road section, traverses through lands of 24 land revenue estates (village/ goth settlements) in the territorial jurisdictions of four Talukas (sub-districts) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore in Sindh Province and its acquired ROW (as of land record) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). The village wise ROW land record provided by the District Land Revenue Officer presented that the acquired ROW in 24 villages (i.e. 11 villages of taluka Khanpur, 5 villages of taluka Tangwani, 4 villages of taluka Shikarpur and 4 villages of taluka Kandhkot) varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 m). 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 3**.

Table I-1: Village-wise ROW details

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka/ Tehsil	District	Total (ft)	Total (m)
1	Dakhan	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
2	Phulpota	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
3	Lal New	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
4	Mureed Sethar	Shikarpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
5	Khanpur	Khanpur	Shikarpur	140	42.7
6	Mirzan Wah	Khanpur	Shikarpur	136	41.5
7	Noom	Khanpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2

Sr. No.	Name of Village	Taluka/ Tehsil	District	Total (ft)	Total (m)
8	Mehmoodo	Khanpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
9	Toung	Khanpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
10	Redho	Khanpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
11	Ali Murad Khalore	Khanpur	Shikarpur	134	40.8
12	Mir Muhammad Pahore	Khanpur	Shikarpur	132	40.2
13	Pir Bux Shaghra	Khanpur	Shikarpur	140	42.7
14	Bijarani	Khanpur	Shikarpur	136	41.5
15	Chol	Khanpur	Shikarpur	136	41.5
16	Sheran	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
17	Naseer	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
18	Nendeji Dhori	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
19	Khairo	Tangwani	Kashmore	134	40.8
20	Shar Garh	Tangwani	Kashmore	132	40.2
21	Machko	Kandhkot	Kashmore	132	40.2
22	Aakhero	Kandhkot	Kashmore	132	40.2
23	Kandhkot	Kandhkot	Kashmore	132	40.2
24	Kandhkot Bypass	Kandhkot	Kashmore	140	42.7

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 Shikarpur to Kandhkot. 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 Shikarpur and Kandhkot cities along N-55. The available ROW 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 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 or by constructing a new 4-lanes carriageway 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 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. Construction of a new 4-lanes carriageway on alternate new alignment was another option. This requires acquisition of land for 62.42 km long ROW on new alignment between the Shikarpur - Kandhkot Section. This option could have resulted in significant loss of agricultural land with residential and productive assets. Therefore, this option was not considered and assessed for the project purpose.

11. **Option-3: Construction of 62.4 Km of Additional Carriageway (ACW) with site-specific design adjustments:** 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.

12. 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. 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.

E. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)

13. As per detailed design, minimum 20 meters (67 feet) ROW from the centreline of existing carriageway is required for construction of additional carriageway with its designed embankment width of 12 meters separated by a new Jersey Barrier at the inner shoulder between new and existing carriageways. Therefore, construction of designed additional carriageway including U-turns will require clearance of built-up structures and other assets established within the ROW by the local communities. Based on the drawings, the given Chainges, alignment (i.e. left or right from centreline/Centre of the existing carriageway) has been followed for conducted during the impact assessment survey.

14. 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 subproject 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.

15. 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 Shikarpur and Kaashmore. The assessed LAR impacts including inventory of assets encroached within ROW and census of DHs occupying affected assets is complete for the entire project road section between Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.4 Km). This final LARP includes final inventory of losses linked to DHs (prepared as per final design/alignment for additional carriageway), compensation entitlements with itemized budget for payment of compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation allowances with income restoration costs.

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

16. 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 of project road sections from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km). Albeit, this final LARP is completed based on final design and detailed measurement of impacted assets falling with government owned ROW, however, before starting the implementation of LARP, the impact inventory and census of compensation entitled DHs can be reviewed/verified based on marked centreline and construction limits on site before disbursement of compensation. 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. Nonetheless, LARP related conditions below will be adhered to for award of contract and commencement of civil works.

29. Although the noted impacts in Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section are limited to government owned ROW limits, however, consolidation of record for the provincial government owned ROW limits, cross-checking of ROW dimension and pending legacy issues for ROW land acquired by NHA in 1993-94 is to be done during implementation of the LARP. In this regards, additional resources will be engaged before contract award for assisting project LAR team to: i) access ROW record and copies of Cadastral Maps (Akas Massavies) showing the existing ROW throughout the sub-project corridor; ii) cross-checking the dimensions and assisting in demarcation of government owned ROW at site; 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 noted sections with pending legacy issues 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 LARP. Therefore, the DHs will not be dispossessed of their assets without payment of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs. The commencement of project works will not be allowed in any of the section (if staggered handing over of sites is provided and

agreed in civil works contracts) until final LARP are fully implemented and result LARP implementations are validated by an external monitor. Following procedure will be followed for sectional handing over of sites.

- In sub-project road section 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 project road sections/stretchers, where some discrepancies in ROW dimensions or pending legacy issues are noted during record consolidation/crosscheck of ROW dimensions will remain on hold until social due diligence report with corrective action plan and/or addendum to LARP is prepared and implemented. The external monitor will review and report progress on ROW record consolidation and additional surveys in his periodic External Monitoring Reports. The stretches and sites with discrepancies and pending legacy issues will not be handed over to contractor until, i) NHA endorsed and ADB accepted corrective action plan and/or addendum LARP (as the case may be) are implemented, iii) full implementation of CAP/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

17. 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.

18. The detailed measurement survey of affected assets and census of DHs were conducted in 25 September to 10 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, DD Land HQ/ NHA and 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

19. 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.

20. As per land revenue record, available ROW for 62.74 km of project road sections from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 traverses through 26 revenue estates (villages) of Shikarpur & Khanpur Taulkas (sub-district) of District Shikarpur and Tangwani & Kandhkot Taulkas (sub-district) of District Kashmore. 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). 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 is state/government land owned by 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
Dakhan (43+400 to 44+100)	7.05	Designated Road ROW		Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
	05-05	1993-94	Paid	Acquired by and mutated to NHA.
Phulpota (44+100 to 44+500)	3.975	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Lali New (44+500 to 46+400)	19.175	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Mureed Setha (46+400 to 47+900)	15.15	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Lali New (47+900 to 48+600)	7.075	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Khanpur (48+600 to 52+400)	40.075	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Mirzan Wah (52+400 to 56+100)	37.9	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Noon (56+100 to 57+900)	17.9	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Mehmoodo (57+900 to 59+100)	11.925	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Toung (59+100 to 59+900)	8.075	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Redho (59+900 to 63+800)	39.375	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
	05-35	1993-94	paid	Acquired by and mutated to NHA.
Ali Murad Kalhoro (63+800 to 66+700)	29.275	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Mir Muhammad Pahore (66+700 to 67+350)	6.45	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
	01-04	1993-94	paid	Acquired by and mutated to NHA.
Pir Bux Shujhra (67+350 to 72+900)	58.525	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Bijarani (72+900 to 76+000)	31.75	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Choi (76+000 to 77+600)	16.4	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
	04-07	1993-94	Paid	Acquired by and mutated to NHA.
Sher Garh (77+600 to 82+900)	52.925	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Khariro (82+900 to 84+600)	17.15	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh

Name of Village/ Mouza	ROW Land Acquired (Acres)	Year of Acquisition	Payment Status	Title Status
Mangi (84+600 to 88+900)	43.4	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Shah Muhammad Jillani (88+900 to 91+100)	21.8	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Ghouspur (91+100 to 95+200)	41.375	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Naseer (95+200 to 96+700)	15.15	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Sheeran (96+700 to 98+600)	19.175	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Nandeji Dhori (98+600 to 100+500)	19.175	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Wakro (100+500 to 104+300)	38.35	Designated Road ROW	-	Surveyed but un-numbered state/government land owned by Government of Sindh
Kandhkot Bypass (104+300 to 105+820)	(48-20)	1993-94	Paid	Acquired by and mutated to NHA.

Note: *ROW land or Kandhkot Bypass is included in Shikarpur-Kandhkot Section, so it is counted in total here

21. The summary table above depicts that the ROW land acquired by NHA in 1993-94 in 5 villages for improvement of curve geometry and construction of Kandhkot Bypass was already mutated in the name of the NHA, while the designated ROW land for 23 shown in the cadastral maps of each village is un-numbered state/government land owned by government of Sindh. The acquaintance rolls about paid compensation of land acquired by and mutated to NHA in different villages is attached as **Annex-4** for reference. 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 as surveyed but un-numbered ROW land shown in cadastral map of each village. 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. The process to be followed is explained below.

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

22. 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 and its entry into the land holding record registers. NHA through Ministry of Communication (MoC) will approach 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

25. 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

26. As per land record, available ROW for 62.42 km of project road sections from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 ranges between 66 feet (20.1m) to 70 feet (21.4 m) on either side from centreline of existing carriageway). The additional carriageway separated by New Jersey barrier will be constructed mostly on left side of the road except in urbanized sections or along rural settlements where both sides widening of the existing road is provided in the detailed design.

27. The assessment of impacts confirmed that the additional carriageway sections with cumulative length of 62.4 Km will fit within the available ROW for N-55 and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to that extent at this stage. In this section noted impacts are only related to clearance of assets established within encroached ROW limits by adjoining land owners. The clearance of NHA owned ROW limits 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 by adjoining landowners. In additions, ROW clearance will also impact community/public structures and assets encroached within the ROW limits.

28. All assets enumerated within the ROW limits have been assessed by conducting detailed measurement and census surveys for the purpose of preparing this final LARP. The overall

assessment indicated that the sub-project will impact residential structures/assets of 33 DHs, permanent commercial structures/assets of 78 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 25 DHs. While clearance or ROW limits will result in loss of cropped area of 126 DHs (DHs cultivating encroached ROW). The assessment indicated that 93 DHs will experience severe impacts including 15 DHs facing significant impacts on their residential structure and 78 DHs facing 10% and above loss of their productive commercial structure/assets. Meanwhile, 480 DHs¹⁴ including 103 commercial structure owners and 201 renter business operators will face business loss and 176 DHs will face loss of employment due to impacted commercial structures. In total 25 DHs with their income levels below official poverty line are termed as vulnerable. **Table II-1** provides a summary of affected assets with number of DHs entitled for compensation and quantum of impacts in each asset category.

