

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project No. 48404-XXXX
October 2023

Pakistan: CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program - Tranche 3

Section-1: Rajanpur-DG Khan Section (121.5 Km) **(Km 0+000 to Km 121+500)**

This Draft LARP, prepared by M/s National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) is endorsed by National Highway Authority (NHA), Ministry of Communication, Government of Pakistan for submission to the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

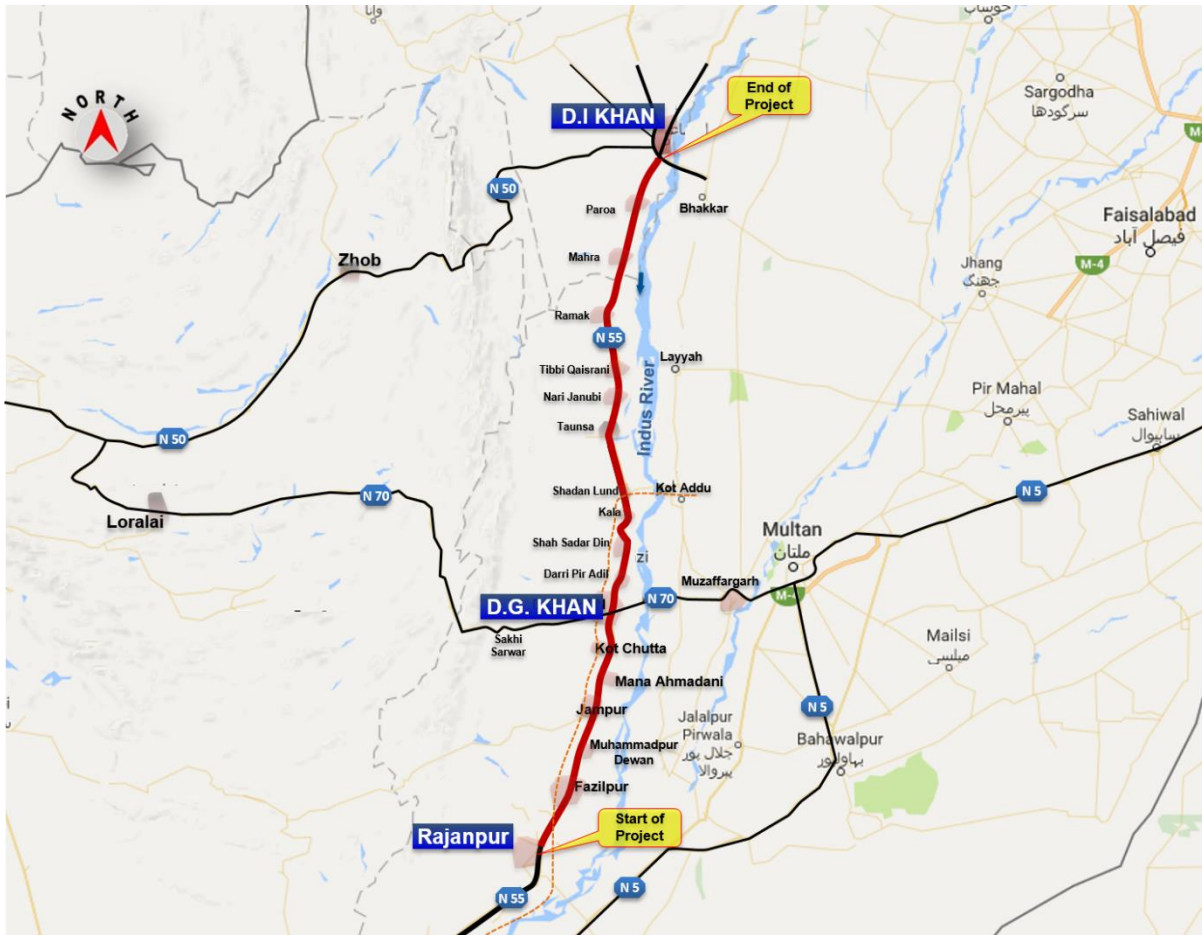
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NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

**DETAILED DESIGN OF CONSTRUCTION OF RAJANPUR -
DG KHAN SECTION AS 4-LANE HIGHWAY AND
DUALIZATION AND REHABILITATION OF DG KHAN - DI
KHAN SECTION OF N-55 (329.7KM)**



DRAFT LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

SECTION-01 Rajanpur-DG Khan (RD 0+000 to RD 121+500)

(SEPTEMBER 2023)



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DETAILED DESIGN OF CONSTRUCTION OF RAJANPUR - DG KHAN SECTION AS 4-LANE HIGHWAY AND DUALIZATION AND REHABILITATION OF DG KHAN - DI KHAN SECTION OF N-55 (329.7KM)

SECTION-01

(RD 0+000 to RD 121+500)

LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AD	assistant director
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BOR	board of revenue
CAP	corrective action plan
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Corridor
CLAS	compulsory land acquisition surcharge
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
CPID	consultation, participation and information disclosure
CS	construction and supervision
CSC	construction and supervision consultants
CWD	Communication & Works Department
DD	deputy director
DHs	displaced households
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 Unit
EDO	executive district officer
EM	entitlement matrix
EMR	external monitoring report
ES	executive summary
FGD	focus group discussion
Ft.	feet
FY	financial year
GM	general manager
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GOPb	Government of Punjab
GRC	grievance redress committee
GRM	grievance redress mechanism
HQ	headquarters
IA	impact assessment
ILA	inventory of lost assets
IM	internal monitoring
IMR	internal monitoring report
IOL	inventory of losses
IP	indigenous people
IPP	indigenous people plan
IR	involuntary resettlement
IVS	independent valuation study
Km	kilometer
L&S	land and social
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	land acquisition collector
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement



LARP	land acquisition and resettlement plan
LARU	land acquisition and resettlement unit
LCC	land acquisition and resettlement coordination committee
MFF	multi-tranche financing facility
MMP	Mott MacDonald Pakistan
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan
NGO	non-governmental organization
OPL	official poverty line
PD	project director
PIU	project implementation unit
PMU	project management unit
PKRs	Pakistan rupees
PRM	Pakistan Resident Mission
PSC	project steering committee
R&R	relocation and rehabilitation
R.ft.	running feet
RBC	reinforced brick concrete
RCC	reinforced cement concrete
RHC	rural health clinic
ROW	right-of-way
SES	socioeconomic Survey
SIA	social impact assessment
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
Sq.ft.	square feet
USD	US dollar
VLA	value of lost assets



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of September 29, 2023)

Currency Unit	=	Pakistan Rupee/s (PKR/s)
USD \$1.00	=	PKR 289.06
PKR 1.00	=	USD \$ 0.0035



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1 INTRODUCTION

1. National highways in Pakistan play an important role from a regional perspective as they carry transit traffic within the country and across borders from Pakistan to China, Iran, Afghanistan, and the Central Asian States. The Central Asia Road Economic Corridor (CAREC) road corridors 5 & 6 will connect Pakistan up north to China and west through Afghanistan, respectively. The Pakistan's National Highway-55 (N-55) starting at Motorway-9 (M-9) near Petaro in Sindh Province in the south and terminates at N-5 near Peshawar in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in the north offers the shortest north-south bound CAREC spin-off transport corridor to link landlocked Afghanistan, Central Asian republics and Xinjiang province of China with the Arabian seaports at Karachi and Gwadar in Pakistan. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted the Pakistan in upgrading the existing N-55 (2-lane single carriageway) into a 4-lane dual carriageway, through the multi-tranche financing facility (MFF)—CAREC, Corridor Development Investment Program approved in 2017. The Rajanpur-Dera Ismail (DI) Khan section of N-55 (329.7 km) is designed as tranche-3 (T-3) project under the CAREC MFF. The T-3 project road section is sub-divided into three subprojects namely i) Rajanpur-Dera Ghazi (DG) Khan Section (121.5 Km), ii) DG Khan-Tibi Qaisrani Section (111.5 Km) Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section (96.7 Km). All sections have land acquisition and resettlement impacts. Accordingly, three draft land acquisition and resettlement plans (LARPs) are prepared for processing and appraisal of CAREC Tranche-03 Project.
2. The LARP is for the Rajanpur-DG Khan Section (121.5 Km) that covers Lot-1 (Rajanpur-Jampur) section (57.5 km) and Lot-2 (Jampur-DG Khan) section (64 km). The designed works for said sections are aimed to: i) upgrade 58.82 km section of existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway into 4-lane dual carriageway by following the existing ROW and alignment; and ii) construction of 62.68 km bypass carriageways on a new alignment to avoid 6 congested city/urban sections. The 58.82 km section where the existing ROW and alignment is followed is designated as Section 1A and the 62.6 km bypass sections involving acquisition of ROW land on a new alignment are designated as Section 1B in this LARP.
3. Impacts in the 58.82 km section (Section 1A) are related to encroachments within the designated ROW limits of N-55. Impact assessment for Section 1A of this draft LARP is done following final design. However, valuation of non-land assets will need to be confirmed by the independent valuation study (IVS). A final section LARP will be prepared for Section 1A reflecting the final costs and schedule. For the 62.68 km section (Section 1B), the tentative impacts on land and land-based assets are documented based on preliminary notification issued under Section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894 and sample survey of the displaced households (DHs). Tentative land costs were adopted from the initial surveys conducted by the IVS team and land valuation tables. The LAR impacts and corresponding compensation will be reviewed and updated after the publication of Section-5 notification under the LAA, finalization of the affected assets and displaced persons (DPs) and determination of compensation by the district price assessment



committee (DPAC) and the independent valuation study (IVS) being conducted by a valuation firm accredited by the State Bank of Pakistan. For the 62.68 km section (Section 1B), a final section LARP will be prepared and submitted for ADB's review and concurrence following publication of Section-5 notification of the LAA. No section will be handed over for construction until full implementation of the ADB accepted final section LARP is confirmed and validated in a LARP implementation compliance report prepared by an external monitor.

ES-2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

4. The LAR impact assessment for the 58.82 km section (Section 1A) of the Rajanpur-D.G Khan Road is conducted based on detailed design of the 4-lane highway. All affected assets located within the existing ROW 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 the socio-economic status of the DPs and affected households. A total of 1,373 DPs (entitled to compensation for their lost assets/income sources) including 1,004 asset owners, 332 renter business operators and 37 employees were recorded in Section 1A. A detailed list of these DPs is in the Annex. In addition to the noted compensation entitled DPs, other dependent household members can also experience physical or economical displacement due to loss of residential and commercial structures owned by affected household. Each enumerated affected structure owner is noted one DH. A summary of impacted structures/assets encroaching into the ROW with corresponding number of DHs/DPs is provided in Table **ES-1** and **ES-2** below:



Table ES-1: Section 1A - Affected Assets and DPs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures/Improvements	Unit	Impact Quantum			
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs/DPs		
					Owner	Renters	Employees
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed							
1	Crops	Crops	No.	26.27 acres	229/229	0	0
2	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	49	49/392	0	0
3	Commercial Structures	Shops/ hotels and secondary structures	No.	707	689/ 5,512	332/ 332	37/ 37
4	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks, etc.	No.	37	37/ 296	NA	0
5	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	16	NA	NA	
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques	No.	23	NA	NA	
7	Private Trees	Trees	No.	387	229/ 229	NA	NA
	Total (without double counting)				1,004/ 6429	332/ 332	37/37

Note: The DHs/DPs that are losing trees are also losing crops and structures.

- For Section 1B involving the construction of bypasses on new alignment, a 100-meter ROW will be acquired. The land acquisition process commenced with the notification of Section-4 of the LAA 1894. The land likely to be acquired as per design is not yet marked. Formal declaration for land to be acquired under Section-5 of the LAA is not yet issued and published. Detailed measurement survey (DMS) of impacted land and land-based assets is not feasible at this stage. Further, the land cost is not yet assessed by the DPAC and the IVS is still ongoing. Therefore, the estimated compensation costs for land and assets being acquired are tentative in Section 1B. It will be reviewed and updated following the publication of Section-5 notification of the LAA and availability of final assessment of land and land-based assets and final DP list. It is estimated that there are 8,799 registered landowners in the bypasses that are losing land and land-based assets.
- A summary of impacted land and land-based assets (structures, crops, trees, etc.) being acquired as ROW for Section 1B are summarized in Table **ES-2** below:



Table ES-2: Section 1B – Total Affected Assets with Number of DPs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs/DPs		
					Owner	Renters	Employees
Section 1B Bypass Sections (62.68 Km) Requiring Acquisition of ROW on new Alignment.							
1	Land	Land	Acres	1558.23	8,488	122/122	0
2	Crops	Crop	Acres	1125.63	8,488	122/122	0
3	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	251	251/2008	01/01	0
4	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	59	59/472	04/04	0
5	Cattle Sheds	Cattle Sheds	No.	01	01/8	0	0
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques	No.	13	NA	NA	N/A
7	Private Trees	Misc. trees	No.	78	46	NA	N/A
	Total (without double counting)				8799/10976	127/127	

DHs/DPs for structures are added in the total while the DHs/DP in crop/tree category are same so are not added in total to avoid double count.

7. **DHs experiencing significant LAR Impacts:** In Section 1A, 310 of the 1373 DHs will experience significant impacts, including 9 DHs to be physically displaced from housing and 301 DHs losing 10% or more of their productive assets or income source (i.e. 264 for commercial structure and 37 for kiosks). In Section 1B, out of 8,799 DHs likely to lose land and their assets 312 DHs will experience significant impacts, out of those, 130 DHs will be physically displaced due to lost residential structures and will need to relocate and 182 DHs will lose 10% or more of their productive assets including land and commercial structures. Other DHs are losing only secondary structures like boundary walls. **Table ES-3** below summarizes the total number of DHs and those facing significant and insignificant impacts. Overall, it is expected that the 622 DHs will be significantly affected, so the subproject is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement (IR).

Table ES-3: Section 1 - Total Affected Assets with Number of DHs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			Severity of Impacts		
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs		Number of DHs		
					Owner	Renters	<10 % (DH)	≥ 10% (DH)	Title Status
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed									
	Crop	Crop	Acres	26.27	229	0	229	0	Non-Titled
1	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	49	49	0	40	9	Non-Titled
2	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and	No.	707	689	332	757	264	Non-titled



S r. N o.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			Severity of Impacts		
				Impact Magnitud e	Number of DHs		Number of DHs		
					Owner	Renter s	<10 % (DH)	≥ 10% (DH)	Title Status
		secondary structures							
3	Moveable Structures	Kiosks	No.	37	37	No	0	37	Non-titled
4	Vulnerable	NA	No.	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	Non-titled
Sub-total Section 1A (without double counting)					1004	332	1026	310	Non-titled
Section 1B: Bypass Sections (62.68 Km) Requiring Acquisition of ROW on New Alignment.									
5	Land	Land	Acres	1558.23	8,488		8366	122	Titled
6	Crops	Crop area	Acres	1125.63	8488	122	8488*	122	Titled
7	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	251	251	01	122	130	Titled
8	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	59	59	04	04	59	Titled
9	Cattle Sheds	Cattle sheds	No.	01	01	0	0	1	Titled
10	Vulnerable	All Assets	No.	236	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sub-total Section 1B (without double counting)					8799	127	8614	312	Titled
Total (without double counting) Section 1A + Section 1B					9803	459	9640*	622	
* Cultivators of rented land included.in DPs facing crop losses and 122 titled owners and cultivators of land facing significant impacts are counted once to avoid multiple count in total.									

8. **Indigenous Peoples (IPs):** The project area was surveyed to identify any indigenous people or groups having customary rights on use and access of land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity, and self-recognition as IPs. However, no such groups were found in the entire project area who can be categorized as IP. More specifically, the people consulted do not recognize themselves as IP or those falling under IP groups as described in IP policy of ADB's SPS. Therefore, the project is categorized as "C" for IP safeguards hence; no indigenous peoples plan is required for this project.

ES-3 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

9. A socio-economic survey of 1,189 DHs within the ROW of Section 1 and the start-end section of the bypasses was carried out to develop the socio-economic profile of the DHs along the proposed alignment of respective road sections for the purpose of this draft LARP. The socioeconomic survey revealed that the studied DHs are comprised of 9,512 persons. There were more males (56%) than females (44%). On average, there are 8 persons per household. The survey revealed that 32% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Out of the total, 25% male and 44% female are illiterate. The literate population



in the surveyed households is 68% which is slightly higher than the national literacy rate of 60% for both sexes. The socio-economic analysis will be updated based on full census and SES in the final implementation ready LARP.