Table II-1: Summary Table for Affected Assets with Number of DHs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs	Remarks
1	Affected cropped area				
	Cropped Area (Encroached ROW)	Acres	39.527	126	Clearance of ROW in 62.4 Km
2	Loss of Trees				
	Trees (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	9	1*	clearance of ROW
3	Affected Residential Structure (Encroached ROW) DHs with Severe Impacts (residential displacement)	Nos.	54	33 15*	Out of 33 DHs, 15 DHs will be facing residential displacement due to significantly affected residential structures
4	Affected Commercial Structures (Encroached ROW).	Nos.	365	145	Out of 145 commercial structure owner DHs, 78 structure owner DHs as well as 201 renter business operator DHs are identified as severely affected due to severe loss of structures used for income generation.
	Structure owner DHS facing Severe Impacts due to affected structure	Nos.	-	78*	
	Renter Business operator DHs facing Severe impacts due to affected structure	Nos.	-	201*	
5	Business loss (lost commercial structures)	Nos.	-	304*	Both side widening of existing carriageway is designed through rural settlements & urban areas Therefore, noted impacts are limited to clearance of existing ROW
i)	Asset Owners (Encroached ROW)	Nos.	-	103*	
ii)	Renter Business Operators (Encroached ROW)	-	-	201	
6	Employment Loss (commercial structures)	Nos.	-	176	
7	Vulnerable People	Nos.	-	25*	The DHs with income level below national poverty line.
	Total DHs			681	
8	Community Structures and assets (i) Mosques (full/partial loss) (ii) Handpumps & Signboards (iii) Graveyards	Nos.	22 13 & 9 12 3	-	Community mosques and allied assets.
9	Public Structures & assets (i) Schools rooms & School/hospitals B.wall (ii) Police check posts (iii) Handpumps & Signboards (iv) Passenger waiting shed (v) Utilities (Gas, Power & communication Infrastructures)	Nos.	2 & 7 31 10 & 1 7 57	-	Edu/Health, Police, NHAs and other service providing departments

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

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

¹⁴ Total DHs for affected commercial structure owners are 522 out of which 42 DHs losing nonproductive assets appended to their commercial structure are not counted in DHs facing economic loss.

1. Loss of Cropped Area

29. The project road in this section traversed through irrigated agricultural landscape and the additional land strip likely to be acquired with the ROW limits is cultivated agricultural land. During detailed measurement and census surveys, it was noted that ROW of project road section along agricultural fields at different locations is also encroached for cultivation by adjoining land owners. Thus, the cropped area in encroached ROW along additional carriageway sections was assessed and DHs facing crop losses due to restricted use of ROW limits for cultivation have been enumerated. As per impact inventory clearance of existing NHA owned ROW limits in additional carriageway sections will result in loss of 39.527 acres of crop area cultivated by 126 DHs. The crop owners and affected cropped area is summarized in **Table II-3**, while the details are presented in **Annex 5**.

Table II-3: Affected Crop area with Number of DHs

Impact	Affected Area (Acres)	DHs (Nos.)	Extent of Impact		Remarks
			< 10%	> 10%	
Crops/ cropped area (Encroached ROW)	39.527	126	126	-	Restricted uses of ROW for cultivation will have intangible impact on the productivity of titled arable land of the DHs.

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

30. Due to loss of productive agricultural land and restricted access to use of NHA's ROW for future cultivation 126 DHs 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 the extent of loss of cropped area will be less than 10% of the productive agricultural land owned/occupied by the DHs, so none of them will experience severe impacts due to loss of titled land or restricted use of encroached ROW. None of the DHs facing loss of arable agricultural land is identified as vulnerable.

2. Loss of Trees

i. Affected Private Trees

31. The trees grown within existing ROW limits, subject to clearance for construction of project road, were enumerated for finalizing impact inventory during impact assessment survey. Mostly, the trees grown within 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 9 wood trees (Eucalyptus) grown by one house hold for shade at one location, while fruit trees 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.

32. These wood trees are owned by 1 DH only. The summary of affected wood trees with number of DHs is provided in **Table II-4** below while detailed list of affected trees with their respective owners are presented in **Annex 6**.

Table II-4: Affected Private Trees

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHs (No.)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	
Wood/ Timber Trees						
Eucalyptus (Safaida)	9	-	9	-	-	1
Total	9	-	9	-	-	1

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

ii. Affected Forest/NHA Trees Grown in ROW

33. 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 by NHA 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 1,260 trees, including 1,249 wood trees and 11 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-5** below while detailed list of affected trees is presented in **Annex 7**.

Table II-5: Affected Forest Trees

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above	-
A. Wood/ Timber Trees						
Acacia (Kikar)	340	148	191	1	-	-
Konokorps	25	25			--	-
Neem	3	3			-	-
Eucalyptus	843	200	430	213	-	-
Shesham	38		38		--	-
Sub-total	1,249	376	659	214	-	-
B. Fruit Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Ages of Trees				
		Upto to 3 years	=>3 - 4 years	5 - 6 years	7 - 9 years	10 years and above
Berri	1	-	-	1	-	-
Date Palm	5	-	-	4	1	-
Lasoori	1	-	1	-	-	-
Mango	4	-	-	-	-	4
Sub-total	11	-	1	5	1	4
Total	1,260	376	660	219	1	4

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

3. Loss of Private Affected Structures

34. In rural settlement/urban sections, instead of constructing additional carriageway, both sides widening of existing carriageway is designed to avoid and minimize impacts on titled land and residential/commercial assets (Cross-section of urban section in Annex-1 referred). The designed pavement width of 4-lane dual carriageway in urbanized section will be 26-28 meters, which will strictly follow the available NHA owned ROW limits. Therefore, structures/assets encroached within NHA's ROW were enumerated and assessed during impact assessment and census survey for this LARP. The sections below provide details about affected residential and commercial structures and assets that are encroached within ROW limits and will be removed for execution of project works. As acquisition of tilted land/structures is not envisaged, therefore the DHs facing loss of their structures are termed as non-titled occupants in the ROW.

i. Residential Structures

35. The project-affected structures include residential and commercial structures that are encroached on the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/structure owners.

36. As per final impact inventory 33 DHs will face loss of their residential structures extended into the ROW limits. Due to clearance of ROW limits, 15 DHs will experience severe impacts by losing more than 10% of covered area of their main residential units, i.e. living rooms with other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories and boundary wall etc., so they are considered physically displaced. Other 18 DHs will face partial and insignificant impacts because of limited loss to the extent of boundary walls and/or secondary extended structures, while their main residential units will remain intact. 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 (R.ft.) 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.

37. Total affected covered area of impacted residential structures is 25915.7 Ft², and affected boundary walls are measured as 4569.8 running feet (R.ft.). All identified impacted structures and assets are encroaching the designated ROW, which will have to be cleared for execution of subproject works. **Table II-6** summarizes the impacted residential structures and assets with number of owners/ DHs. Detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex 8**.

Table II-6: Affected Residential Structures

Description	Affected DH (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area
Significantly Affected Residential Structures					
Residential Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen Sheds and lavatories etc.	Pacca	-	-
	10		Semi-Pacca	16	19532.4 Sq. ft
	5		Katcha	10	6383.3 Sq. ft
Sub-total	15			26	25916.7 Sq. ft
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets					
Residential Structures	9	Boundary Walls/ Gate	Pacca	15	1,725.8 R. ft.
	9		Semi-Pacca	12	2844.0 R. ft.
	-		Katcha	-	-
Handpump	-	-	-	1	
Sub-total	18			28	4569.8 R. ft.
Total	33			54	25915.7 Sq. ft 4569.8 R. ft.

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

ii. Commercial Structures

38. Clearance of encroached ROW limits within the urbanized sections will impact 365 commercial structures of which 286 significantly impacted commercial structures are roadside hotels/shops owned by 78 DHs. Impact analysis showed that all 78 commercial structures owner

DHs will experience severe impacts due to more than 10% loss of their income generating productive commercial structures i.e. road side 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.

39. The subproject will also affect 13 (Nos.) logo/ green belt¹⁵ of petrol pumps and require relocation of 32 (Nos.) movable structures including sheds (thatched and angle iron sheds with corrugated sheet extended with the shops) owned by 34 DHs (squatters/ encroachers). In addition, 33 (Nos.) other structures appended with the commercial assets including fish farm extending in the ROW limits will be affected. **Table II-7** summarizes the different types of affected commercial structures and pond with affected area calculated in square feet. Chainage-wise and Tehsil-wise details of these affected commercial structures are provided in **Annex 8**.

Table II-7: Affected Commercial Structures

Impacted Commercial Structures due to ACW	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area
Permanent Structures	2	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	7	5436.3 Sq. ft
	66		Semi-Pacca	257	109,060.30 Sq. ft
	10		Katcha	22	8,346.6 Sq. ft
Sub-Total	78			286	123,843.2 Sq. ft
Weigh Bridge	-	Bridge/ Room		1	649.2 Sq. ft
Movable Structures	2	Thatch sheds	Pacca	2	266.4 Sq. ft
	6		Semi-Pacca	7	1,628.2 Sq. ft
	17		Katcha	23	7,691.6 Sq. ft
	6	Filling station Logo Foundation/ BW	Pacca	10	1131.7 R. ft
	3		Semi-Pacca	3	252.6 R. ft
Sub-Total	34			46	10,235.4 Sq. ft 1384.3 R. ft
Other Assets (Fish Farm)	33		Katcha	33	550,318 Sq. ft
Total	145			365	683,397.0 Sq. ft 1384.3 R. ft

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

iii. Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

40. The impacts to or loss of identified 318 commercial structures (286 roadside hotels and shops and 32 temporary/ moveable commercial structures (sheds and cabins) will result in business/income loss of structure owners (self-operators) as well as the business operators who are renting the affected structures. The Inventory of losses reflect that 304 DHs including 103 structure owners¹⁶ (78 owners of roadside hotels and shops and 25 owners of temporary/movable structures) and 176 renters will lose business/income until the impacted structures are restored and/or re-constructed at the same or nearby place. In addition to 304 DHs facing loss of business, 176 DHs engaged as employees by affected business operator will face loss of their employment due to lost commercial structures. The structures will be restored by constructing the affected parts or reconstruction of commercial structures at site/nearby location either owned by DH or

¹⁵ Logo / Green belt is affected signboard and grassy belt developed by the filling station owner along the shoulder of the carriageway.

¹⁶ Refer foot note 14.

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.

41. During census, it was noted that the DHs facing loss of affected commercial structures (shops/road side hotels) are 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. Further, in urban areas, both sides widening of the existing carriageway is designed for its upgradation as 4-lane carriageways separated by New Jersey Median. With this modified design approach, construction of 4 lane carriageway with side drains on either side will require 30 meters (15 meter on either side from the centre line) ROW out of available 40.2 - 42.8 meter (20.1-21.4 meter on either side from the centre line) wide ROW limits. Thus, 5 to 6 meter wide free space will be available between the edge of road side drain and the ROW limits which can be allocated to relocate stall/kiosks of DHs facing loss of income generating temporary/movable assets. 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-8** below summarizes number of DHs facing temporary income loss. DHs wise details of these affected Renter operators and Employment are provided in **Annex 9 and Annex 10**.

Table II-8: DHs facing Business/Income Loss

Sr. No.	Description	Number of DHs facing loss of Income source			
		Owners	Renter Operators	Employment	Total
	Commercial Structures				
1	Permanent Structures (Shops/Hotels)	78	201	176	455
2	Temporary/movable Thatched Sheds/Kiosks	25	-	-	25
	Total	103	201	176	480

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 ROW limits along the project road section. These 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 13 (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 structures 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 structures are presented in **Table II-9** below. Chainage-wise details of these affected community/ public structures are provided in **Annex 11**.

Table II-9: Affected Community Structures

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area
Significantly Affected Mosques				
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pucca	Sq. ft	13	8969.43
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	-	-
	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-
Partially affected Mosques				
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Pucca	Sq. ft	7	576.99
	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-
Boundary Wall	Pucca	Rft	2	68.00
Hand Pump		Nos.	4	-
Graveyard	Pacca	Nos.	3	-
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	8	131.8
Total			37	9678.22 Sq.ft 68.00 R.ft.

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

44. Construction of an ACW will leave no space to reconstruct and re-establish significantly affected 13 (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 13 (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 2 (Nos.) schools (the class rooms facing to road side are affected), 7 boundary walls of schools/ hospital and 31 (Nos.) Police check post, 10 (Nos.) hand pumps and 1 (No.) signboard. The impacted public structures particularly the school building will result in disruption of community facilities if not restored timely. 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 particularly the school. Meanwhile, district school department and custodians of other public structures will be coordinated to compensate and timely restoration/ relocation of the impacted parts of the public buildings to ensure un-interrupted service delivery. The impacts are presented in the **Table II-10** including locations of the identified structures.

Table II-10: Affected Public Structures

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area
School (Rooms)	Pucca	Sq. ft	2	422.95
School/ Hospital/ PTCL/ etc. (BW)	Pucca	R. ft.	7	350.91
Police Check post	Pucca	Sq. ft	11	2,834.87
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	3	442.01
	Katcha	Sq. ft	17	2,019.51
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	10	-
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	20
Total			51	5739.34 Sq.ft 350.91 R.ft

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

47. Although impact details and compensation costs for re-construction of affected rooms of public school, boundary walls of school and hospital and 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. Meanwhile, it will be ensured that existing structures particularly schools are not dismantled and cleared until replacement structures are constructed and made operational for continued public service.

c) Other Public Infrastructure and Utilities

48. Community and public structures/infrastructure discussed above, ROW clearance will impact other public structures including 46 (Nos.) electric poles including transmission lines/ transformers and cables, 7 (No.) waiting sheds for passengers, 1 (No.) room (NHA), 2 (No.) watercourse, 1 (No.) underground gas-pipeline with gas regulating unit, 2 (No.) mobilink towers, 4 (No.) street lights and 1 (No.) railway crossing. 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 from project administration cost. Affected community and public structures are presented in **Table II-11** 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-11 Affected Public Assets

Affected Public Assets/ Infrastructure	Nos.	Remarks
Waiting sheds/ Public Place	7	Passenger waiting sheds and public infrastructure will be relocated and re-established through project cost.
NHA, Toll Plaza Room	1	
Watercourse	2	
Mobilink Tower	2	
Street Lights	4	
Railway Crossing	1	
Transmission line/ Transformer/ Cables	46	
Gas Pipeline/ Gas supply unit	1	
Total	64	

v. Impact on Vulnerable People

49. The census identified that the income of 25 DHs (13 DHs losing shops/ kiosks and thatched sheds and 12 DHs facing loss of residential structures) fall below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL¹⁷). These vulnerable DHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worse-off. The list of vulnerable DHs is shown in **Annex 8**. 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. LARP updated, inventory of losses and census has been reviewed to identify and capture DHs facing other parameters of vulnerability including landless, women headed and physically challenged households. Other vulnerability factor has been identified and updated of this Final LARP into implementation ready LARP and even while implementation of final LARP he or she will be considered for vulnerability assistance as per provisions provided in the EM for vulnerable.

4. DHs/DPs Facing Significant Impacts and IR Categorization

50. The inventory of losses and census results represent that in total 5,448 persons are linked to 681 DHs facing loss of their assets located within the ROW required for ACW (Shikarpur to Kandkot Section). In total 294 DHs with a total population of 2,352 persons will face significant impacts due to lost residential structures and 10% and more of their productive asset because of land acquisition and clearance of the ROW limits for execution of subproject works. In total 25 DHs are assessed as vulnerable due to their income level below poverty line. The vulnerability profile will be reconfirmed during implementation of the LARP and any changes 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 non-titled users of the ROW land who will be compensated for their lost assets through compensation entitled 681 DHs. **Table II-12** below

¹⁷ Officially designated minimum wage rate is considered

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 and productive commercial assets due to clearance of ROW limits (62.4 km) of the subproject road section..

Table II-12: DHs/ DPs experiencing land acquisition and resettlement Impact

Impact by type of Asset	Total		Significantly impacted		Vulnerable	Compensation entitled DPs	Ownership Status
	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	DHs	DPs	Titled DHs
A. Assets encroached within ROW limits to be cleared in additional carriageway sections							
Residential Structures/Assets	33	264	15	120	12	33	Non-Titled
Commercial Structure/assets	145	1160	78	624	13	145	Non-Titled
Renter business operators	201	1608	201	1,608		201	-
Employment loss	176	1408	-	-	-	176	-
Crops (encroached ROW)	126	1008	-	-	-	126	Non-Titled
Trees (encroached ROW)*	1	8	-	-		1	Non-Titled
Total	681	5,448	294	2,352	25	681	-

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.

i. 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 covered 100% (681 DHs) of displaced households.

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 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.

ii. 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 DPs 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 25.8% (176 DHs) 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 Shikarpur – Kandhkot (62.4 km) subproject is located in the territorial jurisdiction of Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore of the Sindh Province. The subproject road section traverses through farm lands and roadsides hamlets of 24 villages settlements located in the administrative territories of four Talukas (sub-district) i.e. Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot of the Districts Shikarpur and 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 subproject 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.

a Administrative and Socio-political Setup

63. District Shikarpur is divided in four administrative units, called talukas, namely Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Lakhi, and Khanpur. The city is divided into seven urban localities (one municipal and six town committees) and 33 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 heads each of the twelve district offices including district officer (Revenue). The DO (Revenue) directly looks after the matters of the DDO (Revenue) offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (subdivision) has a revenue setup consisting of Mukhtiarkar and Naib Tehsildar, who have a number of qanungo under each. Each qanungo looks after the work of several Tapedar of his circle. The Tapedar 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.

b Population and Ethnic Groups

65. The project districts are spread over an area of 12,318 km². As per the national census reports of 2017-18, the total population of districts Shikarpur is 1,231,481 and Kashmore is 1,089,169 out of which around 51.7 % (1,199,828) is male and 48.3% (1,120,784) is female. The overall literacy rate of project Districts is 27.9% and out of which 36.0% are men and 18.5% are women. 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 Doyo, Sheikh, Abro, Brohi, Anjrani, Dasti, Arrain, Sethor, Sarsopi, Rathor, Rind, Jatoi, Bapar, Sethar, Syed, Somoro, Basra, Mughal, Balkani, Pahore, Lshari, Bhunglari, Bangwar, Malik, Ugai, Sundarni, Rati, Kaloro, Mirani, Dewan, Jafri, Bijrani, Chachar, Nasrani, Ugai, Sundarni, Hamdani, Sundarni, Bhayo, Kambrani, Norani and Dewan, The predominant first language is Sindhi followed by Balochi.

c Family Life

66. 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.

d Housing and Construction material used

67. About 12.8% of the surveyed DHs live in Pacca houses and 61.5% live in semi-Pacca houses. While a minority (25.6 %) live in katcha houses. The public water supply facilities are limited in and about 28.2% 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. Details housing types available to DHs are provided in **Table III-1**.

Table III-1: Housing types available to DHs

Housing Facilities	Carriageway	
	Nos.	(%)
Pacca Structure	23	12.8
Semi-Pacca Structure	108	61.5
Katcha Structure	45	25.6
Total	176	100.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

e Settlement Pattern

68. 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.

69. 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.

f Conflicts Resolution Mechanism and Laws

70. 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.

71. 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

72. 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

1. Household Size and Age Composition

73. 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 the affected household are 6,280 and average household size is 8.0, which is higher than overall project area average which is 8.0. The household composition data has been further segregated and analysed in terms of male & female population. As per census survey, the male population is 54.0 % and females are 46.0% 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.

74. The DHs' members below 15 years is 13.4% and those between 16 years to 25 years comprise 30.5%. DH members in working age group (16-55 years) are 72.9%. 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	842	13.4	454	7.2	387	6.2
2	16-25	1915	30.5	1034	16.5	881	14.0
3	26-35	1438	22.9	777	12.4	662	10.5
4	36-45	546	8.7	295	4.7	251	4.0
5	46-55	678	10.8	366	5.8	312	5.0
6	56+	860	13.7	465	7.4	396	6.3
		6,280	100	3391	54.0	2,889	46.0

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

2. Literacy and Education

75. The census revealed that 72.1% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Of the total, 64.0% male and 81.5% female are illiterate. The overall average of literate population in the surveyed households is 27.8% which is little below in comparison with the national average. The 36.0% males and 18.5% 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	64.0	12.8	14.4	7.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	100
(No.)	1,872	374	421	213	32	12	-	2,924
Female	81.5	7.6	6.5	2.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	100
(No.)	2,051	191	164	65	18	18	10	2,517
Both Sex	72.1	10.4	10.7	5.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	100
(No.)	3923	566	585	279	50	29	10	5441

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

3. Occupation Pattern

76. 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 18.2% of DHs are engaged in farming & cultivation related sector; DHs engaged in labour-works

are 15.9 %. Around 57.3% of DHs are engaged in business. The remaining 8.5% 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. 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	Government/ Private Service	Total
%	18.2	15.9	57.3	8.5	100
(No.)	124	108	391	58	681

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

4. Average Land Holdings

77. The census and DMS of DHs indicated 126 households in category of land and crop losses due to restricted ROW land uses along the carriageway. Of the total 126 surveyed DHs in land/crop loss category, DHs having farm sizes up to 5 acres are 6.2%. The DHs with land holding size between 5-10 acres, and those having their farm sizes between 11-20 acres are 21.7% and 67.4%. Only 4.7% of surveyed population has their land farm sizes above 20 acres. **Table III-5** shows the landholdings status of the 129 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)	
		No.	(%)
1	≤5	8	6.2
2	>5 -10	27	21.7
3	>10-15	75	59.7
4	>15- 20	10	7.8
5	> 20	6	4.7
Total		126	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

5. Income Level and Poverty

78. 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 0.6% of DHs are having monthly income of rupees 10000 or less. Another, 3.1% of the DHs earn between rupees 10,000 to 25,000 per month, 57.6% DHs earn between rupees 25001 to 30000 per month, 29.8% DHs earn between rupees 30001 to 40000 per month, 7.3% DHs earn between rupees 40001 to 50000 and 1.6% 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 3294¹⁸) are considered vulnerable. Income analysis represent 25 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

¹⁸ Poverty and Vulnerability estimates: Pakistan, 2017-2018 by Social policy and Development Centre. RR 99.