10. Among the interviewed DHs, 35% are small business operators (general stores operators, fruit, vegetable, chicken, tea cold drink/cigarette pakora/samosa sellers and running their roadside eatery stalls), 23% are working in the agricultures sector, 18% are involved in labor work, 6% mentioned their occupation as private and government, 8% are operating hotels and 10% mentioned other miscellaneous professions.
11. Around 29% of the DHs earn up to rupees 32,000 per month, 21% of DHs earn between rupees 32,001 to 42,000 per month, 19% DHs earn between rupees 42,001 to 52,000 per month and 12 % are earning between 52,001 to 62,000 rupees. Moreover, 20 DHs are earning above PKR. 62,000 per month.
12. **Gender Issues:** During the survey, issues related to women highlighted by the respondents are: i) limited access to and control over benefits; ii) scarcity of public transport service, especially for females; iii) insufficient medical treatment facilities, especially unavailability of female medical staff in local BHUs; iv) insufficient educational facilities; v) unavailable skill development centers in the proposed project area; and vi) scarcity of sanitation and hygiene facilities for the females.

ES-4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

13. Consultation meetings with DPs have been ongoing since March 2021. Consultations with all relevant stakeholders were carried out as part of the preparation of this LARP based on the detailed design. After reviewing the design, the social team of the Consultant visited the NHA office at Zahir Peer, and a consultation was held with the Project Director. This consultation was focused to get the assistance of NHA land staff including patwaris and confirm available ROW limits, determine proposed highway alignment at the site, screen expected IR impacts, and planning LARP updating activities including detailed measurement of impacted assets and consultations with the DPs and local communities.
14. After discussing and confirming detailed design/alignment, DMS, census of affected assets, socioeconomic survey, and consultations were carried out along the project road sections from 25 March to 24 May 2022. These consultations included individual interviews of potential AHs along the project road section during the IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured focus group discussions held at thirty-nine (39) different locations/settlements along the project road alignment. Moreover, nineteen (19) focus group discussions (FGDs) with DPs, local communities and roadside business operators, road users, and transporters were conducted. Stakeholders' consultations were also carried out in September 2023 at different locations/settlements along selected bypass alignment by the NHA project staff and the IVS consultants. In these meetings the IVs study objectives were explained, and the perceptions and concerns of the affected landowners, local communities and other stakeholders were heard and recorded.



15. Separate meetings were arranged with women keeping in view the cultural limitations and to give women a free environment in which to discuss their issues. The consultation with the DPs and public mainly focused on the compensation rate as per the market value of the affected structure and land, compensation for DPs without legal rights on the land, provision of project related jobs for locals, timely completion of civil work, local movement should not be hindered during construction work; and provision of adequate time for relocation.

ES-5 GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM

16. The formal grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for this project has a two-tiered structure including, i) Local/PIU level grievance redress set-up; and ii) GRM at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ. The recording and redress of the grievances will be ensured at the PIU level and a higher level GRM at PMU/EALS level in NHA will review and address more difficult cases that are not resolved at the PIU level. Thus, the GRM will enable the resolution of the grievances at the local and project level by mobilizing local recourse and providing a higher-level review system to address more difficult and complex issues that are not resolved at the PIU/local level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered under the GRM, it will set up (i) a local level mechanism with grievance redress focal points in each affected village; and (ii) grievance redress committees (GRCs) at PIU and the PMU/EALS, as applicable.

ES-6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

17. This LARP followed the land acquisition and resettlement framework (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 Punjab, and in compliance with the Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards of ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009. Gaps between ADB SPS 2009 and LAA 1894 are reconciled by (a) avoiding or minimizing land acquisition and resettlement impacts, (b) compensating at replacement costs for the lost assets, (c) establishing GRM, (d) conducting community consultations, and (e) including internal and external monitoring of LARP implementation. This LARP has been prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy frameworks of the country and ADB policy requirements. All compensation and other assistances will be paid to all DPs prior to commencement of civil works in LAR sections. After payment of compensation, DPs 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.
18. The eligibility for compensation is limited to the cut-off date established and announced by the NHA. For **Section 1A**, where IR impacts are limited to clearance of ROW limits, the established and **announced cut-off date is 20 September 2023**, i.e. the day when the joint review and verification of asset inventory and census of affected households was started. For **Section 1B**, where ROW land is being acquired on new alignment, **02**



September 2023 i.e. the date of issuance of Section-4 notification under LAA 1894 is considered as cut-off for the purpose of this draft LARP. It will be reviewed and revised to the date of publication of Section-5 notification under the LAA for the final LARP for Section 1B.

ES-7 ENTITLEMENT ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

19. Affected assets will be compensated based on replacement cost. DHs losing structures will also be entitled to self-relocation and transportation allowance in addition to applicable compensation for affected asset. Relocation and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance and income restoration support will be paid to DHs losing residential and commercial structures. The R&R assistance will include transitional support, business loss allowance, relocation assistance, and vulnerable household allowance. A severe impact allowance will be provided to DPs facing significant impact i.e. physical displacement due to loss of residential structure or economical displacement due to loss of 10% or more of their productive land or commercial assets. During implementation of LARP, opportunities for project-based employment and other livelihood restoration activities will be explored and all willing DHs will be considered as a priority for project-based employment as per their capability.
20. **In Section 1A (58.82 km)**, A total of 1,194 DHs are entitled to compensation for their lost assets including 229 crop cultivators, 49 owners/occupants of residential structures, 744 owners of commercial structure, and 172 business operators renting the affected commercial structures. R&R assistance including relocation assistance and transportation costs, transitional support and business loss allowances will be provided to eligible 347 DHs (176 structure owners and 134 renters) losing their residential and income generating productive assets and 37 DHs losing their employment. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 176 structure owners/DHs (9 DHs among residential structure owners and 167 DHs among commercial structure owners) will be entitled to severe impact allowance. Identified vulnerable 65 DHs will be provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their compensation and applicable R&R assistance.
21. **In Section 1B (68.68 km)**, it is estimated that 8,488 DHs/DPs losing titled land will be entitled to land compensation and crop compensation. Meanwhile, 345 DHs will get compensation for their lost structures including residential structures (251 DHs), commercial structures (59 DHs), and farmhouses, livestock yards and the irrigation water supply facilities (01 DH). R&R assistance including relocation assistance and transportation cost, transitional support and business loss allowances will be provided to eligible 232 DHs (including 172 residential structure owners and 59 commercial structure owners) losing their residential and commercial structures, as well as 01 DH losing cattle shed. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 182 DHs will be entitled to severe impact allowance due to significantly affected residential structure or 10% and above of their productive land and commercial assets. Identified vulnerable 235 DHs are provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their entitled compensation and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs. The number of vulnerable DHs will be reviewed and updated in the final section LARP preparation for Section 1B.



22. All applicable entitlements provisions are summarized in the entitlement matrix included as **Table 7.1** provided in the LARP which are consistent to the agreed LARF for the MF and ADB's SPS 2009. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during project implementation. Compensation and other assistance will be paid to DHs/DPs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets. However, in case, the payment is delayed more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed considering the annual inflation rate before payment to DHs/DPs.

ES-8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

23. The compensation for affected assets falling within Section 1A is calculated based on replacement cost and the entitled resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration cost are provided for all eligible DHs/DPs, as per entitlement provisions explained in the entitlement matrix (**Table 7.1**). Basis and assumptions for estimating the compensation and allowances in Sections 1A and Section 1B is explained in Section 8.2 of the LARP. The total worked out compensation cost and applicable allowance for Section 1A is **PKR 479.125 million**. This will be updated after confirmation of the valuation of non-land assets in the IVS and reflected in a final section LARP for Section 1A.

24. Section 1B (62.68 km), the LAR impacts and the estimated LAR costs amounting to **PKR 6554.045 million** is estimated based on the initial survey data collected from the IVS and published valuation tables by the district commissioner because the land acquisition process is at an early stage. The LARP cost is estimated to secure the adequate funds for timely deposit of estimated land cost in the district treasury to proceed and complete the land acquisition process under the LAA 1894. The land and land-based assets likely to be acquired and DPAC assessed land compensation costs will be confirmed following the issuance and publication of Section-5 notification—a formal declaration for ROW land being acquired. The replacement cost including any gap between the DPAC assessment, and the ADB's replacement cost criteria can be confirmed when the ongoing IVS is concluded. Once the acquired land is notified under Section-5 of LAA 1894, the inventory of lost assets, including LAR costs will be revised/updated and accordingly the LARP budget will be included in the final section LARP for Section 1B.

25. The LARP budget also includes **PKR 1,709.43 million** for LARP implementation and administrative support, hiring of external monitor and contingency cost to address any unanticipated impact during LARP implementation and monitoring.

26. In total, **PKR. 8,742.632 million** is the calculated cost for payment of compensation against acquired assets and R&R assistance cost. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget includes LARP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. Total budget for this draft LARP is presented in **Table ES-4**.

Table ES-4: Resettlement Budget

Sr.No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)	Cost in Millions (USD)
Section 1A: Carriageway Sections (58.82 Km) existing ROW						
A	Crops	Acres	26.27	4,728,600	4.729	0.016



Sr.No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)	Cost in Millions (USD)
B	Residential Structures	No.	49	34,012,829	34.013	0.118
C	Commercial Structures	No.	707	310,697,622	310.698	1.075
D	Private Trees	No.	387	14,586,250	14.586	0.050
E	Public Structures	No.	15	16,073,112	16.073	0.056
F	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	20	11,051,482	11.051	0.038
G	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	88,002,000	88.002	0.304
Subtotal: (1A)				479151895	479.152	1.658
Section 1B: Bypass Sections (62.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW						
H	Land	Acres	1558.23	4,986,026,250	4,986.026	17.294
I	Crops	Acres	1125.63	207,342,000	207.342	0.717
J	Residential Structures	No.	285	887,300,794	887.301	3.070
K	Commercial Structures	No.	59	259,198,657	259.199	0.897
L	Cattle Shed	No.	1	390,520	0.395	0.001
M	Private Trees	No.	96	5,135,000	5.135	0.018
N	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	8	44,932,101	44.932	0.155
O	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	99,428,000	99.428	0.344
Subtotal: (1B)				6,554,045,322	6,554.045	22.674
Total: (1A and 1B)				7,033,197,217	7,033.197	24.331
Other Costs						
P	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	1% of 1A and 1B		70,331,972	70.332	0.243
Q	Administration Cost			85,000,000	85.000	0.294
R	Contingencies	22% of 1A and 1B		1,554,102,332	1,554.102	5.376
Subtotal: (Other Costs)				1,709,434,304	1,709.434	5.914
Grand Total: (1A+1B+Other cost)				8,742,631,521	8,742.632	30.245
"Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 289.06 as of 29 September 2023"						

27. **Flow of Funds:** The LARP costs will be financed through counterpart funds provided to the National Highway Authority (NHA) by the Government of Pakistan. The NHA will ensure early release of LARP funds and allocated LARP funds will be deposited in the project assignment account maintained in NHA, HQ for further disbursement of compensation to the DHs/DP/s falling in Section 1A and depositing of assessed land cost in the district treasury as demanded by the land acquisition collector/s. The PIU will ensure



timely preparation of section LARP for Section 1A, processing of the compensation claim files and demand notices issued by the district land revenue authorities and the LAC for depositing of the LARP costs in the district treasury to proceed and complete the land acquisition process under law for Section 1B. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the project LARP will assist PIU in the timely preparation of final section LARPs for Section 1A and Section 1B, completion of LAR activities, and payment of compensation for affected assets in both sections. Subsequently, it will facilitate taking possession of the acquired assets and handing over the ROW land for commencement of civil works based on validation of full implementation of LARP by the external monitor.

ES-9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

28. The main institutions that are involved in the LAR activities include NHA as the executing agency (EA) which is 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 principles and national legal framework. The NHA has the Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social wing (EALS) to manage and supervise handling of safeguards related issues during planning, design, and implementation of the development projects. A project management unit (PMU) is established under the Member Aided Projects and a dedicated PIU headed by the GM is established for the implementation of CAREC T-3 project. In the PIU, the project director (PD) and the director/deputy director land and resettlement have the lead role in LARP preparation, implementation and monitoring throughout the project implementation period. Following the approval of the LARP, required support staff including land acquisition expert, patwari, social mobilization staff and database assistants will be engaged under the LARP budget to augment the capacity of the PIU. The construction supervision consultants are onboard and will also mobilize safeguards specialists and junior resettlement experts (trainee staff) for assisting NHA in the implementation and monitoring of the LARP during the execution of the project. For LAR impact assessment and valuation as well as the acquisition of land and other assets for the project, other line departments/agencies, such as the Revenue department, Forest, and Agriculture departments have also been involved. A licensed valuation firm has been engaged to undertake an independent valuation study (IVS). The institutional arrangement for supervision and implementation of the LAR process and compensation, relocation, and resettlement program will be established as per provisions of this LARP.

ES-10 LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

29. Consistent with the provision under para 12 and table 4A of the updated LARF, 2 implementations ready final LARPs will be prepared, each covering alignment under contract package Lot 1 (Km 0+000-57+500) and contract package Lot-2 (Km 57+500-121+500) respectively. All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, updating and finalization of the Section-1 Draft LARP into implementation ready final LARPs for 2 lots separately are planned to ensure that final implementation ready section LARPs for both Section 1A and Section 1B based on their final detailed design and approved by ADB are available before the award of any civil works contract under tranche 3. Accordingly, this



LARP is prepared based on the detailed design that includes upgrading of the existing 2-lane carriageway into 4-lane dual carriage way by following ROW and alignment of 58.82 km of the N-55 (Section 1A) and construction of 62.68 km bypass carriageways by acquiring ROW land on new alignment (Section 1B).

30. The assessed LAR impacts and inventory of lost assets that are encroaching within the existing ROW of N-55 for Section 1A is complete, but valuation of non-land assets are yet to be confirmed. The inventory of ROW land to be acquired for execution of Section 1B will be reviewed and finalized following the publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894. Approval of this draft LARP will help to secure the LARP funds, establish fully operational LARP implementation units, prepare final section LARP for Section 1A for ADB approval and fully implement Section 1A LARP prior to contract award and mobilization of the civil works contractor. After confirmation and validation of full implementation of LARP in Section 1A by an external monitor through a LARP implementation compliance report, respective sites/stretches will be allowed for construction. **Table ES-5** indicates key LARP implementation actions including responsibility and timeline for Section 1A.

Table ES-5: Implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW in Section 1A

Sr. No.	Key actions for Implementation of Final LARP and Contract Award.	Timeline	Responsibility
1	LARP implementation/monitoring set-up of PIU in place and functional.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PIU/PMU NHA
2	IVS completed and incorporated into the LARP costs. Final section 1A LARP approved, disclosed and LARP costs released to PIU.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/PIU NHA
3	External monitor engaged and mobilized.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/EALS NHA
4	Compensation payment for encroached assets (within ROW) completed.	1 st & 2 nd Quarter of 2024	PIU/PM NHA
6	Civil works contract award signed (conditional to ADB approval of final section 1A and 1B LARPs).	2 nd Quarter of 2024	PMU
7	Full implementation of LARP confirmed by an external monitor through a LARP implementation compliance report, and construction allowed.	3 rd Quarter of 2024	PIU/Contractor

31. Approval by ADB of this Draft LARP will support PMU/PIU to secure and deposit the estimated land costs in the district treasury and deploy the resources to facilitate precise and final assessment of acquired land parcels, publication of Section-5 notification, and conduct impact assessment and census survey for all titled landowners and other interested persons/entities losing their assets and/or access to the resources. Based on



the final inventory of lost assets and compensation entitled DHs/DPs, the section LARP for Section 1A and Section 1B will be prepared as a final/implementation ready LARP and submitted to ADB for review and approval as a condition for award of civil works contracts in Section 1 as a whole. After confirmation and validation of the full implementation of the final LARP of Section 1A and Section 1B through a LARP implementation compliance report and securing ADB no-objection, construction will be allowed in the cleared sections. Table ES-6 below indicates key LARP implementation actions including responsibility and timeline for Section 1B.