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)	Numbers	(%)
1	<10000	4	0.6
2	10000-25000	21	3.1
3	25001-30000	392	57.6
4	30001-40000	203	29.8
5	40001-50000	50	7.3
6	50000+	11	1.6
	Total	681	100.0

Source: Census and socio-economic survey of DHs.

E. Status of Women

79. The socioeconomic profile of the DHs revealed 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.

80. 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

81. As far as access to social amenities is concerned, the public water supplies are limited in the project corridor and only 18.5% of affected households have piped water facilities and 28.2% of the DHs depend on the domestic water supplies like hand pumps and wells. Among households 52.4% having close pit, 24.2% having flush, while remaining 60.5% had open field toilets facilities and only 33.9% has access to the drainage facilities. Electricity is major power source and 80.5% 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)	
		Nos.	(%)
1	Water supply		
	Piped	23	18.5%
	Canal	-	-
	Well	33	26.6%

Sr. No	Housing Facilities	Displaced Households (DHs)	
		Nos.	(%)
	Hand Pump	2	1.6%
	Others	-	-
2	Latrine		
	Close pit	65	52.4%
	Flush	30	24.2%
	Open fields	75	60.5%
3	Drainage		
	Yes	42	33.9%
	No	28	22.6%
4	Electricity		
	Yes	95	80.5%
	No	23	18.5%
5	Fuel Used		
	Gas	45	36.3%
	Wood	64	51.6%
6	Health facilities available (1 - 2 km)		
	Dispensary	37	29.8%
	BHU	15	12.1%
	RHC	28	22.6%
7	Other facilities (5 - 10 km)		
	Main Roads	113	91.1%
	Bank	101	81.5%

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs.

IV. CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

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

82. 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.

83. 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 this Final LARP of the 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 Final LARP.

B. Stakeholder's Consultations during Project Processing Phase

84. 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

85. 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 Jun, Nov-Dec., 2019 and Feb. 2020 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 were consulted and allowed to participate actively. 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.

86. 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

87. A round of consultations with all relevant stakeholders were carried out as part of preparing 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.

88. 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 Jun and Nov-Dec. 2019 and Feb 2020 at draft LARP stage and subsequently additional rounds of consultations were held in September/ October 2020 and February 2021 at the time of 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 38 different locations/ settlements along the project road alignment.

89. The stakeholders consulted during 39 FGDs included displaced persons, local communities and road side business operators, road users and transporters. Numbers of participants to these FGDs are mentioned in Table IV-1 below, while, event details including dates, venues and complete list with contact details of participants and signed copies of attendance sheets of Community Consultation/FGD meetings are presented as **Annex 12**. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided at end of the LARP. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided at end of the draft LARP.

Table: IV-1: Community Consultations conducted and recorded

PC. No.	Location/ Venue	Date	Category of Participants	No of Participants
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	681
B	Focus Group Discussions			
2	Toll plaza, Taluka & District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 15, 2019	DHs/ local community	9
3	Sarwar Kot, Union Council Ladro, Taluka & District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 16, 2019	DHs/ local community	9
4	Near Khanpur Hotel Taluka & District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 17, 2019	DHs/ local community	10
5	Khanpur, Union Council Khanpur, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 19, 2019	DHs/ local community	7
6	Fezoo Larow, Union Council Thahrio, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 22, 2019	DHs/ local community	10
7	Jateo Chock, Union Council Khanpur, Taluka Khanpur, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	November 23, 2019	DHs/ local community	8
8	Mashi Bhudo, UC Jamal, Taluka Tangmani, District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 11, 2020	DHs/ local community	5
9	Goth Haji Jhando (Khanpur), UC Jamal, Taluka Tangmani, District Kashmore, Province Sindh	February 11, 2020	DHs/ local community	6
10	Kandkot, Taluka Kandkot, District Shikarpur, Province Sindh	February 13, 2020	DHs/ local community	4
11	Arslah, UC Sher Garh, Tehsil Tanswani & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
12	Haji Jhando, UC Jamal, Tehsil Tanswani & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	7
13	Peran Khan Kambrani, Tehsil Kandhkot & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	8
14	Abdul Sattar Bhayo, UC Balkani, Tehsil KandhKot /Tangwani & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	7
15	Jumo khan Balkani, UC Balkani, Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	6

PC. No.	Location/ Venue	Date	Category of Participants	No of Participants
16	Ghous Pur, UC Ghous Pur, Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
17	Ghous Pur, UC Ghous Pur, Tehsil Kandhkot & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
18	Machi Bunda, UC Sher Garh, Tehsil Tsngwani & District Kashmore (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	5
19	Karam Pur Laro, UC Peer Bux Shaghra, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 17, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
20	Faizoo Laro, UC Lakho Ghari, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 17, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
21	Khan Pur City, UC Dakno Gari, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 17, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	9
22	Rahimabad Laro, UC Haji Khan, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	6
23	Haji Khawsti, UC Mureed Sethar, Tehsil Shikarpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	5
24	Sarwar, UC Lodra, Tehsil & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	October 16, 2020	Local Community/ DHs	5
25	Office of the General Manager CAREC Rohri (Sindh)	February 18, 2021	Stakeholder	8
26	Kundan Hotel, Tehsil & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 19, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	8
27	PSO Depot Stop, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 19, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	5
28	Lahori Wah, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 19, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	5
29	Kundan Hotel, Tehsil & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	6
30	Khanpur, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	5
31	Khameso Khan, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	5
32	Khanpur Bypass, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	8
33	Fezo Laro, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	6
34	Machi Bunda, Tehsil Tangwai & District Kashmore (Sindh)	February 20, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	6
35	Sarwar Goth, Theedabad Tehsil & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 21, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	9
36	Deh Mirzan, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 21, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	9
37	Qadir Baksh Banglani, UC Ghara Makam, Tehsil Khanpur & District Shikarpur (Sindh)	February 21, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	11

PC. No.	Location/ Venue	Date	Category of Participants	No of Participants
38	Machi Bunda, Tehsil Tangwani & District Kashmore (Sindh)	February 21, 2021	Local Community/ DHs	11
39	Office of the Deputy Director CAREC Rohri (Sindh)	February 22, 2021	Stakeholder	8
	Total			962

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

90. 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 and October 2020; 18-23 February 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.

91. 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

92. 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 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.4 Km) in tehsils Shikarpur, Khanpur, Tangwani and Kandhkot varies between 132-140 feet (40.2 m to 42.8 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.

93. 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.

94. Local communities indicated that the construction of proposed road section (Tranche-II Shikarpur to Kandhkot) 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.

95. During impact assessment surveys, formal meetings at village/settlement (Toll Plaza Shikarpur, Sarwar Kot, near Khanpur hotel, Khanpur, Fezoo Larow, Jatoe Chowk, Mashi Bhudo, Goth Haji Jhando (Khanpur), Kandkot) 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.

96. 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.

97. 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Engineer will ensure construction of designed number of

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
	for rain water to redress this community concern.	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 work as well as in office work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
<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.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks
<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

98. 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.

99. The information brochure has been prepared based on this Final LARP. Translated (Urdu) version of LARP summary disseminated as information disclosure booklet is provided as **Annex-12**. 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

100. Consultation is on-going process that will be carried out with the DHs and other stakeholders located along the proposed section (Shikarpur to Kandhkot) 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.

101. Following consensus on actions for compensation/ relocation of affected community structures, the consensus statements will be recorded and maintained. The agreed actions will 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 Final 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.
➤ 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.	DPs 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

102. The grievance redress mechanism¹⁹ (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 Final LARP by NHA and to resolve the community concerns raised during execution of project works.

103. 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 Final 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 Final LARP commence. The GRM will remain intact throughout project implementation period to address the community concerns and issues arising during execution of project works.

104. 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.

105. 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 subproject 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 proposed in this Final 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.

106. The formal GRM provided for this subproject has a three-tiered structure including: i) Local level grievance redress set-up, ii) PIU level grievance redress set-up and ii) Higher level GRM at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ. The recording and redress of the grievances will be ensured local and at PIU levels and a higher level GRM at PMU/EALS level in NHA will review and address

¹⁹ 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.

more difficult cases that are not resolved at the PIU level. Thus, the GRM will enable to resolve simpler and less complex 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 or 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) project based 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

107. The project implementation unit will facilitate the DPs 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 DPC 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 the DPCs or will raise the complaint to subproject GRC for its review and redressing the grievances.

B-2 PIU Level GRC:

108. 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 local level of GRM explained above it shall be raised to PIU level GRC. A formal complaint will be tendered with the Project GRC by the aggrieved DHs 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 the 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 GRC decisions or forwarding of complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DHs.

109. 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 next 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

110. In case the DH (s) is unsatisfied with GRC decision, he himself or through GRC can elevate his complaint to 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

111. The project based GRC will be at the subproject level in PIU for Shikarpur to Kandhkot 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 13**.

112. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director, Shikarpur to Kandhkot 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).

113. 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

114. 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.

115. The aggrieved DH (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

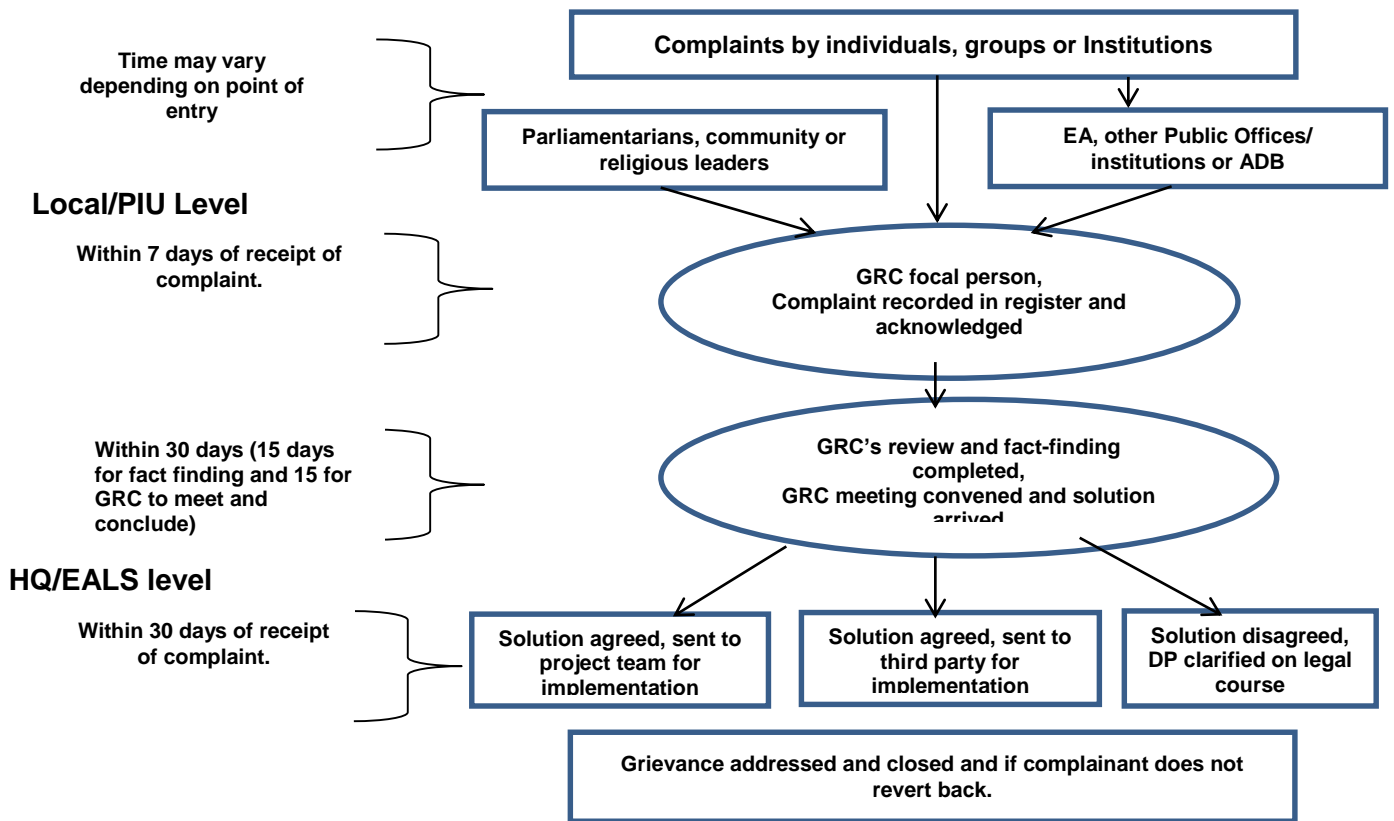
Each village/urban settlement will be assigned a social mobilizer for regular liaison with the DPCs and to act as first line of contact on LAR related issues. The social mobilizers will facilitate and guide deliberations among DHs, DPCs and project executors on LAR related matters of concern.
Any complaints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

116. 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.

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

117. 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.

118. 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).

119. 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 VI-1** 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 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 immovable) 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.

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

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

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

123. 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 has been 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	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and	NHA will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout

administrative jurisdiction or the Court of Law.	facilitate the resolution of DHs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	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 of resettlement plans and monitoring reports.	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to DHs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARPs, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DHs, posted in the NHA website and ADB website for general public disclosure.

E. Implementation of LAR Policy of the LARF

124. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures a LARF was prepared and agreed that outlines 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 Final 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 subproject 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 subproject 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 Final LARP provisions and entitlements.
- (vi) Compensation of land and structures is at full replacement value, through cash compensation at replacement cost²⁰ because compensation through the replacement of land or structures²¹ 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 DPs 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.

²⁰Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

- (x) This Final 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, Final 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 subproject. The ADB accepted Final 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 Final LARP provisions, 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.

1. Specific Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

125. 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.

126. 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.

127. 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 Final LARP and ensured during execution of the subproject.

128. 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 Final 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.

129. 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 Final 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.

130. 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.

2. Change in Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

131. In case of change in scope of subproject and/or encountering unanticipated LAR impacts during subproject implementation which are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this Final 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 Final 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.

3. Compensation Eligibility and Entitlement

132. Cut-off date: The eligibility for compensation is limited to the government announced cut-off date for the subproject 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.

133. 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 Shikarpur to Kandhkot Section, the EA established and announced **31 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.

4. Compensation Entitlements

134. 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.

135. 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 Final 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

1. Compensation for Land

136. The designed works for additional carriageway sections from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (measuring 62.42 km) are limited within the available ROW limits and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged to the extent of those sections. Although, acquisition of land is not perceived, however compensation eligibility and entitlement for land compensation are outlined below to assess and compensate any un-anticipated land impact, if emerged during execution of the project works.

137. 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 Paras below explain land valuation and assessment mechanism that will be followed for acquiring additional ROW land to address any unanticipated land impact emerged during execution of project works.

138. **Individually/Private 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. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and additional assistance applicable under law is also provided.

139. Nonetheless, compensation 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. other than land), the entitlement provisions explained for respective asset (i.e. crops, trees and structures) explained in subsequent sections will be applied.

140. **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.

141. Although the state-owned land parcel with registered leaseholders and/or non-titled land users are not identified during the IR impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys conducted for the purpose of this Final LARP. However, above and other relevant provisions of

EM will apply if any unanticipated impact about infringement of leasing rights on government land plot or for ROW limits is noted during execution of project works.

142. 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 has been defined in the updated and Final LARP based on project situation and DHs consultation.

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

143. 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 structures, 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.

144. Full loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use, such structures 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.

145. 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 Shikarpur-Kandhkot subproject indicates that 178 DHs (33 residential structure owners and 145 commercial structure owners) are entitled for structures compensation on full replacement cost basis. All identified structure owner DHs are the encroacher within existing ROW for additional carriageway sections (62.42 Km) because structures were not identified in ROW. 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 8**.

146. The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques and school at different location along Shikarpur to Kandhkot 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.

Compensation for public schools will go to the school management who will be responsible to re-construct and re-establish affected part of the school.

3. Crops

147. As per this Final 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.

148. 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. As per inventory of losses, total DHs entitled for crop compensation are 126 Nos. who will be facing loss of crops due to clearance of encroached ROW limits. Details of DHs entitled to crop losses for ACW section from KM 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km) are presented in **Annex 5** of this implementation ready final LARP.

4. Trees

149. 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.

150. 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 1 DH who is cultivating within the ROW limits of project road section is entitled to compensation for affected 9 trees (timber wood trees). The compensation details about affected trees of 1 DH are provided in **Annex 6**.

151. A total of 1260 trees, including 1249 wood trees and 11 fruit trees of different types and species were identified as government owned forest trees. Mostly these wood and 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

1. Relocation Assistance

152. 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 Final LARP.

153. 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. 10,000 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 and all structure owners requiring relocation of their structure including 15 DHs with significantly affected residential structure and 304 commercial structure owner and business operator DHs facing commercial structure loss (103 hotels/shop owner DHs and other 201 DHs renter business operators of affected commercial structures) will be entitled for self-relocation allowance on the proposed rate.

2. Transport Allowance

154. 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 lump sum 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/- for both under this Final LARP. In total 15 DHs facing significant loss of residential structures and 103 DHs facing loss of their commercial assets/structures encroached within ROW of additional carriageway sections will be entitled for transportation allowance in addition to other entitlements.

3. Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

155. 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 rate²² 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 DH. As per impact assessment, in total 15 DHs facing significant loss of their residential structures

²² The minimum official wage rate of Sindh is adopted.

encroached in the ROW for additional carriageway sections are considered entitled for transitional support. The list of the entitled DHs is listed as **Annex 8**.

4. Severe Impact Allowance

156. 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. However, due to clearance of ROW limits, 294 DHs including 15 DHs facing residential displacement and 279 DHs (including 78 structure owner DHs and 201 renter business operator DHs) facing severe loss of their commercial structure (shops and restaurants) due to clearance of ROW in additional carriageway sections are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset 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 Final 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/-

157. As per inventory of losses, 126 DHs will face loss of cropped area due to clearance of encroached ROW limits in project road section from Km 43+400 to Km 105+820 (62.42 Km). The assessment of impacts confirmed that the DHs losing cropped area due to restricted use of ROW will not face 10% or more area of their cultivated land plots therefore are not considered eligible for severe impact allowance.

C. Income Restoration Measures

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

1. Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

159. 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 DP 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.

160. In the additional carriageway sections (62.42 km) where existing ROW is followed, acquisition of titled land is not involved and the impacts are limited to clearance of the encroached ROW being used for cultivation by the adjoining landowners. Restricted use of ROW for cultivation will not adversely affect productive potential of titled land and agricultural based livelihood of the DHs encroaching and cultivating ROW limits, hence above explained income restoration measures will not apply. However, to offset any adverse impacts on titled land that could emerge during execution of the project works income restoration provisions above will be followed to ensure the compensation is consistent with LARF provisions.

2. Businesses Loss

161. 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.

162. In total 304 DHs including 103 commercial structures owners and 201 renter business operator DHs will face business loss due to affected commercial structures. All noted DHs facing business loss allowance due to impacts commercial structures are considered eligible to income restoration cost 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 DPs 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. Accordingly, 304 DHs are entitled to business loss allowance of Rs. 75,000²³. The list of DHs losing business and employment based on loss of commercial structure is attached in **Annex 8 & 9**.

3. Employment Loss

163. 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

²³ Government announced minimum wage rate for 2021 is Rs. 25,000/month- and calculated allowance is Rs. 75,000/- (Monthly rate x 03 months).

determine employment allowance at comparable rates; therefore, officially designated minimum wage rate is adopted for calculating the compensation for employment losses. During census 176 DHs with employment/ wages loss were documented and considered entitled for employment loss allowance equivalent to three months officially designated minimum wage rate, i.e. Rs. 25,000 / month x 3 months = Rs. 75,000). The list of employees is attached in **Annex 10**.

D. Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

164. 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 Final 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.

E. Public Services and Facilities

165. 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 Final LARP are applicable to public services and facilities.

F. Special Provisions for Vulnerable DHs

166. During census, 25 DHs/DPs were noted as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status and any DH facing none of the other variables of vulnerability including elderly, women headed and physically challenged is identified. The vulnerability profile will be reconfirmed during implementation of the LARP and any changes 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. All vulnerable DHs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, 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/or micro-credit facilities with 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.

167. 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 (RC²⁴) either through negotiated settlement between²⁵ the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA²⁶ 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

²⁴Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 Para 10 of SPS 2009

²⁵ 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

²⁶ 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
		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			
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.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	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-relocation²⁷ 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 choice²⁸.
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.