Table ES-6: Finalization and Implementation of LARP and clearance of ROW for Section 1B

Sr. No.	Key actions for Implementation of Final LARP and Contract Award.	Timeline	Responsibility
1	Issuance of Section-4 notifications	3 rd Quarter of 2023	PIU/ LAC
2	Publication of Section-4 notifications and deposit estimated land cost in the district treasury.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/PIU and LAC
3	External monitor engaged and mobilized.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/EALS NHA
4	Section 5 notification published, proceedings under Section 5-A and detailed impact assessment with census of completed.	1 st Quarter of 2024	PIU/LAC
5	Section-6 notification published, affected assets and DP list finalized, final section 1B LARP submitted to ADB for approval and land award announced	2 nd Quarter of 2024	PIU/PMU/EALS and LAC
6	Awarded compensation (under law) and R&R assistance as per approved final section LARP fully paid	3 rd & 4 th Quarter 2024	LAC/PIU/PMU & Finance wing NHA.
7	Full implementation of final section 1B LARP validated by external monitor and construction allowed.	1 st Quarter 2025	LAC/PIU/Contractor

32. LARP progress monitoring, DH consultations and outreach and grievance redress will continue throughout subproject implementation period 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 delivered on a quarterly basis and the external monitoring will be done on bi-annual basis. Civil works will not commence unless full implementation of the LARP is confirmed and validated by the external monitor through a LARP implementation compliance report and approved by ADB.

ES-11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

33. 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; and



(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 the socio-economic assessment of the DHs. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of LARP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PMU through EALS and PIU through the 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 project's risks, and impacts.

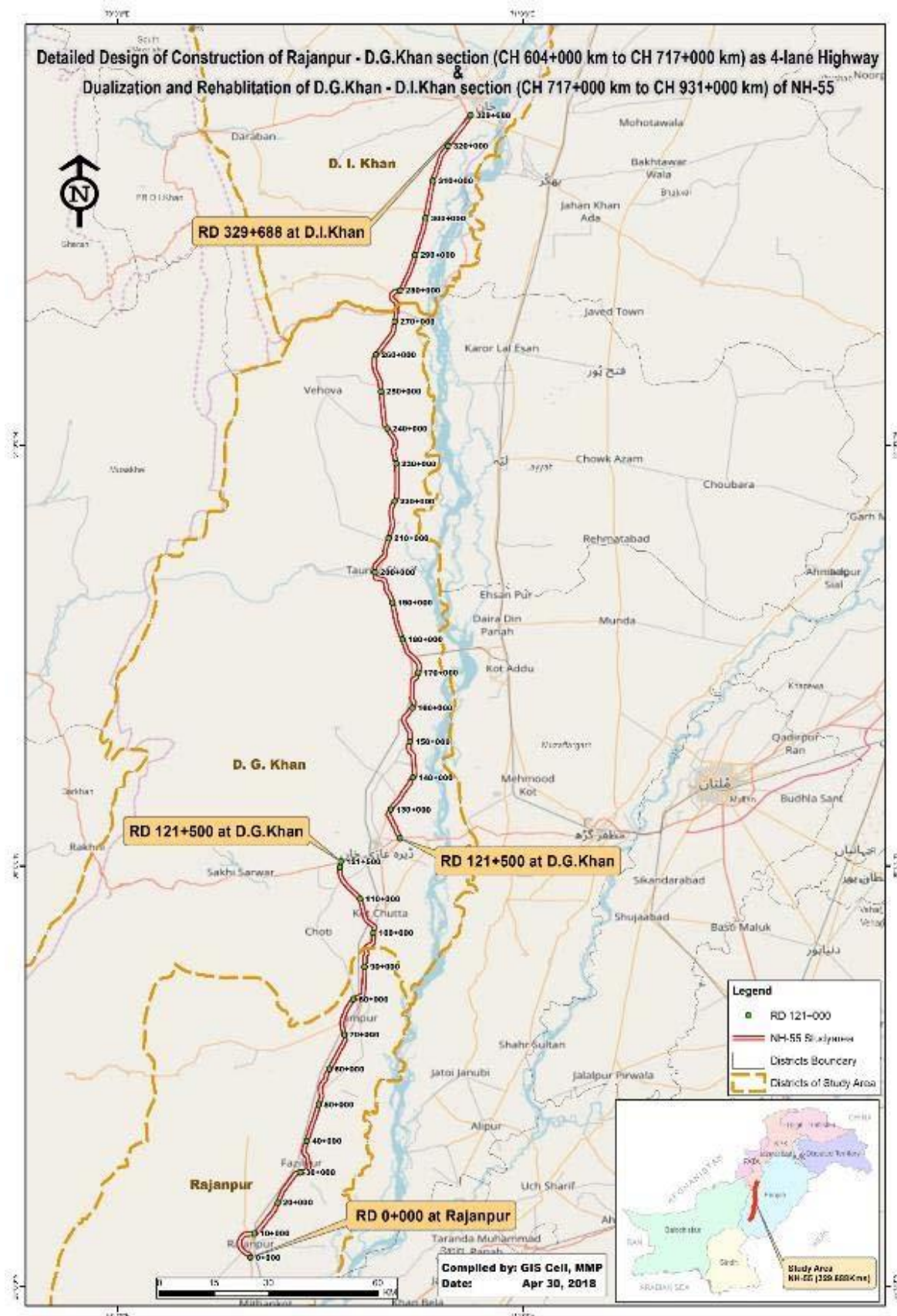
34. An external monitor (individual or firm) will be engaged for conducting independent and external review of LARP implementation and monitoring progress of the PIU. The external monitor will review and validate the LARP progress reported by the PIU in its internal monitoring reports and conduct his independent assessment and evaluation of achieved progress on payment of compensation and entitled allowances as well as the LARP objectives. The external monitor will validate full implementation of the LARP before allowing the construction-ready sections to the contractor. The external monitor will also deliver the external monitoring reports bi-annually and the final LARP completion report for the project. In addition, he will deliver the specific LARP compliance reports confirming/validating full implementation of LARP for construction-ready sections as and when required by NHA and ADB.



1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

1. National Highways in Pakistan play an important role from a regional perspective as they carry transit traffic within the Country and across Borders from Pakistan to China, Iran, Afghanistan, and the Central Asian States. The potential of the Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation (CAREC) could not be materialized to its full extent without providing access to Gwadar and Karachi Ports. It is therefore required to improve the Highway network in Pakistan that forms part of the CAREC road network to international standards. The route of the 4-lane Highway N-55 is provided in **Figure 1.1**.
2. The CAREC road corridors 5 & 6 will connect Pakistan up north to China and west through Afghanistan, respectively. ADB designated the N-55 section between Peshawar to DG Khan as an important CAREC Link other than Corridor 5 & 6. N-55 from Peshawar to Hyderabad is 1,228 km. On the right bank of the river Indus, it is the shortest north-south route between Peshawar and Karachi. The government of Pakistan realizes its importance and is already working on the improvement and dualization of this road in various sections.
3. Since the Rajanpur-DI Khan section of N-55 is a part of the CAREC corridor, it is now desired by the Government of Pakistan to upgrade this 329.7 km section to a 4-lane highway facility with financial assistance of the ADB as Tranche-03 project under the CAREC MFF. As per PC-1, the said T-3 project is designed into two main components i.e. a) Rajanpur-Dera Ghazi Khan (DG Khan) Component (Km 0-121.5) and b) Dera Ghazi Khan (DG Khan)-Dera Ismail Khan (DI Khan) Component (Km 121.5 to 329.7). The location and alignment of the CAREC T-3 project is presented in **Figure 1.1** below. For procurement and execution of the civil works, the project section is subdivided into three sections i.e. i) Section 1: Rajanpur-DG Khan Section (121.5 Km), ii) Section 2: DG Khan-Tibi Qaisrani Section (111.5 Km) and iii) Section 3: Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section (96.7 Km). All sections have land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts. Accordingly, three draft LARPs are prepared for the processing and appraisal of CAREC Tranche-03 Project.
4. The National Highway Authority (NHA) has appointed National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) and Mott MacDonald Pakistan (MMP) as joint venture consultants for the preparation of detailed design including the land acquisition and resettlement plans (LARPs) of the proposed 4-lane highway project from Rajanpur to Dera Ismail Khan.
5. This draft LARP is for Section 1: Rajanpur-Dera Ghazi Khan (121.5 Km) that covers Lot 1: Rajanpur-Jampur section (57.5 km) and Lot-2 Jampur-DG Khan section (64 km). The subsequent section elaborates the details about the design of the said section including documented LAR impacts and entitled compensation costs to ensure project implementation is compliant with the safeguards provisions in the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) for the MFF, the IR safeguard requirements of ADB's Safeguards Policy 2009 and Pakistan national laws and regulations.





1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

6. Rajanpur-Dera Ghazi Khan Section of N-55 (T-3, Section 1) after dualization and rehabilitation with improved facilities shall provide an efficient intelligent corridor for domestic and international traffic. The corridor will largely contribute to the economic and social development of the region as well as monetary benefits to the Federal Government through international tolling.
7. The Project will bring more population into the stream of benefits, which in turn will change the social complexion of people around this corridor. Apart from the usual benefits of saving time, this link will transform the entire pattern of transportation in the surrounding areas resulting in an uplift of the economic condition of the local community.
8. This link will bring about a further revolution in road transport and time-saving journeys for passengers. It will also contribute to ensuring smooth and efficient movement of trade, goods, and traffic in a relatively shorter time.

1.3 LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

9. Subproject Section 1: Rajanpur-Dera Ghazi Khan is in Punjab Province, starting from Rajanpur and ending at DG Khan. The total length of section 1 is about 121.5 kms. The proposed alignment of the 4-lane highway section is shown in **Figure 1.1**.

1.4 COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

10. Section 1 subproject will reconstruct the existing ROW of 58.82 km of N-55. The urban portion of the existing highway is very densely populated, and reconstruction of the existing highway will result in demolition of many commercial and residential structures. Hence, bypasses are proposed on a new alignment to avoid the huge resettlement and displacement of the local community. As per policy of the NHA, the proposed ROW width for the new bypasses will be 330 feet (100 meter). The reconstruction of the existing highway will be carried out in the existing 110 feet ROW which is sufficient for the reconstruction of the road section. The geometric design/cross section of the proposed road depicted as Figure 1.2 reflects that the 26-meter (85 feet) ROW will be required as construction limit which shows that the existing ROW of 110 feet will be sufficient. Therefore, no additional land will be required.

1.4.1 Proposed Cross Section of the Road

11. The geometric design of the proposed road is shown in **Figure 1.2** which reveals the road is composed of carriageway, shoulders, rounding, and utility corridor on both sides of the central barrier. The slope from the center towards the edges is 2%.

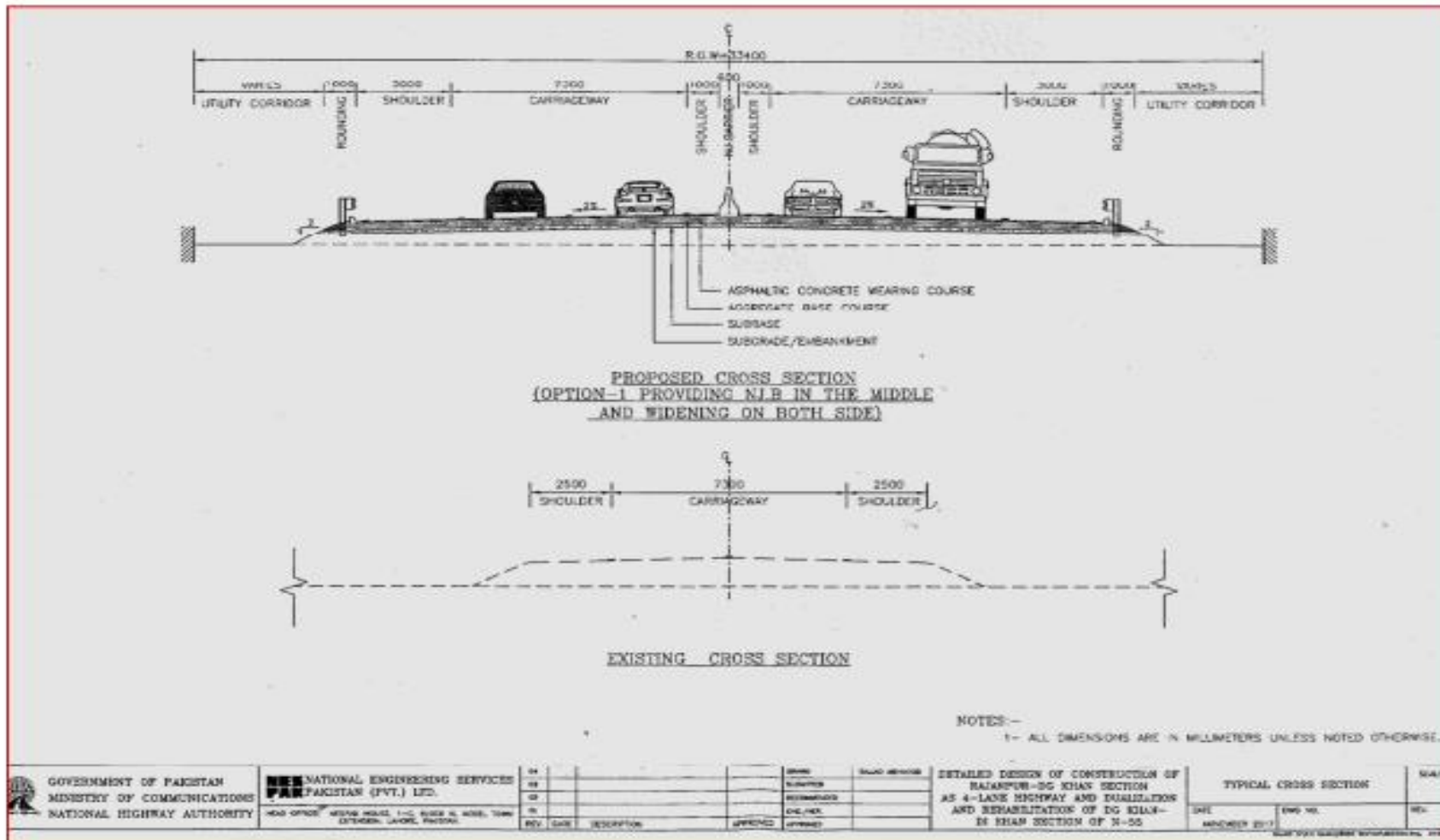


Figure 1.2: Typical Cross Section



1.4.2 Available Row of N-55 in Project Road Section

12. Section 1 subproject traverses through territorial jurisdictions of Tehsil (sub-district) Rajanpur and Jampur of District Rajanpur and Tehsil Kot Chutta and Dera Ghazi Khan of District D G Khan in Punjab Province and its existing ROW on Indus Highway Road section 1 is 110 feet (33.5 m) which is sufficient for the reconstruction of the road.

1.5 EXTENT OF RESETTLEMENT ISSUES AND ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

1.5.1 Overview

13. Analysis of various alternatives was considered during the planning and design of the Section 1 subproject. The main purpose of the alternatives analysis was to compare feasible alternatives and their components including without the subproject scenario.

1.5.2 Alternative - I (No Project)

14. The existing alignment of Section 1 has a heavy load of a variety of transport ranging from bull/camel carts to 22-wheeler trucks. Every day there is a traffic jam at certain reaches of the road, particularly in urban areas. The continuous use of the road in existing conditions would not only mean an increase in travel risks but will also result in higher transportation costs and more travel time between towns and cities connected through this road. Additionally, the maintenance costs due to wear and tear on vehicles would occur due to travel on depreciated road conditions. The “No Project” option would result in a lack of efficient transportation and worsen traffic congestion of the existing road alignment.
15. If the project is not taken up at all, then the allocated money, efforts, and time resource allocated for the proposed activities will be saved. These resources may become available for other projects in Punjab. No land will be required, and no disturbance will be caused to people through the land acquisition and resettlement processes.
16. The recurring cost of the maintenance of the new roads along with the operational cost would be saved. No disturbance will be caused to the physical, biological, and social parts of the environment. No benefit or negative impact will be experienced by the communities of the subproject locations.
17. If the project is not taken up, the pressure on the existing N-55 would continue leading to traffic jams and increase the risk of road accidents. Based on these issues the “No project option” is not recommended.