²⁷ Self-relocation means the sub-project is not providing alternative structures of similar type and dimensions within the ROW limits.

²⁸ Place of DHs' choice imply that the DH has his own preference for relocation or the comparable alternative location is not allocated under the sub-project.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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 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.

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	<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 DH.
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 DP 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 Impacts²⁹	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.

²⁹ 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

168. 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 is 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.

169. Based on inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in previous section, LAR costs are precisely assessed and reflected in the itemized budget of this Final LARP. Based on the identified impacts discussed in chapter 2 and entitlement explained in chapter 7, LAR costs and final LARP budget against documented impacts and entitlements is worked out for providing compensation on replacement costs to all DHs losing their encroached assets in project road section. The final LARP budget includes compensation costs for affected assets, applicable relocation, resettlement and income restoration costs. In addition applicable compensation costs, the LARP implementation and monitoring costs including administrative costs for LARP implementation, engaging required resource for LARP implementation, mutation of ROW land and monitoring with contingencies are also included in the LARP budget.

B. Basis for Land and Assets Valuation and Resettlement Costs

170. 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 land acquisition surcharge (CLAS) is paid. The replacement costs for the structures, trees and crops are based on the scheduled rates provided by the respective government departments. The unit rates applied in the determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

171. **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.

172. Construction of additional carriageway in project road section will strictly follow available ROW and acquisition of additional ROW land is not envisaged. Therefore, compensation costs

for acquisition of land are not included in the budget, however, the land valuation process below (as of LARF) is summarized to assess and provide compensation for land on replacement cost, if any unanticipated impact on land that could be encountered during execution of project works.

173. **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 latest construction rates have been collected for the year 2021 from the Executive Engineer (Buildings), W&S Department, Districts Shikarpur and 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, Shikarpur and Kashmore were coordinated and the applicable unit rates of the year 2021 for affected seasonal crops and trees (timber wood and fruit trees) were obtained. These 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.

Unit rates provided by the respective departments are presented in **Annex 14 and 15** 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	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	Acre	108,584
4.1	Wheat	Rs./acre	39,750
4.2	Paddy	Rs./acre	68,834

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Pak Rs.)
5	Community Structures		
5.1	Mosque	Ft. ²	1,700
5.2	Mosque boundary wall	R. ft.	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

174. The resettlement cost estimate for this subproject includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for final LARP implementation and 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 affected assets and eligible allowance for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration of the displaced households as enumerated against impacted assets of the project road are discussed in sub-sections below and itemized summary budget is provided at the end of this section.

1. Compensation for Land

175. **Land Compensation:** Land acquisition is not envisioned in additional carriageway sections where existing ROW is followed. The noted impacts are related to clearance of assets encroached in the ROW limits. So, the compensation for land is not assessed and included in the LARP budget to that extent.

2. Compensation for Cropped Area

176. For implementation of project works existing ROW is followed and acquisition of land is not involved and only the encroached and cultivated ROW limits will be retrieved in additional carriageway sections. However, retrieval of ROW, will affect 39.527 acres of cropped area cultivated in encroached ROW by 126 DHs (non-titled) by the adjoining land owners. To offset any adverse economic impacts, the 126 affected cultivators will be provided with crop compensation for affected cropped area. 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).

177. During impact assessment, the wheat was grown as winter crop in affected land and the conventional summer crop grown in project area is cotton, maize and rice (paddy). For costing purposes, wheat and cotton, maize 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 published Districts Shikarpur and Kashmore & Agriculture Department, Sindh. The total compensation for crops has been calculated Rs. 4.292 million as summarized in table below. Crop compensation is summarized in **Table VIII-3** and details with entitled DHs are provided in **Annex 5**.

Table VIII-3: Compensation for Loss of Cropped Area

Impact	DHs	Affected Crop Area	Unit Rates	Compensation
Crop Area	No	(Acres)	Rs.)	(Rs. Million)
Loss of crop area (Encroached ROW limits)	126	39.527	108,584	4.292

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. 68,834/-

3. Compensation for Private Trees

178. In inventory of losses, 9 private trees (timber/ wood trees) owned by 1 DHs are enumerated for project road section. Based on the unit rates, provided by the Forest Department, compensation costs are assessed keeping in view the girth of timber/ wood volume of affected trees. Total compensation cost for trees have been worked out as Rs. 0.027 million is applicable for 1 DH is presented in **Table VIII.4**. The detail of entitled DHs with impacts and applicable compensation for tree losses is provided in **Annex 6**.

Table VIII-4: Compensation for the loss of trees

Type of Tree	Total Trees (Nos.)	Girth of Tree (Feet)				DHs (No.)	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
		1-2	2-4	4-6	6 & above		
Wood/ Timber Trees							
Eucalyptus (Safaida)	9	-	9	-	-	1	0.027
Total	9	-	9	-	-	1	0.027

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

4. Compensation for Structures Losses

179. 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. The total cost for all affected structures falling in the impact corridor has been computed as Rs. 209.029 million. The Paras below with tables provide crisp details on the affected structure types and corresponding costs applicable for affected structures noted in project section under this LARP. While the compensation details of the affected structures are provided in **Annex 8** and summarized in **Table VIII-5 and Table VIII-6**.

180. **Residential Structures:** As per inventory of losses, residential structures of 33 displaced households (DHs) will be affected out of which 15 DHs will face significant impact to their residential structures while other 18 will face partial and insignificant impacts to their structures. 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.

181. Total compensation cost against affected residential structures of 33 DHs of the project road section is estimated as Rs. 32.665 million. Applicable itemized compensation cost for entire project road section is summarized distinctly in residential structures costs **Table VIII-5** below. The details about affected residential structures with corresponding compensation costs are presented as **Annex 8**.

Table VIII-5: Cost for of Affected Residential Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Structure type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Significantly Affected Residential Structures							
Residential Houses	-	Living Rooms with Kitchen	Pacca	-	-	-	-
	10	Sheds and lavatories etc.	Semi-Pacca	16	19,532.4 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	21.486
	5		Katcha	10	6,383.3 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	5.107
Sub-total	15			26	25,916.7 Sq. ft		26.592
Partially Affected Residential Structures/assets -							
Residential Structures	9	Boundary Walls / Gate	Pacca	15	1,725.8 Rft.	1700 R. ft	2.934
	9		Semi-Pacca	12	2,844.0 Rft.	1100 R. ft	3.128
	-		Katcha	-	-	-	-
Handpump	-	-	-	1	- No.	10,000	0.010
Sub-total	18			28	4,569.8 Rft.		6.072
Total	33			54	25,916 Sq. ft 4,569.8 Rft.	Various	32.665

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

182. **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. Accordingly, the compensation costs are estimated for all structures noted in entire project road section. Total estimated replacement cost is affected commercial (permanent/temporary) structures and assets is Rs. 153.311 million that will be paid to 145 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.

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

Impacted Commercial Structures	Affected DH (Nos.)	Commercial Structure Type	Construction Type	Units	Affected Area	Unit Rate	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Permanent Structures	2	Shops/ Restaurants/ Hotel	Pacca	7	5436.3 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	9.242
	66		Semi-Pacca	257	109,060.3 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	119.966
	10		Katcha	22	8,346.6 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	6.677
Sub-Total	78			286	122,843.2 Sq ft		135.885
Weigh Bridges	-	W.Bridge / Room		1	649.2 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	1.104
Movable Structures	2	Thatch sheds	Pacca	2	266.4 Sq ft	800 Sq ft	0.453
	6		Semi-Pacca	7	1,628.2 Sq ft	1700 Sq ft	1.791
	17		Katcha	23	7,691.6 Sq ft	1100 Sq ft	6.153
	6	Filling station / Logo Foundation/ Boundary Walls	Pacca	10	1131.7 rft	1700 Rft.	1.924
	3		Semi-Pacca	3	252.6 R. ft	1100	0.278
Sub-Total	34			46	10,235.4 Sq ft 1384.3 rft		11.703
Other Assets (Fish Farm)	33		Katcha	33	550,318 Sq ft	10.4 Sq ft	5.723
Total	145			365	683,397 Sq ft 1384.3 rft	Various	153.311

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

183. **Community Structures:** The execution of project will impact 37 (Nos.) community structures affected due to clearance of encroached ROW in additional carriageway sections

include 13 (Nos.) significantly affected mosques, affected lavatories and walls of 2 (Nos.) partially affected community assets and 4 (Nos.) water supply facilities i.e. hand pump. Based on the identified structure type and its affected area all affected community and public structures including mosques and schools are assessed and compensated by applying the unit rates for each structure type. The calculated replacement cost for community and public structures is Rs. 16.609 million to be paid for affected community assets. The calculated costs are summarized in **Table VIII-7** below, while the compensation details can be seen in **Annex 11**.

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

Description	Type of structures	Unit	Number of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
Significantly Affected Mosques						
Affected Mosques Halls with Ablution area	Pucca	Sq. ft	13	8969.43	1700	15.248
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	-	-	1100	-
	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-	800	-
Partially affected Mosques						
Affected washroom area with no impacts to mosque hall	Pucca	Sq. ft	7	576.99	1,700	0.981
	Katcha	Sq. ft	-	-	800	-
Boundary Wall	Pucca	Rft	2	68.00	1,700	0.116
Hand Pump		Nos.	4	-	10,000	0.040
Graveyard	Pacca	No.	3	-	-	-
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	8	131.80	1700	0.224
Total			37	9678.22 Sq. ft 68.00 R. ft		16.609

Source: Impact Assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

184. **Public Structures and other infrastructure:** Execution of project will affect 51 (Nos.) public structures including 2 (Nos.) school, 7 (Nos.) boundary walls of hospital and schools, 31 (Nos.) police check posts, 10 (Nos.) hand pumps and 1 (No.) signboard located at railway crossing along the additional carriageway sections that have been compensated on replacement cost basis. The calculated costs for noted 51 (Nos.) public structures is Rs. 8.371 million which is summarized in **Table VIII-8** below and the details can be seen in **Annex 11**.

185. Construction of passenger waiting sheds and village sign boards will 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 Final LARP.