1.5.3 Alternative -II (With Project)

18. One of the options is to widen the existing road Section 1 from Rajanpur to DG Khan with bypasses to avoid urban settlements to enable the existing alignment to accommodate the growing traffic volume and axle roads. Land acquisition and resettlement would be involved and there will be potential negative impacts during the construction period on a



temporary basis. The positive aspects are feasible and cost-effective design to endure the heavy traffic, generate employment opportunities, develop an efficient trade corridor, avoid traffic hazards, ensure a stable traffic flow, provide comfort to commuters, and reduce the vehicle cost.

19. During construction and after the construction of the proposed Section 1 subproject, there will be ample job opportunities for the local population. Opening of the area will result in better education, health, and social welfare facilities and the project will bring gender development to the area as well by providing women with better health facilities, educational facilities, occupational training centers, and most importantly traveling facilities. The subproject area will experience definite poverty alleviation due to the developmental activities.
20. The reconstruction of the proposed Section 1 subproject will provide safe and efficient transportation facilities. In the long run, the project is expected to be financially viable, socially acceptable, environmentally manageable, gender-neutral, and pro-poverty alleviation.
21. The environmental and social benefits associated with this Highway project include;
 - The reconstruction of Section 1 of the 4-lane highway project will reduce congestion and increase mobility which in turn results in reduced carbon emissions as compared to the use of the existing 2-lane highway,
 - Enhance economic growth due to improved road connectivity, and economic and social value addition in the area,
 - It will bring more population of remote areas of Rajanpur and Dera Ghazi Khan districts into the stream of benefits, which in turn will improve the social complexion of people around this road by creating jobs and employment opportunities,
 - Apart from the usual benefits of saving time, the subproject will improve the pattern of transportation in the surrounding areas resulting in an uplift of the economic condition of the local community,
 - This modification will bring revolution in road transport and time-saving journeys for passengers,
 - There will be enhanced productivity, reduced travel times, and less stress for road users,
 - It will also contribute to ensuring smooth and efficient movement of trade, goods, and traffic in a relatively shorter time,
 - Unemployment, poverty, and lack of educational and health facilities are among the major social constraints of the settlements and villages located near project COI. The construction work could offer employment opportunities to thousands of local semi-skilled and unskilled workers as laborers, drivers, electricians, plumbers, guards, etc., and
 - The reconstruction of Section 1 will reduce the traffic load and chance of road accidents on Indus highway.

1.6 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

22. In this proposed Section-1, designed works include reconstruction and upgradation of the exiting 2-lane N-55 carriageway as 4-lane dual carriageway. The reconstruction/upgradation works of the existing highway will be carried out in the available government



owned ROW whereas, additional ROW land will be acquired for the construction of 06 bypass carriageway to avoid congested urban sections or in the locations where the existing ROW may be insufficient to host the designed works. The cross-section presented as Figure 1.3 above shows that the formation width of the dualized 4-lane carriageway will be up to 25 meters. Hence the government owned 33.5-meter ROW will be sufficient for the reconstruction of the proposed section and no additional land will be acquired for the reconstruction of Section 1A but new ROW needs to be acquired for Section 1B.

23. Following the LARF provisions, ADB SPS requirements and national laws, the land acquisition involved and IR-related impacts from the implementation of the subproject works have been reviewed and assessed to determine the quantum of impact on the DPs, entitled compensation costs for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to ensure that a LARP is prepared and implemented before displacement of DPs. 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 by quantifying loss of the impacted assets 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 DPs before taking possession of the acquired/affected assets;
- Suggest a mechanism for consultation and participation of DPs at various stages of the project including implementation of the LARP; and provide a grievance redress mechanism to facilitate the DPs 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.

1.7 DIVISION OF THE LARP INTO SECTION 1A AND SECTION 1B

24. Based on screened IR impacts for sections where the existing ROW is followed and the new alignment for bypasses, the impact assessment, estimation of compensation costs and the LARP finalization and implementation schedule is divided into 2 parts.

1.8 SECTION 1A: CARRIAGEWAY SECTIONS (58.82 KM) WHERE EXISTING ROW AND ALIGNMENT IS FOLLOWED

25. As per the detailed design, the 58.82 km of the existing 2-lane carriageway will be widened on either side from the centerline to reconstruct and upgrade it into a 4-lane dual carriageway. The designed pavement width of the 4-lane dual carriageway is 25-meters maximum, and it will require 110 ft. (33.5 meters) ROW to execute the designed civil works. The recorded and available existing ROW of N-55 for Section 1A is 110 feet (33.5 m), which fulfills the requirements of the designed civil work. There is no need to acquire



additional land for the reconstruction of the existing carriageway. Copies of the cadaster maps of different villages falling in the project road alignment maintained in the land record office of the District Land Revenue Authorities of the BOR Punjab showing the marked ROW limits are presented as **Annex-I**. The presented record confirms the state-owned ROW limits. The screened IR impacts for Section 1A are limited to clearance of the assets and income sources encroaching into the government-owned existing ROW limits on N-55. Table 1.1 below describes the road sections with existing/available ROW limits (as per land revenue record) in Section 1A.

26. The identified and documented IR impacts are related to clearance of encroached assets from existing government owned ROW limits. Therefore, the inventory of lost assets with number of displaced households, and entitled R&R costs provided in Section 1A in this draft LARP are final, but the valuation of affected land assets is subject to confirmation by the IVS. Hence, a final section LARP for 1A will be prepared following the IVS and final confirmation of compensation rates. LARP implementation for Section 1A could be started immediately after approval of the section LARP by the ADB. Accordingly, the staggered LARP implementation schedule is explained in Chapter 10 of the LARP.

Table 1.1a Section 1A carriageway section, detail about existing ROW limits

Sr. No.	Location (km. from- km. to)	Length (km.)	Available ROW (meters)
1.	10+601 to 28+500	17.90	33.5
2.	37+101 to 52+400	15.30	33.5
3.	57+501 to 68+600	11.10	33.5
4.	83+001 to 93+500	10.50	33.5
5.	97+281 to 101+300	4.02	33.5

1.9 SECTION 1B: CONSTRUCTION OF BYPASS SECTION (62.68 KM) ON NEW ALIGNMENT

27. The existing ROW of N-55 that runs through cities and urban centers is heavily encroached and inadequate for constructing the 4-lane carriageway. Therefore, it is designed to construct 06 bypass carriageways on new alignment with a cumulative length of 62.68 km for which 100-meter-wide (330') ROW land strip will be acquired by invoking eminent domain principle under the LAA 1894. The bypass sections involving acquisition of ROW are presented in **Table 1.2b** below.



Table 1.2b: Proposed Bypasses in Section-1B

Sr. No.	Name of Bypass	Location (from km, -- to- km.)	ROW Width (m)	Length (km.)
1.	Rajanpur Bypass	0+001 to 10+600	100	10.60
2.	Fazilpur Bypass	28+501 to 37+100	100	8.60
3.	Muhammadpur Deewan Bypass	52+401 to 57+500	100	5.10
4.	Jampur Bypass	68+601 to 83+000	100	14.40
5.	Mana Ahmadani Bypass	93+501 to 97+280	100	3.78
6.	Kot Chutta- DG Khan Bypass	101+301 to 121+500	100	20.20

28. The land acquisition process for Section 1B is in the initial stage. Section-4 notifications under LAA 1894 were issued to commence and facilitate the marking and measurement surveys to determine the ROW land that must be acquired and notified under Section-5 of the Act. The LAR impact inventory, including the survey of sampled population of affected landowner households has to be reviewed and updated after publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894 for finalizing the LARP for Section 1B before its implementation could commence.

1.10 CONDITIONS FOR CONTRACT AWARD AND COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL WORKS

29. This LARP is prepared based on final design that includes two subsections – Section 1A: carriageway section (58.82 Km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed, and Section 1B: Construction of bypasses (62.68 km) on new alignment involving acquisition of ROW. A final section LARP for Section 1A will be prepared and submitted to ADB after confirmation of valuation of affected non-land assets through the IVS. For Section 1B, the preliminary assessment of impacts are based on Section-4 notification under LAA 1894. It will be reviewed and updated after publication of Section-5 notification. Accordingly, a final section LARP for Section 1B will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review once the final plots and DP list has been obtained, valuation completed and consultations with confirmed DPs have been conducted. Consistent with the provision under para 12 and table 4A of the updated LARF for the MFF, 2 implementations ready final LARPs will be prepared, each covering alignment under contract package Lot 1 (Km 0+000-57+500) and contract package Lot-2 (Km 57+500-121+500) respectively. All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, updating and finalization of the Section-1 Draft LARP into implementation ready final LARPs are planned to ensure that final implementation ready section LARPs (Section 1A and Section 1B) for each contract package are available before the award of civil works contract under tranche-3. The safeguards related conditions below will be adhered to fulfill compliance with the safeguard requirement before contract award, handing over of sites and start construction works to ensure compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and corresponding covenants in the loan and project agreements.

30. Civil works contract award for both sections 1A and 1B of each Lot 1 and 2: Conditional to the acceptance or approval by ADB of the final section LARPs for Sections 1A and 1B prepared separately for each contract package, following the notification of



Section-5 of the LAA, and based on a complete census of final DPs and inventory of losses based on final/actual impacts, final entitlements and compensation and itemized resettlement budget at replacement costs with implementation schedule of LARP.

31. **Handing over of site/s and Commencement of civil works:** Conditional upon (a) full disbursement of compensation and allowances to all DPs, (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program in place, if required, issuance of compensation disbursement validation report by an external monitor and its acceptance by ADB. No part of land or right-of-way (full or partial) will be handed for construction before fulfilling the requirements. DHs will not be dispossessed of their assets without payment of compensation and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation costs and project works will not be allowed until full implementation of the final section LARPs is confirmed in the road sections that are ready for construction and LARP implementation results are validated by an external monitor.



2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

32. All affected assets in the existing ROW 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 the socio-economic status of the DPs and DHs. For the proposed bypasses, information on the affected assets and DPs is still preliminary and based on estimates.
33. The DMS of affected assets and census of DHs were conducted from 25 March to 24 May 2022 and the inventory of losses was prepared accordingly. The impact inventory was reviewed and re-verified as per ROW land record for each village by conducting a joint survey including district revenue officials (patwari), and NHA land officials from 20 to 26 September 2023. The DPs, 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. The ROW limits, potential impacts, and the compensation policy with compensation mechanism for impacted assets located in the ROW was explained to the asset owners and local communities through consultations during the assessment and verification of impacted assets and marking of construction limits with the land revenue officials. For documentation and presentation of LAR impacts and finalization of LARP with staggered implementation schedule, the project road section was divided into, Section 1A: Carriageway Sections (58.82 km) where exiting ROW and alignment is followed and Section 1B: Bypass Sections (62.68 km) on new alignment requiring acquisition of ROW land. The section below summarizes the overall LAR impacts for each section separately while details about documented LAR impacts are provided for each part separately under subsequent headings.
34. **Section 1A (58.82 KM).** Clearance of ROW from the existing N-55 road will impact residential structures/assets of 49 DHs, 707 permanent commercial structures/assets of 689 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 37 DHs. Moreover, 16 public structures and 23 community structures including mosques and graveyards will be affected. The clearance of NHA-owned ROW will also result in the loss of 387 miscellaneous trees planted by private individuals and 199 trees of NHA.
35. **Section 1B (62.68 Km).** The project will require the acquisition of 1,558.23 acres of additional ROW land for the construction of six bypasses. The land to be acquired is owned by private DPs and government departments which are yet to be identified by the revenue department. The social team of the consultant obtained the land ownership data on the alignment of the bypasses from the field. This needs to be verified by the revenue department once Section-5 of the LAA is notified. The updated land ownership record for acquired land parcels from the revenue department will determine the specific land-affected persons and entitled compensation proportionate to the affected land.
36. **Table 2.1** depicts the subsection-wise (section 1A and section 1B) LAR impact summary for Section 1 of the road project, while **Table 2.2** depicts the overall impact summary for Section 1 of N-55 road project. In the subsequent sections, impacts are assessed and compiled separately for



the existing N-55 road section i.e. Section 1A: where existing ROW and alignment is followed and Section 1B: bypass sections where 100 meter wide ROW will be acquired. The road stretches included in Section 1A and Section 1B are presented in table 1.2a and 1.2b respectively in chapter 1.

**Table 2.1: Section 1 - Detail about Affected Assets with Number of DHs/DPs**

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs/(DPs)		
					Owner	Renters	Employees
Section 1A: Carriageway Sections (58.82 Km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed.							
1	Crops	Crops	No.	26.27 acres	229/229	0	0
2	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	49	49/392	0	0
3	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	707	689/5512	332/(332)	37/37
4	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks etc.	No.	37	37/296	NA	0
5	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	16	NA	NA	
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques	No.	23	NA	NA	
7	Private Trees	Trees	No.	387	229/(229)	NA	NA
Subtotal for Section 1A (without double counting)					1004/6429	332/332	37/37
Section 1B: Bypass Sections (62.68 Km) Requiring acquisition of ROW on new Alignment.							
1	Land	Land	Acres	1558.23	8,488/8488	122/122	0
2	Crops	Crop	Acres	1125.63	8,488/8488	122/122	0
3	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	251	251/2008	01/01	0
4	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	59	59/472	04/04	0
5	Cattle Sheds	Cattle Sheds	No.	01	01/08	0	0
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques	No.	13	NA	NA	N/A
7	Private Trees	Misc. Trees	No.	78	46	NA	N/A
Subtotal for Section 1B (without double counting)					8799/10976	127/127	0
Total for Section 1A + 1B (without double counting)					9803/17405	459/459	37/37



Table 2.2: Section 1 – Overall Impact Summary Table of Compensation entitled DPs (Section 1A and 1B)

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum		
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DPs	
					Owner	Renters
1	Land (Sec. 1B)	Land	Acres	1558.23	8,488	122
	Crops (Sec. 1A+1B)	Crops	Acres	1151.9	8,717	122
2	Residential Structures (Sec. 1A+1B)	Houses and secondary structures	No.	300	300	01
3	Commercial Structures (Sec. 1A+1B)	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	766	748	336
4	Moveable Commercial Structures (Sec. 1A)	Kiosks	No.	37	37	NIL
5	Cattle Sheds (Sec 1B)	Cattle Sheds	No.	01	01	NIL
6	Public Structures (Sec. 1A+1B)	School & Toll Plaza	No.	16	NA	NA
7	Community/ Religious Structures (Sec. 1A+1B)	Mosques	No.	36	NA	NA
8	Private Trees (Sec. 1A+1B)	Misc. trees	No.	465	275	NA
	Total (without double counting)				9803*	459

2.1 SECTION 1A: CARRIAGEWAY SECTION (58.82 KM) WHERE EXISTING ROW IS FOLLOWED

2.1.1 Impact on Land

37. As per the ROW land record provided by NHA, the available ROW for Section 1A is sufficient for reconstruction of the road to 4-lane carriageway between Rajanpur and DG Khan.

38. Hence, no additional land will be required at the road portions because the available ROW land is fulfilling the construction requirements. **Table 2.3** depicts the proposed and available ROW land at different road portions of the existing N-55 road section.

Table 2.3: Section 1A - Details of Proposed and Available ROW

Sr. No.	Location (km. from- km. to)	Length (km.)	Proposed ROW (meters)	Available ROW (meters)
1.	10+601 to 28+500	17.90	33.5	33.5
2.	37+101 to 52+400	15.30	33.5	33.5
3.	57+501 to 68+600	11.10	33.5	33.5
4.	83+001 to 93+500	10.50	33.5	33.5
5.	97+281 to 101+300	4.02	33.5	33.5

2.1.2 Impact on Crops

39. During screening and assessment of impacts it was identified that the crops are encroached within the designated ROW limits of N55 by adjoining landowners/farmers. About 26.67 acres NHA owned ROW is encroached by the approximately 229 households for the agriculture purpose. The clearance of this NHA owned ROW will result in loss of crops on 26.67 acres. Wheat, cotton, rice, and sugarcane are major crops in the encroached area which need to be compensated as per approved LARF and guidelines of ADB SPS 2009.

40. The details of the DHs with quantum of impact are depicted in Table 2.4, while list of DPs losing crop in Section 1A is given in **Annexure II**.