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

Description	Construction Type of structures	Unit	Number of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit Rate (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs. Million)
School (Rooms)	Pucca	Sq. ft	2	422.95	1,700	0.719
School/ Hospital/ PTCL/ etc (BW)	Pucca	Rft.	7	350.91	1,700	0.597
Police Check post	Pucca	Sq. ft	11	2,834.87	1,700	4.819
	Semi-Pucca	Sq. ft	3	442.01	1,100	0.486
	Katcha	Sq. ft	17	2,019.51	800	1.616
Hand Pump	-	Nos.	10	-	10,000	0.100
Signboard	Pacca	Sq. ft	1	20.00	1700	0.034
Total			51	5,739.34 Sq. ft 350.9 R. ft	Various	8.371

Source: Impact assessment and Census Survey of the Subproject Area

D. Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

186. The DHs losing their residential and commercial structures are entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per provisions outlined in this Final LARP. Following the impact analysis, applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs have been assessed. The assessed costs for payment of applicable resettlement, relocation and rehabilitation assistance and income restoration costs for entire project road section is Rs. 70.795 million. The **Table VIII-9** explains the entitled R&R allowances with number of eligible DHs to be paid in different impact categories under this LARP. The details of applicable allowances with number of DHs facing loss of land, structures, business and employment due to lost commercial structures in are provided in **Annex 8, 9 & 10**.

Table VIII-9: Relocation and Rehabilitation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	No. of DHs	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
Payable Relocation & Rehabilitation Assistance					
For loss of Residential Structures					
1	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	15	0.375
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	15	0.225
	Transitional support Allowance	DHs	75,000	15	1.125
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	DHs	75,000	15	1.125
	Sub-total				2.850
For Loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
2	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	25,000	279	6.975
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	78	1.170
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures (Owner / Renter Operator)	DHs	75,000	279	20.925
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner/Renter Operator)	DHs	75,000	279	20.925
	Employment loss allowance	DHs	75,000	176	13.200
	Sub-total				63.195
For Loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
3	Relocation Assistance	DHs	25,000	25	0.625
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	DHs	15,000	25	0.375
	Business Loss Allowance	DHs	75,000	25	1.875
	Sub-total				2.875
4	Vulnerability Allowances				
	DHs with income Below OPL (13 DHs Commercial & 12 Residential Structures)	DHs	75,000	25	1.875
	Sub-total				1.875
Total					70.795

E. Cost for LARP Administration, Implementation and Monitoring

1. LARP Administration and Support Cost

187. The costs required for day to day Final LARP implementation tasks and for engaging field-level land staff and social mobilizers to assist the PIU LAR team in Final LARP implementation, community consultation and timely delivery of Final LARP entitlement are worked as LAR

administration support cost. For budget estimation purposes Final LARP administrative costs is calculated @ of 1% of the Final LARP compensation costs. While the costs for engaging 2 social mobilizers³⁰ for 48 person months, one Qanungo (24 Person months) and two Patwaris (48 person months) is calculated @ of Rs 70,000/month.

188. Accordingly, provision of Rs. 7.901 million is included as administrative costs, mutation cost, and Rs 13.400 million is added as cost for hiring of PIU level land and 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 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 consultation, review and redressal of LAR related grievances throughout project implementation period.

2. LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

189. The internal monitoring will be done by the PIU LAR team assisted by the resettlement specialist³¹ engaged and mobilized through construction supervision consultants (CS). The costs for engaging the resettlement specialist 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. 2.861 million is made in the Final LARP budget as a tentative cost for engaging the EMA and supporting external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP.

3. Contingencies

190. 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 Final LARP. The calculated contingent cost amounting to Rs. 57.214 million.

F. Itemized Summary Budget

191. In total, Rs. 367.444 million is the calculated costs for payment of compensation against acquired assets and delivery of applicable R&R allowances. The budgeted 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 section measuring 62.42 Km is Rs. 286.069 million. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the Final LARP budget also includes LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support costs Rs 24.161 million and contingencies (@20% of LARP cost) is amounting to Rs. 57.214 million. The Final LARP implementation, monitoring and administrative support budget include a tentative cost amounting

³⁰ The Social Mobilizer will have a Master's 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.

³¹ 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)

to Rs. 2.861 million for engaging an External Monitoring Agent. Total budgeted cost for the purpose of this Final LARP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table VIII-10** below.

Table VIII-10: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
A	Payable compensation costs					
1	Crops					
	Wheat (existing crop)	126	Acre	39,750	39.527	1.571
	Cotton, Maize (additional crop)		Acre	68,834	39.527	2.721
	Sub-total					4.292
2	Private Trees	1	No.	Various	9	0.027
	Forest Trees		No.	Various	1260	-
3	Structures					
	Residential Structures	33	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	25,915.70	32.665
	Commercial Structures	145	Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	683,696.60	153.311
	Community Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	9,678.22	16.609
	Public Structures		Sq.ft/ Rft	Various	5,739.34	8.371
	Sub-total structures					210.955
	Total (A)					215.274
B	Payable R&R costs					
1	For loss of Residential Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	15	DHs	25,000	15	0.375
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	15	DHs	15,000	15	0.225
	Transitional support Allowance	15	DHs	75,000	15	1.125
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures	15	DHs	75,000	15	1.125
	Sub-total					2.850
3	For loss of Commercial (Permanent) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance (Owner / Renter Operator)	279	DHs	25,000	279	6.975
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	78	DHs	15,000	78	1.170
	Severe Impact allowance for Structures (Owner / Renter Operator)	279	DHs	75,000	279	20.925
	Business Loss Allowance (Owner / Renter Operator)	279	DHs	75,000	279	20.925
	Employment loss allowance	176	DHs	75,000	176	13.200
	Sub-total					63.195
4	For loss of Commercial (Temporary) Structures					
	Relocation Assistance	25	DHs	25,000	25	0.625
	Transport/Shifting Allowance	25	DHs	15,000	25	0.375
	Business Loss Allowance	25	DHs	75,000	25	1.875
	Sub-total					2.875

Sr. No.	Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Unit	Rate (Rs.)	Affected Area/No	Total Compensation (Rs. Million)
5	Vulnerability Allowances					
	Below OPL (13 DHs Commercial & 12 Residential Structures)	25	DHs	75,000	25	1.875
	Sub-total					1.875
	Total (B)					70.795
	Total of Compensation and R&R Cost (A+B)					286.069
C	LARP Implementation, Monitoring and Administration Support					
1	LARP implementation and administrative support charges @ 1% of the total cost					2.861
2	Support Staff for NHA EALS HQ					
	Computer Operator/ Assistant		Months	70,000	24	1.680
	1 Patwari		Months	70,000	24	1.680
	1 Office Support Staff		Months	70,000	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 Qanungo		Months	70,000	24	1.680
6	2 Patwari		Months	70,000	48	3.360
7	M&E cost (External monitor is engaged by NHA's under separate consultancy agreement. Cost for M&E @ 1% budget cost is included).					2.861
	Total (C)					24.161
D	Contingencies @ 20% of the total cost					57.214
	Grand Total (A+B+C+D)					367.444
	Total in US Dollar (1 USD=175.13 Pakistani Rupees as of 18th November 2021)					USD 2.098 Million

G. Flow of Funds for LARP Implementation

192. The Final 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 Final 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.

H. Compensation Disbursement

193. 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 thorough 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.

194. In project road section, documented LAR impacts are limited to clearance of assets encroached in the ROW limits. Since compensation for land is not involved, therefore, 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 Project Director (PD) 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 of 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.

195. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under RF for the MFF 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 RF for MFF and this Final 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

196. The land acquisition and resettlement planning, preparation, implementation and monitoring of subproject as well as compensation/ rehabilitation program described in this Final 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 final 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 Final LARP are explained below.

A. Institutional Roles and Responsibilities

1. National Highway Authority (NHA)

197. 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 Zones³² 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.

198. 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.

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

199. 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

³² Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgat-Baltastan (GB).

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

200. 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 Final 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 Final 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 LARP as an implementation ready final LARP as well as implementation and monitoring of LARPs during execution of the project.

201. 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 subproject 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.

202. 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 Final 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 final 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 Final 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.

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

203. 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 subproject 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.

4. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Set-up in PMU and PIU

204. 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 16**. 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 2021. 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.

205. 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 subproject. 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 17**.

206. 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 cadastral maps of respective villages. The land management staff will conduct measurement of the acquired ROW land parcels acquired, prepare copies of cadastral 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 DPs and recorded land owners in acquaintance rolls of 1993-94. The TORs for Land management expert are attached as **Annex 18**. 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.

207. 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.

208. 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 Final LARP and implementing the CPID and grievance redress mechanism at subproject level.

209. 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 final 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 final LARP provisions;
- Establish and maintain a LAR database for each subproject 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 final 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 subproject final LARP.

210. 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.

5. The District Government Departments

211. 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*).

212. 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.

6. Construction Supervision Consultant

213. NHA will 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 specialist for this purpose. For this Final 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.

214. 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 Final 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 final LARP implementation and social management achieved during monitoring period.

7. External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

215. NHA will hire an individual expert for external monitoring and evaluation of Final LARP implementation progress of the tranche-2 subprojects 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 19**. Institutional set-up involved in LAR management at national, provincial, NHA and project level is presented in the **Figure 4**.

³³ M/s International Development Consultants (IDC).