Table 2.4: Section 1A - Impact on Affected Crops

Description	Affected Crop Area (Acres)	Affected DHs (No.)	Affected Crops (Acres)
Summer Season	26.67	229	Cotton
Winter Season	26.67	229	Wheat

2.1.3 Impact on Residential Structures

41. The project affected structures include residential structures that are encroached on the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/ structure owners. As per impact inventory, 49 DHs will have impact on their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits

including 9,616 sq.ft of rooms and verandas, 1,800 rft. of boundary walls, and 5,606 sq.ft of soling and floor. Due to clearance of ROW limit, 09 DHs will experience significant impacts by losing more than 10% of the covered area of their main residential units i.e. living rooms and other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories, boundary wall, etc. The remaining 40 DHs will face insignificant impact on their residential structures. All affected assets are of different types, sizes, and dimensions. The affected area of all identified structure units i.e., rooms, sheds and walls etc. is measured and assessed in basic measuring units i.e. square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (rft.) for calculating compensation at replacement cost basis by applying prevailing construction unit rates.

42. All identified impacted structures and assets that encroached the NHA-owned ROW will have to be cleared for execution of project works. The affected covered area of impacted residential structures is summarized in **Table 2.4**. Detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex-III**.

Table 2.5: Section 1A - Impact on Residential Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact	
						<10% (DHs)	≥ 10% (DHs)
Affected Residential Structures	49	Room	Pacca	4053	Sq. ft.	40	9
		Room	Semi Pacca	4492	Sq. ft.		
		Room	Kacha	333	Sq. ft.		
		Livestock Room	Semi Pacca	335	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Pacca	280	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Semi Pacca	48	Sq. ft.		
		Lavatories	Pacca	75	Sq. ft.		
		Boundary Wall	Pacca	1468	Rft.		
		Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	185	Rft.		
		Boundary Wall	Kacha	147	Rft.		
		Others (Floor, Soling)	Semi Pacca	5606	Sq. ft.		

2.1.4 Impact on Commercial Structures

43. Clearance of encroached ROW limits will impact 707 permanent commercial structures owned by 689 DHs comprising of 137,217 sq.ft covered and 3,378 rft boundary walls, and 235,955 sq.ft. of floor and soling. Another 37 moveable commercial structures will be



impacted and need to relocate from the existing ROW. In total, 744 commercial (707 permanent and 37 moveable) structures will be affected due to clearance of the existing ROW. Out of the 707 permanent commercial structures, 172 structures will be significantly affected and need to be demolished to clear the ROW limits. These permanent commercial structures are roadside hotels/shops owned by 172 DHs. Moreover, 37 kiosks/moveable structures are owned by 37 DPs will be relocated. The relocation options were discussed with the DPs of commercial structures. Most of the DPs do not have space adjacent to their affected structures due to other built structures at the back of their structures. Moreover, the NHA 110 feet ROW will need to be cleared completely so they cannot construct their structures in the ROW. These DPs are interested in taking compensation money to build their commercial structures on other feasible locations where they can restore their livelihood.

44. The details of these affected commercial structures are summarized in **Table 2.6** and chainage-wise list is provided in **Annex-IV**.



Table 2.6: Section 1A - Impact on Commercial Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
							<10 % (DHs)	≥ 10% (DHs)		
Affected Commercial Structures	689	707	Shop	Pacca	38,105	Sq. ft.	535	172	332	37
			Shop	Semi Pacca	13,667	Sq. ft.				
			Shop	Kacha	2,475	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	Pacca	15,324	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	Semi Pacca	44,280	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	Kacha	14,348	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	Iron	8,864	Sq. ft.				
			Lavatories	Pacca	106	Sq. ft.				
			Lavatories	Semi Pacca	48	Sq. ft.				
			Boundary Wall	Pacca	2,247	Rft.				
			Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	1,010	Rft.				
			Boundary Wall	Kacha	121	Rft.				
			Others (Floor, Soling)		235,955	Sq. ft.				
Moveable	37		Moveable	N/A						

2.1.5 Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

45. The project will impact 1,114 commercial structures (707 permanent and 37 moveable, 332 renters, 37 employee and 01 owner of a cattle shed structure). Among those losing commercial structures, 338 DHs will lose income due to severe impact on their commercial structures. These include 130 owners of permanent commercial structures, 37 owners of moveable structures, 134 renters, 37 employees and 01 owner of a cattle shed. The encroached parts of the structures will be cleared from the ROW and the structures owners can re-construct and restore their structure out of the ROW limits and continue their operation after reconstruction/restoration. The structure owners and renter business operators will face severe business interruption for the period required to re-establish and re-construct their impacted assets in nearby locations. During DMS and census survey, the affected business owners apprised that they would require two to three months to reconstruct and re-establish their impacted assets out of the ROW. **Table 2.7** summarizes the number of DPs facing severe income loss. Details on these DPs are provided in **Annex-V**.

Table 2.7: Section 1A - Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs Facing Loss of Income Source
1	Owners of Permanent Commercial Structures	130
2	Owners of Moveable Structures	37
3	Renters of Commercial Structures	134
5	Employees	37
Total:		338

2.1.6 Impact on Public Structures

46. The project will affect sixteen (16) public structures including one (01) toll plaza, nine (09) schools, one (01) college, one (01) telephone exchange, two (2) bus stops, one (01) public park and one (01) government livestock research farm that encroached in the existing ROW. These structures have a combined affected area of 3,554 sq.ft of rooms and sheds, and 10,488 sq.ft. of soling and flooring. Moreover, 554 rft of boundary walls of the public structures will be affected. The toll plaza and bus waiting shed are NHA-owned roadside facilities and will be constructed again in the upgraded road. The affected schools and 1 college are partially affected, and no significant impact is envisaged on these educational institutions. Further, the site-specific design solutions will be considered during design review and execution of construction works to avoid/minimize the impact on identified school structures. Therefore, the affected parts of the schools can be restored at the same place. For the reconstruction/restoration of affected school structures, the PIU will consult the school management committee, school administration and district education office. Based on the consultation, a committee including representatives from the PIU, school management committee and school administration will be constituted, and the estimated restoration cost will be placed at the disposal of constituted committee which will ensure reconstruction/restoration of the affected parts of the school structure.

47. The reconstruction of the affected portions of the park and telephone exchange will be done during the construction of the carriageway. NHA will consult concerned officials of the departments whether they want to construct it on their own or give NHA the responsibility to restore the affected parts of the said public structures. The affected area has been calculated and depicted in **Table 2.8** and chainage-wise details of public structures are provided in **Annex-VI**.

Table 2.8: Section 1A - Impact on Public Structures

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Public Structures	16	Rooms	Pacca	3310	Sq.ft.
		Shed	Pacca	82	Sq.ft.
			Semi Pacca	36	Sq.ft.
			Iron	126	Sq.ft.
		Boundary Walls	Pacca	554	Rft.
		Others (Soling, Floor, green belt etc.)	Semi Pacca	10448	Sq.ft.

2.1.7 Impact on Community Structures

48. Impacted community structure include twenty (20) mosques and three graveyards in the existing ROW limits of the road section. The total covered area of the mosque is 2,741 sq.ft. whereas, 602 rft. boundary walls will be affected. These mosques will be partially affected. The partially affected structure will be reconstructed/re-established at the same place outside the ROW limits. Similarly, three graveyards will be affected due to the widening of the road and clearance of the ROW.

49. The area of the partially affected mosques with the construction type of the structure is presented in **Table 2.9**. Details of the affected community structures are provided in **Annex-VII**.

Table 2.9: Section 1A - Impact on Community Structures

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Mosque	20	Rooms	Pacca	1790	Sq.ft.
			Semi Pacca	28	Sq.ft.
			Kacha	120	Sq.ft.
		Veranda	Pacca	374	Sq.ft.
			Kacha	81	Sq.ft.
		Lavatories	Pacca	348	Sq.ft.
		Boundary Walls	Pacca	296	Rft.
			Semi Pacca	287	Rft.



Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
			Kacha		
		Others (Soling, Floor etc.)	Semi Pacca	1516	Sq.ft.
		Water Pump		5	No.
Graveyards	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

50. During the consultation, project design and compensation mechanism was explained to the known custodians of the affected religious structures and representatives of local community. It was apprised that the compensation for affected mosques will be paid to the mosque committee and the persons nominated by the community for receiving compensation and re-construction of rehabilitation/construction of the mosque. The community is already advised to constitute the management committee or nominate authorized persons 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 mosque committee or deputing authorized persons for early delivery of compensation to ensure that the affected portion of the mosques are constructed or restored timely.

2.1.8 Impact on private trees

51. A total of 387 private trees, including 68 fruit trees and 319 wood trees of different types and species were identified. Mostly, these wood/fruit trees have grown outside the private owned structures that encroached in the NHA-owned ROW. To clear the ROW, about 586 trees will be uprooted. The cost of 387 trees were calculated for this LARP as these trees belong to the DHs of the affected structures. The LARP includes the compensation costs of the private trees.

2.1.9 Other Public Infrastructure and Utilities

52. ROW clearance will impact other public infrastructures including transmission line/ transformer, and fiber optic cables of PTCL etc. 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 the project administration cost as included in the project PC-1.

2.1.10 Impact on Vulnerable DPs

53. The census of DHs on the existing highway section identified that the income of 65 DHs falls below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL). These vulnerable DHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worse off. Other categories of vulnerable groups including landless, elderly, women

headed households etc. were not identified during census and socioeconomic assessment of DHs.

2.2 SECTION 1B: CONSTRUCTION OF BYPASS SECTIONS (62.68 KM) REQUIRING ACQUISITION OF ROW ON NEW ALIGNMENT

2.2.1 Impact on Land

54. The existing ROW of N-55 traverses through cities and urban centers heavily encroached and inadequate for constructing the 4-lane carriageway to avoid traffic hazards and facilitate the local communities in urban sections. Therefore, 06 bypass carriageways will be constructed on new alignment with a cumulative length of 62.68 km with a 100-meter-wide (330') ROW. Approximately 1,558.23 acres of land will be acquired. A land identification survey was carried out by the social survey team in collaboration with district land revenue officials and NHA land staff. The consultant has tried to obtain land ownership record based on the Section-4 notification data which established that land will be acquired from **8,488** DHs on all six bypasses. Tentative land costs were adopted from the initial surveys conducted by the IVS team and published land valuation tables by the district commissioners. This data needs to be authenticated/verified by the concerned revenue department once the LAA proceedings proceed to Section-5 and Section-6. A census of the land affected persons will be done once the verified/authenticated land ownership record is received from the revenue department. The categorization of land has been determined based on consultations with the local people and land affected persons. However, the category of land with actual ownership records will be prepared by the revenue department and will be updated in the final LARP document. The details of the proposed bypasses are given in **Table 2.10**, while the land use of the land to be acquired is discussed in **Table 2.11**. Details of DPs is annexed as **Annex-VIII**.

Table 2.10: Section 1B - Details of the Proposed Bypasses

Sr. No	Bypass Name	Chainage (km)	Length of Bypass (km)	Land to be Acquired (Sq.m)	Land to be Acquired (acres)
1.	Rajan pur Bypass	0+000 to 10+650	10.7	1,077,446	266.25
2.	Fazil pur Bypass	28+550 to 37+100	8.6	885,095	218.75
3.	Muhammadpur Deewan Bypass	52+400 to 57+500	5.1	536,023	132.5
4.	Jampur Bypass	68+500 to 83+031	14.53	1,453,000	359.04
5.	Mana Ahmadani Bypass	93+390 to 97+280	3.39	339,000	83.77
6.	Kot Chutta Bypass	101+353 to 121+500	20.15	2,015,000	497.92
Total:			62.47	6,305,564	1558.23

Table 2.11: Section 1B – Land use of the Proposed Land to be Acquired

Sr.No.	Category of Land	Area (Acres)
1	Area under Residential/ Commercial Structures	121



Sr.No.	Category of Land	Area (Acres)
2	Barren Land	311.6
3	Agriculture Land	1125.63
Total:		1558.23

55. The acquisition of land will have a tangible impact on productive potential of the land holdings of the titled landowners. Once land ownership record is received after publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894, LAR impacts for the bypass sections in this draft LARP will be reviewed and updated. Accordingly, the draft LARP for Section 1B will be updated into an implementation ready final LARP based on final assessment of impacts for the designed bypass sections.

2.2.2 Impact on Crops

56. Land use of the proposed project can be categorized as barren, built-up, and cultivated area whereas, a large portion of the proposed ROW is cultivated, and agricultural activities were observed during the social impact assessment. New alignment of the proposed bypasses is falling in a rich agricultural area and damages of crops are expected during construction activities.

57. Acquisition of 100-meter-wide ROW will result in loss of 1558.23 acres of land which is mostly comprised cultivated lands. The land identification has been completed jointly with district land revenue and NHA land staff. The land ownership record along with land categorization and cropped area is yet to be prepared by the revenue department and will be obtained through client. However, during consultations with local people and impact assessment it was revealed that almost 1125.63 acres cultivated land will be acquired. Major crops in the proposed project area are wheat and cotton which are cultivated on large scale. Seasonal vegetables, fodder and rice are also being cultivated. The impact on crops was calculated with consultation of the local people, the impact on cropped area will be updated in the LARP document once the land acquisition process proceeds to Section 5 and 6 of the LAA and land categories is defined by the revenue department. After receiving complete land ownership record from the revenue department along with land categorization and cropped area, the census and socioeconomic of the DHs will be updated.

2.2.3 Impact on Residential Structures

58. The social impact assessment revealed that due to acquisition of land for all six bypass sections, about 251 residential structures will be affected. A total of 281,989 sq.ft covered area and 50,370 rft. boundary walls will be affected. Moreover, 2,210 c.ft. area of livestock mangers will be impacted. The affected area of all identified structure units i.e. rooms, sheds and walls etc. is measured and assessed in basic measuring units i.e. square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (rft.) and cubic feet (c.ft) for calculating compensation at replacement cost basis by applying prevailing construction unit rates. These structures are considered significantly affected based on assessment of functional viability of the leftover structure that is located out of the ROW.

59. Out of 251 residential structures, almost 130 structures will lose more than 10% of its covered area. These structures needed to be relocated and re-constructed at a new location. The affected covered area of impacted residential structures is summarized in **Table 2.12**. Detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex-IX**.

Table 2.12: Section 1B - Impact on Residential Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impacts	
						<10 % (DHs)	≥ 10% (DHs)
Affected Residential Structures	251	Rooms	Pacca	115273	Sq. ft.	121	130
		Rooms	Semi Pacca	75019	Sq. ft.		
		Rooms	Kacha	40198	Sq. ft.		
		Lavatories	Pacca	472	Sq. ft.		
		Lavatories	Semi Pacca	167	Sq. ft.		
		Lavatories	Kacha	231	Sq. ft.		
		Boundary Wall	Pacca	28405	Rft.		
		Boundary Wall	Semi-Pacca	5794	Rft.		
		Boundary Wall	Kacha	16171	Rft.		
		Shed	Pacca	23163	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Semi Pacca	16803	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Kacha	7974	Sq. ft.		
		Manger	Pacca	2013	Cft.		
		Manger	Kacha	197	Cft.		
		Veranda	Pacca	1468	Sq. ft.		
		Veranda	Semi-Pacca	675	Sq. ft.		
Veranda	Kacha	546	Sq. ft.				

2.2.4 Impact on Commercial Structures

60. To clear the proposed ROW limits on the bypass sections, 59 commercial structures comprising 61,102 sq.ft covered area and 21,404 Rft. boundary wall will be impacted. These permanent commercial structures are roadside hotels, shops, and different business centers owned by 59 DHs. All the 59 permanent commercial structures will be significantly impacted and need to be demolished to clear the ROW limits.

61. All 59 commercial structures owners/DHs will experience severe impacts due to more than 10% loss of their income generating productive permanent commercial structures i.e. roadside shops and hotels. These DPs were consulted with respect to the relocation option which they want to adopt. All the DPs were interested in taking compensation money to restore their livelihood at other relocation where it will be feasible for them. Details of these affected commercial structures are summarized in **Table 2.13** and chainage-wise list is provided in **Annex-X**.

Table 2.13: Section 1B - Impact on Commercial Structures

Description	Affected DHs (Nos.)	Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impacts	
						<10 % (DHs)	≥ 10% (DHs)
Affected Commercial Structures	59	Fish Farm	Kacha	1	Acre	0	59
		Shop/ Office	Pacca	40,466	Sq. ft.		
		Shop	Kacha	491	Sq. ft.		
		Shop	Semi Pacca	15,767	Sq. ft.		
		Boundary Wall	Pacca	20,475	Rft.		
		Boundary Wall	Semi-Pacca	689	Rft.		
		Boundary Wall	Kacha	240	Rft.		
		Lavatories	Pacca	141	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Iron	845	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Kacha	1,412	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Pacca	1,317	Sq. ft.		
		Shed	Semi Pacca	663	Sq. ft.		

2.2.5 Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

62. The impacts assessment revealed that the proposed alignment of the bypasses will affect 59 permanent commercial structures falling under the ROW of the bypasses. Consultation data revealed that out of 335 renters of commercial structures, almost 122 renters may lose their livelihood due to land acquisition and 01 owner of the cattle shed will lose his source of income. Hence, for Section 1B, almost 182 DPs will lose their livelihood. Since the encroached parts of the structures will be cleared from the ROW and the structures owners can re-construct and restore their structure out of the ROW limits and continue its

operation as such after reconstruction/restoration. Therefore, it is considered that the structure owners and renters of commercial structures will face severe business/livelihood interruption for the period required to establish and re-construct their impacted assets at the same place or nearby locations. During DMS and census survey, the affected asset owners apprised that they would require two to three months' time to reconstruct and re-establish their impacted assets out of the ROW limits. **Table 2.14** summarizes the number of DPs facing severe income loss.

Table 2.14: Section 1B - Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs Facing Loss of Income Source
1	Owners of Permanent Commercial Structures	59
2	Owners of Agriculture based Livelihood	122
3	Owner of Cattle Shed	01
Total:		182

2.2.6 Impact on Cattle Shed

63. One cattle shed comprising 80 sq.ft covered area and 105 Rft boundary wall owned by 01 DH will be significantly affected and need to relocate. The details of the affected cattle shed are summarized in **Table 2.14** and a chainage-wise list is provided in **Annex-XI**.

Table 2.15: Section 1B - Impact on Cattle Shed

Sr. No.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
1	Room	Kacha	80	Sq.ft.
2	Boundary Wall	Pacca	105	Rft.

2.2.7 Impact on Private Trees

64. A total of 78 private trees, including 56 wood trees and 22 fruit trees of different types and species were identified. Mostly these wood/fruit trees are grown on privately owned land or in courtyards of the affected structures. These trees belong to the DHs of the affected structures. The LARP will include the compensation costs of the private trees.

2.2.8 Impact on Community Structures

65. As per inventory of losses, eight (08) mosques will be impacted in the proposed ROW of the bypass sections. The total covered and boundary wall area of the 08 mosques constructed in the proposed was 11,243 sq.ft and 216 r.ft respectively. These mosques were constructed by the community living along the proposed ROW of the bypass sections. The inventory of losses documented that 08 mosques constructed in the proposed ROW will be significantly affected. The affected parts will be reconstructed/re-established at the same place but out of the ROW limits.

66. For the purposes of compensation, the affected area of the affected mosques is assessed using basic measuring unit i.e. square feet for the built-up affected area and running feet

for affected boundary walls. All significantly and partially affected community assets with the construction type of the structure are presented in **Table 2.16** and chainage-wise details of these affected community structures are provided in **Annex-XII**.

Table 2.16: Section 1B - Impact on Community Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
1	Room	Pacca	10703	Sq.ft
2	Room	S. Pacca	320	Sq.ft
3	Veranda	S. Pacca	220	Sq.ft
4	B/W	Kacha	15	Rft.
5	Boundary Wall	Pacca	201	Rft.

2.2.9 Impact on Vulnerable DPs

67. In the absence of the revenue department's verified lists of the land affected persons, the sample-based survey of DPs losing land was carried out. Moreover, community consultations were carried out with the local community members, land affected persons, and community elders to obtain socioeconomic information of the land affected persons. The survey and consultations revealed that under Section 1B, around 236 DHs may have income below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL). Once verified in the census, these vulnerable DHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worse off.

2.3 SUMMARY OF DHS/DPS SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED

68. Out of 1373 DHs facing impacts in Section 1A, 218 DHs will experience significant impacts. These include 9 DHs facing physical displacement due to lost residential structures and 209 DHs (172 for commercial structure and 37 for kiosks) losing 10% or more of their productive assets or income source. In Section 1B, out of 8,799 DHs likely to lose land and their assets, 312 DHs will face significant impact out of those 130 DHs will be physically displaced due to lost residential structures and 182 DHs will lose 10% or more of their productive assets including arable land and commercial structures. The table below summarizes the total number of DHs and those facing significant and insignificant impacts in Section 1A and Section 1B. **Table 2.17** depicts the summary of DHS/DPs significantly affected.

Table 2.17: Summary of DHS/DPs Significantly Affected

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			Severity of Impacts		Title Status
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs		Number of DHs		
					Owner	Renters	<10 % (DH)	≥ 10% (DH)	
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) where existing ROW and alignment followed									
	Crop	Crop	Acres	26.27	229	0	229	0	Non-titled



Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			Severity of Impacts		Title Status
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs		Number of DHs		
					Owner	Renters	<10 % (DH)	≥ 10% (DH)	
1	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	49	49	0	40	9	Non-titled
2	Commercial Structures	Shops/Hotels and secondary structures	No.	707	689	332	757	264	Non-titled
3	Moveable Structures	Kiosks	No.	37	37	No	0	37	Non-titled
4	Vulnerable	NA	No.	65	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sub-total Section 1A (without double counting)					1004	332	1026	310	
Section 1B: Bypass Sections (62.68 Km) Requiring Acquisition of ROW on new alignment.									
5	Land	Land	Acres	1558.23	8,488		8366	122	Titled
6	Crops	Corp area	acres	1125.63	8488	122	8488*	122	Titled
7	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	251	251	01	122	130	Titled
8	Commercial Structures	Shops/Hotels and secondary structures	No.	59	59	04	04	59	Titled
9	Cattle Sheds	Cattle Sheds	No.	01	01	0	0	1	Titled
10	Vulnerable	All Assets	No.	236	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Sub-total Section 1B (without double counting)					8799	127	8614	312	Titled
Total by excluding the double count (Section 1A+1B)					9803	459	9640	622	
* Cultivators of rented land included.in DPs facing crop losses and 122 titled owners and cultivators of land facing significant impacts are counted once to avoid multiple count in total.									

69. Project Categorization: As per ADB SPS 2009, the LAR impacts are considered significant if 200 or more persons experience major impacts such as being physically displaced from housing and losing 10% or more of their income-generating resources. As far as this project is concerned, the impacts are deemed significant as out of 300 DHs with impacted residential structures, 139 DHs will face significant impact and rest of the residential structures will face insignificant impacts. Moreover, out of 1122 DHs facing loss of commercial structures and income source, 361 commercial structures owner/operator DHs will face severe impacts and 122 DHs will lose above 10% of their arable land. On and overall basis 622 DHs will experience significant impacts. Considering that the construction work on roads and bypasses will physically and economically displace a significant number of DPs due to lost shelter and productive assets, the project is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement.

2.1 Indigenous Peoples (IPs)



70. Indigenous Peoples (IPs): The project area was surveyed for identification of any indigenous people or groups having customary rights on use and access of land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and self-recognition as IPs. However, no such groups were found in the entire project area who can be categorized as IP. More specifically, the people consulted do not recognize themselves as IP or those falling under IP groups as described in the IP safeguards of ADB's SPS. Therefore, the project is categorized as "C" for IP safeguards hence; no indigenous peoples plan is required for this project.



3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

71. 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 particularly related to Section-1A. Whereas, for Section 1B the detailed measurement of acquired land and asset, complete census and SES of affected households could be possible after publication of section 5 notification under LAA 1894 for ROW land being acquired. Therefore, this section will be revised based on completed census and SES for Section 1B, and accordingly socio-economic profile of DHs including gender disaggregated analysis will be updated and presented in the implementation ready final LARP for both Section 1A and 1B.

3.2 CENSUS

72. 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 profiles and assess their socio-economic level and income/livelihood sources; and (iii) prepare an 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% of DHs facing structures loss (1067 DHs) in Section 1A while the socioeconomic covered the 1189 DHs (12%) including some DHs in the start/end of bypasses in Section 1B. The census and SES results will be updated based on complete assessment of impacts and census for DHs in Section 1B and accordingly precise information about socio-economic profile with gender disaggregated data will be included in implementation ready final LARP for both sections 1A and 1B.

73. The census questionnaire included sections on DHs' profiles 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.

74. A well-experienced team constituting of social development experts/ resettlement specialists, sociologists including females, social mobilizers/ survey enumerators, surveyors, and data managers 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 to ensure the quality of work. Data collection was completed on 24 May 2022 however, the impact inventory and census data was verified from 20 to 26 September 2023 and updated accordingly. Moreover, sample survey of DPs was conducted. The data collection tools/questionnaires are attached as Appendix-2 in **Appendices** part of LARP volume-2.



3.3 DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY

75. Census was followed by DMS as per detailed design by using structured questionnaires to enumerate the losses. The DMS was carried out with the participation of DPs 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 as lost business and income opportunities due to ROW clearance are the basis of the impact assessment and finalization of the inventory of losses included in the LARP. The compensation cost of lost assets (houses and structures) is determined through precise measurement of the affected structure, its construction type, quality, and materials used with the labor costs for the construction of a new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective to the full replacement cost.

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

77. The DMS of impacted assets (land, structures, crops and tree) linked to the DHs and DPs of the project was undertaken through the following:

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

78. This data gathering and the assessment process included identification and measurement of affected structures, private trees, and other assets.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

79. The area of proposed project (section 1) falls in administrative jurisdiction of the Rajanpur district and D G Khan District. The socio-economic survey focused on the DHs of the project and relevant information related to the district.

3.5 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP AND POPULATION

3.5.1 District Rajanpur at a Glance

80. Rajanpur city is situated on the right bank of River Indus while the district itself is situated on both sides of the river. The district is bounded on the north by DG Khan, east by Muzafar Garh, south by Rahim Yar Khan and Jaccobabad and Dera Bughti & Barkhan is situated on the west of Rajanpur. The district comprised on three tehsils namely, i) Rajanpur, ii) Jampur and iii) Rojhan and 47 union councils and the area comprised on 12,318 square kilometers. According to census 2017, total population of District Rajanpur is 1,995,958. There are 1,028,015 males and 967,878 females.
81. Inhabitants of Rajanpur District speak a great variety of Punjabi dialects, although a few of these dialects are called as separate language like “Saraiki”, but because of good and loving nature of people there is no distinction or hate among people with different dialects and have a mix culture of great (North and South) Punjab.

3.5.1.1 Cultural and Sensitive Places

82. The concept of culture can provide ways of explaining and understanding human behavior, belief systems, values and ideologies, as well as particular culturally specific personality types. Culture is the full range of learned human behavior patterns. Culture is a powerful human tool for survival, but it is a fragile phenomenon. It is constantly changing and easily lost because it exists only in our minds.¹ The project area is rich in culture. It has many historical places that represent its culture, like;
83. **Mithankot:** The shrine of the great Sufi Saraiki poet Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid is the historical place in Kot Mithan. Thousands of his disciples come to Rajanpur every year on the anniversary of Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid. The said shrine is located in Mithankot city at a distance about 20 km from the proposed N-55 project. Construction of dual carriageway will provide and safe and secure transport corridor for the disciple and followers of the Sufi Poet and spiritual leader to attend the anniversaries and the tourists visiting the historical places in the project road sorroundins.
84. **Fazilpur:** The shrine of the great Peer/Sufi Hazrat Chan Charagh Shah Sain a.k.a. Ghorrey Shah Sain is the historical place in Fazilpur. Fazilpur is situated in the center of district Rajanpur. Its importance in district Rajanpur is like heart in every field specially politics. The said shrine of the Peer Hazrat Shah is located within the Fazilpur city at a distance of 1 Km from the existing carriageway. Under the project a bypass road is designed on new alignment which will be traversing at an average distance of 5 km from the said shrine, so project will neither directly or indirectly affect it adversely. However improved road infrastructure will provide a safe and secure transport facility to the followers of Hazrat Chan Shah to attend the anniversaries.
85. **Chatool** is a small village. Chatool is the shrine of the great Sufi Hazrat Ameer Hamza Sultan is the historical place in Chatool, Lalgargh, Tehsil Jampur. Thousands of his disciples come to Rajanpur every year on the anniversary of Hazrat Ameer Hamza Sultan. This Historic place is located at a distance of 50 Km in the west from Jampur and

¹ Edward B. Tyler 1832-1917

the project road. It will not be directly or indirectly affected. However, improved road infrastructure may help the disciples to access the shrine more conveniently.

86. **Ada Chiragh Shah** is situated on the Indus highway. There is a shrine of Baba Chragh Shah, a Sufi peer that is located in the Fazilpur city about 20 Km away from the said ada chiragh shah. Project works will not have any adverse impacts to said shrine rather, it will improve the access to the locals to visit the shrine more frequently.

3.5.1.2 Population groups

87. The district Rajanpur is inhabited by different population groups mainly Saraiki speaking (a dialect of Punjabi language spoken in southern Punjab) people from Balochi and Punjabi origins. The local landlords/feudal are socio-politically dominant groups in the Rajanpur. The Gopang, Gurchani, Dreshik and Mazari are the main population groups from Balochi origin while the Rajaputs, Jats and Araiens are the Punjabi origin communities living in the Rajanpur. No hill tribes are tribal groups with secluded culture or having socio-economic and administrative institution different from main stream population are found in the Rajanpur District.

3.5.1.3 Industry

88. Hundreds of large, medium, and small industrial units of cotton ginning, flour mills, rice mills exist in the district. One sugar mill is also present.

3.5.2 District Dera Ghazi Khan (D.G Khan) at a Glance

89. Dera Ghazi Khan is the southernmost district of Punjab in Pakistan. It is an old and historical city of Pakistan and is one of the most populous cities in Southern Punjab. Dera Ghazi Khan was declared as a division in 1982. Dera Ghazi Khan City is the headquarters of the division, which consists of Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajanpur, Muzaffargarh and Layyah districts. The city was founded in 1484 on the western bank of the Indus River and named after Nawab Ghazi Khan Mirani, son of Nawab Haji Khan Mirani, a Balochi chief, who had declared independence from the Langah Dynasty's Sultans of Multan. Together with two other 'dera' (settlements), Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Fateh Khan, it gave its name to Dera-jat. Dera-jat eventually came into the possession of the British after the Sikh War in 1849 and was divided into two districts: Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan.
90. The district consists of two major towns, i.e., DG Khan and Taunsa. The district is bounded on the north by the District Dera Ismail Khan (KP) and its adjoining area; on the east by Muzaffargarh and Layyah separating these two districts by river Indus; on the south by Rajanpur: and on Dera the west by Musa Khail and Barkhan districts of Balochistan Province. The total area of the district is 11,922 square kilometers. It comprises of two tehsils DG Khan and Taunsa.

91. According to census 2017, total population of District DG Khan is 2,872,201 and among them are 1,450,105 males and 1,422,023 females. Geographically, District DG Khan is divided into two regions - a mountainous area and a plain area in the east. The western half of the district is covered by the hills of the Sulaiman Mountains. The mountains are formed of sandstone with occasional outcrop of limestone. The plain area of the district can be subdivided into three natural tracts, namely, piedmont area, canal-well irrigated plane area and riverine area. The piedmont area stretches along the base of the hills. Cultivation depends upon the flow of hill torrents. Canal-well irrigated plain area forms the intermediate zone between the piedmont area and riverine area. The cultivation of these areas depends upon the spills of the river Indus. Saraiki is the main language spoken in this region. Other languages that are spoken include Urdu, Balochi, Punjabi, Pashto, and Sindhi.