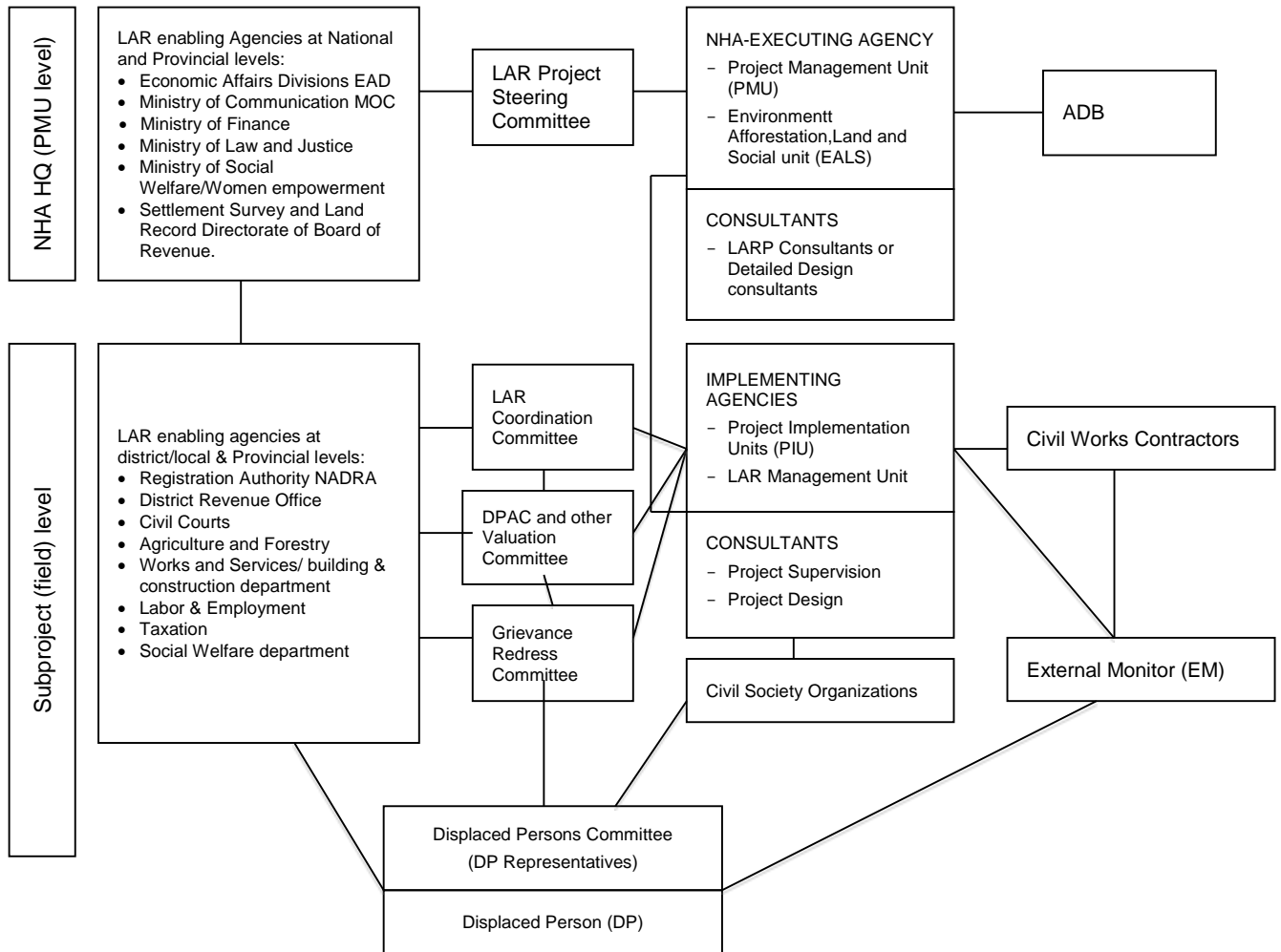


Figure 2: Institutional Set-up for LAR Management of MFF

B. Coordination Initiatives

a. LAR Coordination Committees at PIU Level

216. 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) Committee	Chair of the
– Director/Deputy Land and Resettlement (EALS)	Member
– Resettlement Specialist LAR Unit, PIU	Member
– LAO/Land Acquisition Collector	Member
– Representatives from Settlement Survey/ District Land Revenue/ Agriculture (Horticulture wing), Irrigation and Forest / Departments not below the rank Deputy District Officers	Members
– Deputy Director land and social LAR Unit in PIU	Secretary/Member

b. Displaced Persons Consultation Committee and Representatives

217. 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.

c. Civil Society Organizations

218. 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.

d. Grievance Redress Committee

219. 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:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| • Project Director (Shikarpur – Kandhkot), ADB Section | Convenor |
| • DD/ AD (LM&IS), NHA | Member |
| • LAO/Representative of Revenue Department (Qanungo)/
Patwari | Member |
| • Resettlement Specialist (Supervision Consultant) | Member |
| • Social Mobilizers | Member |
| • DPD/AD (Construction) | Secretary |

X. LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Introduction

220. The Final 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) updated of this Final LARP into implementation ready final LARP, ii) Implementation and monitoring of the final LARP; and iii) preparation/ submission of monitoring report etc. The Final LARP implementation timelines are synchronized with the contract award and construction schedule for the Shikarpur - Kandhkot subproject.

B. Preparation of Implementation Ready Final LARP

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 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

221. 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 in 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. With disclosure of approved final LARP, compensation payment process will be started in Q-1 of 2022. Whereas, additional resources will be mobilized for facilitating the PIU in accessing and consolidation of ROW record, cross-checking and verification of ROW dimensions and pending legacy issues and conducting additional surveys and assessment to complete social safeguards due diligence with CAP and/or addendum LARPs for stretches with identified gaps (if any).

222. 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 where ROW land is owned by the Government. While based on additional surveys social due diligence report confirming section/starches 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 as needed. 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 throughout project road section and clearance of ROW limits. The project road section and/or specific sites/locations along project section (*if* staggered handing over of sites/locations is provided and agreed in civil works contracts) 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 sites/location considered ready for construction and section/site-level compliance reports prepared through the EMA are endorsed by NHA and accepted by the ADB. The Key LARP implementation activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized presented 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 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	Compensation payment for impacted assets (within ROW) commenced.	March 2022	PIU/LAR staff
6	Periodic Internal Monitoring Reports prepared and submitted.	Quarterly	PIU/ LAR staff
7	Full implementation of LARP confirmed and ROW retrieved in priority section/stretches.	June 2022 2022	PIU/PMU
8	Process for ROW record consolidation and cross-check of ROW dimensions of the government owned ROW completed and DDR confirming stretches with legacy issues and needed corrective measures/addendum LARP identified and marked.	June 2022	PIU/PMU/NHA
9	SDDR including CAP or Addendum LARP (as needed) finalized and NHA endorsed DDR/addendum accepted by ADB'	September 2022	PIU/PMU/NHA
10	Civil Works Contract Awarded	March 2022	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
12	Section/ site-level compliance report accepted by ADB and handing over of sites allowed.	August 2022	-NHA/ADB
13	Section/ sites where full implementation of LARP confirmed handed over for construction	September 2022	NHA

223. The full implementation of LARP for the subproject 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

224. 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.

225. An implementation schedule for Final LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and timelines matching with civil works schedule is prepared and presented in **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											
• 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 ROW land mutation in name of the government completed in 2 villages and DDR confirming stretches with legacy issues and needed corrective measures including addendum LARP identified and marked					■	■	■				
• Full Implementation of LARP confirmed, and validated through IMR/ EMR						■	■				
• Sites/ Sections where LARP implementation confirmed allowed for construction						■	■				
• SDDR including CAP or Addendum LARP (as needed) finalized and NHA endorsed DDR/addendum accepted by ADB										■	
→ 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

226. 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 Final LARP is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

227. 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.

228. 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.

229. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of Final 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

230. 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.

231. 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 DH. 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

232. 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 Final 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 requirement's 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.

233. **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? • 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?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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?

234. 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.

235. In addition to the above defined monitoring mechanism, the ADB will also keep a close oversight on the subproject implemented under the facility and will keep monitoring projects/subproject 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

236. 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-annually³⁴ 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 for EA and ADB's review and disclosure. 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.

237. 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

³⁴ The internal monitoring with biannual monitoring frequency is proposed to keep a track and monitor progress on unanticipated LAR and social issues that could emerge during execution of project works after LARP completion report is issued.

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
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 1: A view of meeting with General Manager CAREC T2 Shikarpur – Kashmore Section at Rohri.



Plate 2: A view of meeting with General Manager CAREC T2 Shikarpur – Kashmore Section at Rohri.



Plate 3: A view of jointly review of field data Shikarpur – Kashmore Section at Rohri.



Plate 4: A view of meeting with General Manager CAREC T2 Shikarpur – Kashmore Section at Rohri.



Plate 5: A view of meeting with Deputy Director (Land and Social) CAREC T2 Shikarpur – Kashmore Section at Rohri.



Plate 6: A view of consultations with the DPs/ local public at Toll plaza, Shikarpur



Plate 7: A view of consultations with the DPs/ local public at Toll plaza, Shikarpur



Plate 8: A view of consultations with the DPs/ local public at Toll plaza, Shikarpur

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 9: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Toll Plaza, Shikarpur .



Plate 10: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Toll Plaza, Shikarpur



Plate 11: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 12: A view of consultations with the DPs/ local public



Plate 13: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 14: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 15: A view of consultations with the DPs/ local public at Machi Bunda, Shikarpur



Plate 16: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 17: A view of affected Structures at Shikarpur .



Plate 18: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 19: A view of affected Structures at Machi Bunda, Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 20: A view of jointly field verification and update census of DHs at Machi Bunda, Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 21: A view of consultations with the female at Goth Toheed Abad, Shikarpur



Plate 22: A view of consultations with the female at Khanpur, Shikarpur – Kandhkot Section



Plate 23: A view of consultations with the female at Machi Bunda, Shikarpur



Plate 24: A view of consultations with the female at Goth Qadir Bux, Khanpur

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 25: A view of validation of affected structure at Reheemabad, Shikarpur.



Plate 26: A view of ECW at Shikarpur



Plate 27: A view of affected structure left side and installing ROW markers project road section at Goth Qadir Bux, Shikarpur



Plate 28: A view of meeting with DPs and affected structure at Shikarpur.



Plate 29: A view of validation of affected structure at Shikarpur.



Plate 30: A view of installing ROW markers project road section at Chaninage 74+810 Karampur Laro



Plate 31: A view of meeting with DHs at Chaninage 74+810 Karampur Laro



Plate 32: A view of verification of structure right side at Khanpur,

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 33: A view of Joint validation of affected thatched shed at 45+000 Shikarpur.



Plate 34: A view of affected Mosque at Machi Bindo



Plate 35: A view of affected structure left side at Goth Qadir Bux, Shikarpur



Plate 36: A view of meeting with DPs and affected structure at Chainage 46+024, Shikarpur.



Plate 37: A view of consultation with DPs at Khanpur



Plate 38: A view of affected tubewell



Plate 39: A view of meeting with land staff at NHA office Shikarpur



Plate 40: A view of meeting with land staff at NHA office Shikarpur

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 41: A view of affected mosque at Baghri Larow Shikarpur.



Plate 42: A view of Joint visit at Toll plaza Shikarpur



Plate 43: A view of affected structure right side at Khanpur, Shikarpur



Plate 44: A view of meeting with DPs at Goth Larow, Shikarpur.



Plate 45: A view of consultation with DPs at Khanpur, Shikarpur



Plate 46: A view of affected structure at Machi Bindo, UC Jamal, Shikarpur



Plate 47: A view of meeting with DPs at Chainage 80+920, Jhando Khan Jafari, UC Jamal, Shikarpur



Plate 48: A view of affected structure at Machi Bindo, UC Jamal, Shikarpur

Pictorial Presentation
(Community level: DHs/ Stakeholders Consultations)



Plate 49: A view of affected mosque at Karam Khan Larow Shikarpur.



Plate 50: A view of meeting with DPs at Karam Khan Larow Shikarpur.



Plate 61: A view of affected structure right side at Chainage 64+535, Shikarpur



Plate 52: A view of right side affected School at Chainage 98+400, Tangwani Stop.



Plate 53: A view of left side affected trees at Chainage 80+920, Jhando Khan Jafari, UC Jamal, Shikarpur



Plate 54: A view of consultation meeting with DPs at Tangwani Stop



Plate 55: A view of Joint field at Kandhkot bypass, Shikarpur to Kandhkot Section



Plate 56: A view of meeting with NHA Officials in field at Near Kandhkot

ANNEXES