3.5.2.1 Cultural and Sensitive Places

92. The project area is rich in culture. It has many historical places that represent its culture, like;
93. **Tomb of Ghazi Khan** was built in the beginning of 15th century. This seems like the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam in Multan. This is present in the Mulla Qaid Shah Graveyard. Its main gate is from the eastern side and two small doors are inside of north and south. The said Tomb is located within the heart of the city and is about 4-5 Km from the existing N-55 traversing through southern side of the DG Khan outskirts. The designed new bypass under the project for the DG Khan city will traverse about 5-6 km away from the Tomb in the north side of the DG Khan City. Execution of the project will not cause any adverse social impacts, rather it will help to provide an improved road network for the tourists visiting historical places.
94. **Church yard** is a unique church yard which is situated in the walls on its four sides in front of central jail. This church yard could not spread because of minority of the Christian in the local area. This came into being in the year 1910.
95. **Shah Bagh Mosque** was the first Mosque where the people performed their first Jumma Namaz after the destruction of the old DG Khan when the people of DG Khan shifted in the new city. It is in Block No. 7. In the city, people performed their first Jumma Namaz behind the Mutawali of the Mosque named Syed Bagh Ali Shah. So, it was named after the Imam of that time.
96. **Jamia Masjid** is the biggest masjid of the city which was constructed in the year 1916. There is a large pool in the masjid which is used for making ablution. It has a big hall whose length is 100 feet (30 m) and width is 45 feet (14 m), in which 3,000 persons can say their prayer at one time. Its courtyard is also wide in which 10,000 men can say their prayer. The minarets of the Masjid are 85 feet (26 m) high in which there are 100 ladders.
97. **Fort Munro** is a hill station in DG Khan which lies on the Quetta Road 85 km from DG Khan City in the Sulaiman Mountains Range. Its altitude is 1800 meters (6,470 feet) above sea level and attracts many people for short stays during the summer.

98. **Taunsa Barrage** is situated in the northern side of the city D.G. Khan at the distance of 60 km. It is worth seeing place. It is also a good picnic point. Many school trips and families use to go for recreation.

3.5.2.2 Population Groups

99. Inhabitants of the district are predominately Saraiki Speaking Baloch belonging to various clans and groups. Nutkani, Buzdar and Qaisrani clans of Balochi origin are overwhelming majority in Taunsa tesil whereas Sori Lund, Khosa, and Laghari clans dominate in Dera Khazi Khan tehsil. Apart from this the people of Punjabi origing including Sayed, Pathan, Mughal, Jat, Arain, Awan, Rajput etc., are scattered all over the district but they are found mostly in the area along the Indus. The common language is the Siraki (is the

3.5.2.3 Industry

100. The prominent employers in DG Khan are the D.G. Khan Cement Company, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, and the Al-Ghazi Tractor Company. It is considered that these companies, along with various other flour mills, companies in the cotton, chemical, textile industries, as well as rice, sugar, and ghee mills, form the backbone of the Pakistan's economy. However, private sector investment is increasing rapidly from the previous few years and a large number of private banks, and national corporations are offering their services in the city.

3.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DHS

101. The assessment of social impact on the people who are going to be affected with respect to their place of living and livelihood is an important exercise in the project 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 of respective road section. The socioeconomic survey of 1,189 DHs was carried out. One respondent was interviewed per DH. Census was carried out for all DHs within the ROW and the start/end point of the bypasses 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 affected population:

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

102. Detailed findings of the survey comprising of different parameters are discussed in the following sections.

3.6.1 Population and Household Size

103.A socio-economic survey of 1,189 DHs was conducted which indicated that the population of the surveyed households was comprised of 9,512 persons and among them, there were more males (56%) than females (44) The average size is 8 persons per household. The gender-wise distribution of the respondents' households is given in **Table 3.1.**

Table 3.1: Population and Household Size of the DPs

Total Respondents	Population				Total Population	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
1189	5327	56	4185	44	9512	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of DPs

3.6.2 Sex Ratio

104.The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator, which is defined as the “number of males per hundred females”. As per the social survey, the sex ratio based on the household is 111 males per 100 females.

3.6.3 Family System

105.About 83% of DHs are living in a joint family system where grandparents also live under the same roof, while 17% percent of respondents reported that they live in a nuclear family system. The details are shown in **Table 3.2.**

Table 3.2: Family Structure

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Joint	987	83
2	Nuclear	202	17
Total		1189	100

3.6.4 Age Composition

106.Survey shows that 17 % of the respondents are up to 25 years of age, 31% of the respondents are between 26 – 35 years, 29% are 36 – 45 years and the remaining 13 % are more than 45 years of age. These figures show that respondents are mature enough to give their opinion about the proposed project and its impacts. Details on the age composition are provided in **Table 3.3.**

Table 3.3: Age Composition

Sr. No.	Age Composition	Number of Respondent	Percentage (%)
1	18-25	202	17
2	26-35	368	31
3	36-45	345	29
4	Above 45	274	23

Total	1189	100
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3.6.5 Religion

107. Respondents were asked about their religion and 100% of the respondents reported their religion as Islam.

3.6.6 Mother Tongue

108. Saraiki is the pre-dominant language being spoken by 75% respondents and followed by Punjabi language that is 25%. **Table 3.4** shows the language being spoken by the respondents.

Table 3.4: Mother Tongue

Sr. No.	Language	Numbers	Percentage
1	Saraiki	892	75
2	Punjabi	297	25
Total		639	100

3.6.7 Caste / Ethnic Structure

109. Respondents of the socioeconomic survey belonged to various caste groups in the project area. The largest number of the DHs are Dreshk (24%), 17 % belongs to Sarki caste, 12 % are Arain, 10% are Jutt, and 19% are Khosa. Moreover, 11% are Patahan. Around 8% of respondents belong to other castes i.e., Sheikh, Malah, Mughal, and Malik etc. The castes of the respondents are given in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Ethnic Structure

Sr. No.	Ethnic Group	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Dreshk	285	24
2	Sarki	202	17
3	Arain	143	12
4	Jutt	119	10
5	Khosa	226	19
6	Pathan	119	11
7	Others	95	8
Total		1189	100

3.6.8 Education Level

110. The census revealed that 32 % of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Out of the total, 25% male and 44 % female are illiterate. The literate population in the surveyed households is 68% which is slightly higher than the national literacy rate which is 59.13% according to census survey 2023 for both sexes. Education status among the members of DHs is shown in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Educational Status

Gender	Literacy status of population age 10 years and above																					
	Illiterate		Primary		Middle		Matric		Inter-mediate		Graduation		Post-Graduation		Dars e Nizami		Technical Diploma		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	1332	25	959	18	1118	21	746	14	639	12	53	1	53	1	53	1	107	2	266	5	5326	100
Female	1842	44	712	17	460	11	377	9	209	5	126	3	42	1	0	0	0.0	0	419	10	4188	100
Both Sex	3173	33	1670	16	1579	17	1122	12	848	9	179	0.1	95	1	53	0.6	107	1	685	7	9512	100

3.6.9 Occupational Status

111. Out of the total DHs, 25% are small business operators (general stores operators, fruit, vegetable, chicken, tea cold drink/cigarette, pakora/samosa sellers and running their roadside eatery stalls), 41% are working in agriculture, 10% are involved in labor work, 6% mentioned working in private and government offices, 8% are operating hotels and 10% reported other miscellaneous professions. Detailed statistics regarding occupational status of the DHs are presented in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Occupations

Professional Status of Respondents			
Sr. No.	Professional Status	Number	Percentage
1	Shopkeeper	297	25
2	Agriculture	488	41
3	Labor	119	10
4	Private / Govt, job	71	6
5	Hotel	95	8
6	Any Other (Student, Work Abroad, Cobbler, ,Lawyer, Livestock etc)	119	10
Total		1189	100

3.6.10 Monthly Income

112. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in four ranges. Around 29% of the DHs earn up to rupees 32,000 per month, 21% DHs earn between rupees 32,001 to 42,000 per month, 19% DHs earn between rupees 42,001 to 52,000 per month and 12 % are earning between ranges of 52,001 to 62,000. Moreover, 19 of HDs are earning above PKR. 62,000 per month. In Pakistan, household income of PKR 32,000 is taken as poverty threshold. Based on the household income data collected in the survey, about 29% of the DHs may be considered poor. The details of DHs' monthly income is presented in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Average Monthly Income

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income (PKR.)	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	345	29
2	32,001 to 42,000	250	21
3	42,001 to 52,000	226	19
4	52,001 to 62,000	142	12

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Income (PKR.)	Number	Percentage
5	Above 62,000	226	19
Total		1189	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.11 Monthly Expenditure

113. Household expenditure depends on the earning of the families, therefore, about 32% of the respondents reported their monthly expenditure up to PKR. 32,000 and 27% were found within the range of PKR. 32,001- 42,000 per month. Whereas 17% respondents reported their family expenditure between the range of PKR. 42,001-52,000. While 19% were having their expenses PKR. 52,001 to 62,000 per month and 5% of the HDs mentioned above PKR. 62,000. Monthly expenditure of the respondents is provided in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Monthly Expenditure

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures (PKR)	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Up to 32,000	381	32
2	32,001 to 42,000	321	27
3	42,001 to 52,000	202	17
4	52,001 to 62,000	226	19
5	Above 62,000	59	5
Total		1189	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.12 Landholding Status

114. Land ownership status of the DHs is given in **Table 3.10** which depicts that 72% of DHs have farmlands. The remaining 28% are landless.

Table 3.10: Land Holding Status

Sr. No.	Land Holding	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	856	72
2	No	333	28
Total		639	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.13 Housing Construction Pattern

115. A mix housing pattern was observed of the DHs in the project area where 39% of the respondents are living in pacca houses which are constructed with superior materials and workmanship while 41% respondents had semi pacca houses which are made of bricks masonry with mud mortar. Only 20% of the respondents mentioned that they live in katcha houses made with mud and straws. Generally, poor households live in katcha houses while lower income households would live in semi-pacca houses. Those who can afford to live in pacca households are generally not poor. **Table 3.11** shows the construction pattern of houses among the DHs.

Table 3.11: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type of House	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Pacca	464	39
2	Semi Pacca	487	41
3	Katcha	238	20
Total		1189	100

3.6.14 Ownership Status of the Houses

116. The ownership status of the house depicts how many respondents own their houses or live in rented houses. Out of 252 respondents, the majority (61%) of the respondents have self-owned houses and the remaining 39% are renters. **Table 3.12** shows the ownership of the houses of the respondents.

Table 3.12: Ownership Status of the Houses

Sr. No.	Type of Ownership House	Number	Percentage
1	Owner	725	61
2	Renter	463	39
Total		1139	100

3.6.15 Borrowing Status

117. There are two types of credit sources available to the people - institutional and non-institutional. The survey findings revealed that 23% of the sampled household's availed credit while 77% of the respondents did not avail/borrow any amount. **Table 3.13** shows the borrowing status of the respondents.

Table 3.13: Borrowing Status

Sr. No.	Borrowing Status	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	273	23
2	No	916	77
Total		1189	100

3.6.16 Civic Amenities

118. Social infrastructure and amenities are crucial to create sustainable communities. This assessment sets spaciousness of a household's dwelling, household amenities like availability of electricity and modern appliances, nature of access to water, fuel for cooking (ease of fetching in what is primarily women's tasks), and type of sanitation facilities available as primary indicators for assessing standard of living.

119. The result of the survey revealed that 72% of the households had electricity facility. Moreover, basic educational facilities were available for 53% of the respondents (in rural

areas up to Higher/Secondary school and urban areas up to colleges, Health care facilities are available to 63% of households in shape of BHUs/. Facility of sewerage and gas was available to 11% & 5% respectively. Facility of water supply is available to 13% of households and facility of telephone/mobile is available to 84% of households, whereas water filtration plants are available to 8% DHs. Information with respect to access to social amenities is given in **Table 3.14**.

Table 3.14: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Facility	Number of Respondent	Available (%)
1	Electricity	856	72
2	School	630	53
3	Hospital	749	63
4	Gas	59	5
5	Water Supply	155	13
6	Sewerage		11
7	Telephone	131	84
8	Water Filtration Plant	95	8

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.17 Source of Drinking Water

120. Households depend on several sources of water for domestic use which is shown in **Table 3.15**. Hand pumps/ bore water is the main source of water for domestic use in the proposed project area so majority of the respondents i.e., 79% get water from this source, 13% respondents use public water supply while 8% respondents use water filtration plant as source of water.

Table 3.15: Source of Drinking Water

Sr. No.	Water Supply Source	Number	Percentage
1	Public water supply	155	8
2	Bore hole (Hand Pumps/Electric Motor and other	939	79
3	Filtration plant	951	8
Total		1189	100

3.6.18 Satisfaction Level with Water Quality

121. The quality of water is directly linked to the quality of health. **Table 3.16** depicts the perception of households about water quality in the proposed project area. 31% of respondents are satisfied with the quality of water while 69% respondents are not satisfied with the quality of water. Reasons for their dissatisfaction are salinity and mixing of sewerage which makes the water not suitable for drinking.

Table 3.16: Satisfaction Level with Water Quality

Sr. No.	Satisfaction with Quality of Water	Number	Percentage
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1	Yes	369	31
2	No	820	69
Total		1189	100

3.6.19 Awareness about the Project

122. The analysis of the socio economic of DHs shows the awareness level about the proposed project in **Table 3.17**. Most respondents (67%) are aware of the project while the remaining 33% of the respondents have no knowledge about the project.

Table 3.17: Awareness about the Proposed Project

Sr. No.	Awareness of the Project	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	797	67
2	No	392	33
Total		1189	100

3.7 GENDER SITUATION

123. Rural women are major contributors in four sub-sectors of the rural economy, crop production, livestock rearing, cottage industry, household, and family maintenance activities, such as transporting water, fuel, and fodder to and from the home, food preparation and preservation and caring for children. Most of the women stay home and only travel outside the village in case of visit to relatives and to hospitals in nearby towns in case of health emergencies. Whereas females in urban areas participate in different types of livelihood activities.

3.7.1 Women Participation

124. Women have a vital role in maintaining domestic functions. During the field survey, the role of the respondents in different activities of daily life was inquired. The information from women on their role in domestic and income earning activities was also collected through individual interviews and group discussions with female respondents by the women enumerators.

125. The findings of the survey revealed that participation of women in various household activities in the project area. It was observed that the 97% household activities were performed by the females and 95% related to child caring activities as well. In addition, the women representation was 100% in social obligation and there was no restriction on the women to participate in these functions. **Table 3.18** indicates the women participation level.

Table 3.18: Women Participation in the Various Activities



Sr. No.	Activities	Participation Level
1	Household	97%
2	Child caring	95%
3	Employment	05%
4	Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)	100%
5	Local representation (counselor /political gathering)	04%

Source: Field Survey

3.7.2 Women Issues

126. During the survey, the issues related to the women highlighted by the respondents which are prioritized are as under:

- Limited access to and control over benefits
- Scarcity of public transport service, especially for females;
- Insufficient medical treatment facilities, especially unavailability of female medical staff in local BHUs;
- Insufficient educational facilities. Educational facilities for women are not sufficient in the project area.
- Skill development centers are not available in the proposed project area.
- Scarcity of sanitation and hygiene facilities for the females.



4 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STRATEGY (CPID)

127. Consultations, participation, and information disclosure (CPID) are an integral part of IR planning and LARP preparation and implementation strategy for the project with LAR impacts. CPID is an ongoing process that: (i) begins in the project preparation stage and is carried out throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information in a manner readily accessible and understandable to affected people; (iii) enables to document and address the concerns of stakeholders including DPs; 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 DPs and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. Consultations were carried out in a manner commensurate with the social fabric of the project area and the impacts on affected communities.

128. As part of CPID, meaningful consultations were carried out, particularly with displaced persons, beneficiaries, and other key stakeholders during preliminary surveys and as part of the preparation of the LARP of this project. Project-specific stakeholders were identified through the initial social impact assessment, stakeholder consultations, and during the preparation of the LARP through community meetings, focus group discussions, and interviews of key informants for recording their views, concerns, and recommended actions for the project preparation and implementation. The recommended actions are embedded in the project design and preparation of this LARP.

4.2 STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIONS DURING PROJECT PROCESSING PHASE

129. The main project stakeholders identified were DPs, who reside or own businesses/commercial structures (permanent or moveable) or cultivate on encroached or privately owned land within the proposed ROW of the project. Other stakeholders identified include the big and small landowners, business communities along the project corridor, road users, students, the public, and various government departments. All these stakeholders have different types of stakes according to their interests and involvements in various aspects of the project. The consultant contacted all stakeholders and discussed their views and concerns about the implementation of the project.

4.3 APPROACH FOR THE CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATED

130. Public information dissemination and consultations were carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meetings, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and individual consultations held from March 25th to May 24th 2022. However, another round of community consultations was conducted with all categories of the

DHs/DPs during verification and updating of the data from September 20th to September 26th, 2023. The consultation process ensured that the likely DPs, local community, farmers, laborers, and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This explained the project objectives and scope and provide an opportunity for the locals and DPs to participate in LARP planning and implementation and reduce the insecurity among the local community and DPs. The following approach was used to carry out the public consultation 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 travelers, and owners of the structures/assets etc.

131. The public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out to inform the DPs about the land acquisition and resettlement requirements, impact assessment, valuation and compensation mechanisms, eligibility, and entitlement criteria, etc., and record their concerns and views. The following issues were discussed & disclosed to the DPs 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 DPs;
- Description of provisions made for the DPs 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 DPs;
- Compensation criteria to be followed for the payment to the DPs;
- Grievances redress procedures;
- Discuss overall land acquisition and resettlement-related impacts of the project; and
- Needs, priorities, and reactions of the DPs regarding the proposed Project.

4.4 DEPARTMENTAL CONSULTATIONS

132. First round of the consultation was held at departmental level, the details of officials contacted are given in Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: List of Government Officials Consulted

Sr. No.	Name of Person	Designation	Name of Department/ Office
1.	Mr. Asif Iqbal	Assistant Commissioner	Revenue Department -Rajanpur
2.	Sheikh Asghar Saeed	Tehsildar	Revenue Department -Rajanpur
3.	Muhammad Zaki Shah	Qanoongo	Revenue Department -Rajanpur
4.	Mr. Mahdi Malook	Assistant Commissioner	Revenue Department –Dera Ghazi Khan
5.	Mahr Shamoan	Tehsildar	Revenue Department –DG Khan
6.	Mr. Naveed Aalim	Clerk	Revenue Department –DG Khan

Sr. No.	Name of Person	Designation	Name of Department/ Office
7.	Mr. Rafique Ansari	Chief Draftsman	Irrigation Department DG Khan
8.	Mr. Azhar Yousaf	Director Social Welfare	Social Welfare and Bait ul Maal Department Dera Ghazi Khan
9.	Syed Ishfaq Hussain	District Officer	Environment Department
10.	Mr. Arif Hussain	Inspector	Environment Department
11.	Mr. Ashfaq Ahmed	Deputy Director	On Farm Water Management Department
12.	Mr. Zafarullah Arif	Agriculture Officer	Agriculture Department
13.	Mr. Muhammad Asif	Deputy Director	Agriculture Extension
14.	Mr. Allaudin	Sub Divisional Forest Officer	Forest Department
15.	Mr. Akram	Assistant Director Wildlife	Wildlife Department
16.	Mr. Shaukat Ali Khitran	Assistant Deputy Director	Fisheries Department Rajanpur
17.	Mr. Wasim Akram	Branch Manager	Akhuwat NGO
18.	Mr. Imdad Hussain	Branch Manager	Kashf Foundation

4.4.1 Consultations with Departments

133. Meetings and consultations were held with officials of different above mentioned district Governments Departments and NGO etc. The following points were discussed to provide information about the project:

- Location of the Project area;
- Objectives and purpose of the project;
- Status of land ownership under the impact of the proposed road ROW;
- Status of land ownership under the proposed bypasses;
- Anticipated resettlement related project impacts;
- Role of Departments and NGOs;
- Services being provided in the area by NGOs and Departments.

134. During the meeting the officials extended their full cooperation for the proposed project and their views were in favor of the project.

4.4.2 Views & Suggestions of the Officials of Departments

135. The responses of the participants about the dualization of the N55 were recorded during the discussions. Generally, the officials were of the view, that the construction of the proposed project will have a positive impact on the transportation and economy of the area in terms of availability of better and comfortable transport facilities. Moreover, they provided following suggestions:

- The officials of the Revenue department assured their complete cooperation for the social impact assessment particularly in land identification. Respective officials engaged revenue patwaris with social team of NESPAK to identify the land in RoW and initiation the process of land acquisition in their jurisdictions. They also expressed concerns about the physical displacement of the people due to dualization/widening of the road and construction of the bypasses. Revenue officials



suggested that the alignment of the bypasses should be designed in such a way that maximum structures and fertile lands must be avoided. They also suggested that if those impacts are unavoidable, then the DPs should be resettled/compensated properly. Clearing of ROW would be a challenge and it could be a main obstacle in the project completion in time. It was briefed to the revenue officials that resettlement impacts have been avoided at maximum level while designing the respective bypasses. Moreover, entire impacts are being enumerated/enlisted and will be compensated accordingly on the market rates.

- Officials of the social welfare and Baitul Maal departments suggested that facilities of public toilets for the passengers should be provided.
- At bus stop waiting room for passengers should be constructed.
- Maximum skilled & unskilled labor should be hired from the local community during the Project construction activities so that local people can take maximum benefit of the project.
- Occupational health and safety should be taken care of with respect during construction of the road.
- Physical and livelihood disturbance should be avoided/minimized.
- During the construction period safe movement of the pedestrian should be ensured and proper Traffic Management Plan should be devised.
- Awareness among the students should be created about the project. Traffic should be managed properly in school hours during the construction work.
- Awareness among the population about the risks associated with the Project activities and mitigation measures should be created.
- The environment of the most part of Project Area is friendly, but due to construction activities dust & air pollution may lead to respiratory diseases. A medical camp should be established in the area during the period of construction.
- The official briefed about advantages of the proposed Project as its implementation will benefit all the neighborhood along the route;
- Traffic congestions in the Project Area will be reduced.
- WAPDA officials described that prior approval from their department must be taken in case transmission line comes in the ROW of the Project route.
- Sui Gas department officials described that prior approval from their department must be taken in case any pipeline comes in the ROW of the road alignment.
- The officials of agriculture department recommended that minimum damages to agriculture crops especially to orchards should be during road construction.
- The official expressed his concerns that the proposed route is disturbing the agriculture land. They recommended that compensation should be paid to the DPs at current market rates. They also guided about the average yield of major crops and fruit products however suggested to consult the department related to compensation of the losses after finalization of assessment.

4.5 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS BASED ON DETAILED DESIGN

136.A round of consultations with all relevant stakeholders was carried out as part of the preparation of this LARP based on the detailed design. After review of the design, the social team of the Consultant visited the NHA office at Zahir Peer, and a consultation

was held with the Project Director. This consultation was focused to get the field assistance through NHA land staff including Patwaris and confirm available ROW limits, determine proposed highway alignment at the site, screen expected IR impacts, and planning LARP updating activities including detailed measurement of impacted assets and consultations with the displaced persons and local communities.

137. Thus, after discussing and confirming detailed design/alignment, the measurement survey, census of affected assets, socioeconomic survey, and consultations were carried out along the project road sections from 25 March to 24 May 2022. These consultations included individual interviews of potential DHs along the project road section during the IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured focus group discussions held at thirty-nine (39) locations/settlements along the project road alignment.

138. The stakeholders consulted during twenty-five (25) FGDs including DPs, local communities and roadside business operators, road users, and transporters. Total numbers of participants in the consultations are mentioned in **Table 4.1** below, while event details including dates, venues, and specimen lists of the participants of Community Consultation/FGD meetings are presented as **Annex-XIII**. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided as **Photolog** in the LARP.

Table 4.2: Community Consultations Conducted and Recorded

Sr. No.	Location	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 of Section 1	25 March to 24 May 2022 and 23-26 September 2023	Interviewed affected assets Owner / Occupant DHs	1189
B Focus Group Discussions				
1	Qutab Wala pul	27-03-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	06
2	Pul Shorya	30-03-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	13
3	Chah Manjhwala	30-03-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
4	Jokh Yar Shah	30-03-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
5	Basti Suleman	31-03-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
6	Near Imam Bargah	01-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	09
7	Adda Qureshi	02-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	07
8	Adda Saleemabad	05-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	13
9	Gill Chowk Bypass Rajanpur	05-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	11

Sr. No.	Location	Date	Category of Participants	No. of Participants
10	Kotla Eisan	08-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	20
11	Chah Lal Wala Fazil Pur	12-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	07
12	Dairy Farm Fazil Pur Stop	15-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
13	Afzal Abad	19-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	16
14	Adda Chiragh Shah	19-04-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	14
15	Basti Miran Wala	02-05-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	07
16	Mouza Pul Wala	04-05-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
17	Mouza Kot Jeevan Wala	05-05-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	06
18	Adda Faqir Wala	07-05-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	09
19	Zila Tax	11-05-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
20	Khera Farm	20-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
21	Adda Saleem Abad	22-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
22	Nabi Shah	23-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	07
23	Adda Notak	23-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
24	Fazil Pur	24-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	12
25	Mana Bangla	25-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	09
Total Participants:				1436

4.6 ADDITIONAL CONSULTATIONS TO CLARIFY AND EXPLAIN THE RECORDED ROW LIMITS

139. In addition to consultations conducted and recorded earlier, multiple rounds of consultations were arranged and conducted for determining the ROW limits as per land revenue records during March 2021, March to May 2022 and September 2023. 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 Project Director Office NHA. Meanwhile, the LAR consultants accompanied the NHA's project staff (NHA revenue representatives including 'qanongo' and 'patwari') and conducted additional consultations to explain the ROW limits.



140. The members of the local community who participated in individual meetings and FGDs included shops/ business owners, affected households, landlords/ landowners, laborers, farmers, passengers, and the public located along the proposed road section. The local community welcomed the project with the general perception that the project will improve road safety and access to socio-economic facilities available in nearby major urban centers. They showed their willingness and interest to extend full support for the timely and successful implementation of the project.

4.7 CONSULTATIONS OBJECTIVE AND OUTCOME

141. 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 is 110 feet (33.5 m). It was also briefed that the construction of the road as a 4-lane carriageway will strictly follow the available ROW limits however, the land will be acquired for the bypass sections. In case the privately owned land is acquired, it will be compensated on a replacement costs basis following the land acquisition process under LAA 1894 and the provisions of this LARP and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009.

142. The project road design with allied facilities was 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 assets encroached within the ROW limits of the carriageway will be removed and compensated to the extent of asset loss.

143. Local communities indicated that the construction of the proposed road section will increase savings by reducing traveling 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/ 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.

144. During the impact assessment survey, formal meetings at the different locations were held to understand 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 issues, and the needs of the vulnerable groups.

- Participants were of the view that 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 the design for the security and safety of the women, elderly, and children to cross the road safely.

145. It was clarified that 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 the physical dislocation of the structure owner DPs and their dependents including women and children living with them. The consultations will focus on the dissemination of information about the LARP entitlements, compensation payment mechanism, and timelines, explaining grievances redress mechanism and measures adopted to ensure uninterrupted access to resources. **Table 4.2** below presents the summary of concerns raised with measures considered and designed to redress the issues.

Table 4.3: Community Concerns and their Redress

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
Loss of commercial, structures and income disturbance due to construction of the road.	Resettlement and proper compensation at replacement cost to DPs for loss of structures and livelihood.	PIU will ensure resettlement and proper compensation for affected structures and impact on livelihood through preparation and implementation of the LARP.
Several accidents and injuries and mortality on this road for local people and outside passengers/ travellers as well.	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.	PIU and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure installation of signage, U-turns during construction and Traffic Police will be responsible for enforcing highway rules and speed limits to reduce the incidence of accidents.
Widening at both sides of the road may increase the social impacts.	Efforts should be made to avoid and minimize the impacts on residential and commercial assets of the communities.	Both sides widening is a salient design feature for urban sections. The PIU will ensure construction as per design and efforts will be ensured to minimize the resettlement impacts. Besides, if needed additional round of consultations could be held with local communities to address site specific issues.
Inadequate drainage for seasonal rain crossing.	The detailed engineering design must include adequate drainage facility for rainwater to redress this community concern.	The Engineer will ensure construction of designed number of cross drainage structures and review the requirements for further improving drainage facilities.
Timely payment of compensation of the lost assets/ structures as well as crops & trees	The payment of compensation for all affected structures/ assets should be paid prior to initiate civil works in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix presented in the LARP.	PIU will ensure timely disbursement of compensation and confirmation of full payment of LARP through LAC/ EMA before allowing construction activities.
The structures which are affected due to the project should be fully compensated.	Only the structures or their parts located in ROW to be cleared for construction of the carriageway will be removed and compensated as per provisions and entitlement matrix	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.



Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
	outlined in the LARP. Moreover, functional viability of the demolished structures will be assessed and accordingly compensation will be given for full or partially affected structures.	
Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the project construction work as well as in office work.	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.	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Crossings and bus waiting area with partition for men and women should be built for the local community along the road at suitable locations.	The crossings have been included in the detailed design for all appropriate locations. Moreover, depending upon the site situation the requested facilities will be adjusted in the design.	PIU and construction supervision consultants will monitor implementation. Additional requirements of facilities may be adjusted in consultation with local people.
Overhead/ pedestrian bridges for women, children & aged persons, in the close vicinity need to be provided.	Overhead/Pedestrian bridges will be provided on appropriate locations. Moreover, additional road safety measures, sensitive location (schools, health centres, and community services) will be reviewed as per site requirements as well in consultations with the local community.	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Avoid relocating / dismantling mosques and graves at the possible extent as mosques are located within the ROW.	The efforts have been ensured to avoid graveyards and minimize impacts on community structures i.e. mosques. However, the affected community structures will be relocated/ reconstructed at nearby place in consultation with the local community. Existing mosques will be kept intact at site until alternate mosques are ready for locals/ general public.	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.
The payment of compensation should be made to the encroachers whose structures are located within the ROW.	As per LAR provisions the DPs 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.	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Due to construction activities as well as influx of labor, movement of the citizens particularly of females, residing in the nearby streets will be restricted.	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. Moreover, construction should be carried out in scheduled hours. So that after construction hours, local	PIU and CSC will ensure compliance to contractual provisions and continue a daily oversight at all construction sites to monitor compliance.



Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
	community, particularly females can easily move in the area.	
Site Camps of the Contractor	Provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented and monitored.	The issues and incidents on non-compliance of SEMP provisions will be documented and reported in Environmental Monitoring reports.
Suitable jobs especially to the eligible and willing local people should be provided and jobs relating to the office work for women must be considered.	The entitlement provisions for providing project-based jobs for the local willing/ interested male/female members of DPs will be provided in the LARP and in the EMP.	PIU LAR team will closely coordinate with the DPs and project implementing authorities for engaging willing male/female members of the DPs on project-based jobs.
Dust and noise during construction activities will disturb the local community.	All protective measures should be taken to manage the dust and noise during construction phase of the proposed project.	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

4.8 LARP DISCLOSURE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

146. 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 were fully explained to the DPs. The information display banners were used to disclose the cut-off date to the participants of these consultations. After approval this LARP will be disclosed on ADB and NHA's websites and will also be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders by placing its copies at accessible places including the relevant PIU and tehsil offices of the respective districts 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 DPs and local communities.

147. The information brochure is prepared based on the LARP and disclosed to the DPs. The respective brochure including displayed banner for disclosure of cut-off date are annexed as **Annexure XV**. In addition, the 'cut-off date' and other information on relevant issues will be disclosed to DPs and other stakeholders in the project area by installing hoarding boards in native and/or Urdu language at appropriate places near settlements and by distributing leaflets to the DPs and local communities.

4.9 FUTURE CONSULTATIONS WITH THE DPS

148. Consultation is an on-going process that will be carried out with the DPs and other stakeholders located along the alignment of the proposed road throughout the project implementation period. During consultations the DPs 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 views and preferences during redress of their grievances and delivery of compensation including resettlement and relocation costs.



149. Following consensus on actions for compensation/relocation of affected structures of community, the consensus statements will be recorded and maintained. The agreed actions will be implemented and monitored to ensure timely compensation for affected land and structures. Nonetheless, all future consultations will be documented, and record will be maintained properly. The CPID strategy to be followed during the LARP implementation is provided in **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.4: 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, and by placing hard copies at accessible places along the project alignment and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of LARP to DPs.	The LARP uploaded on ADB and NHA websites and the DPs 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 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	DPs, 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/ mystical 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, DPs, 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.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

5.1 INTRODUCTION



150. The grievance redress mechanism² (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 the execution of the project works. The purpose of the GRM in LAR matters is to receive, review and resolve grievances from physically and economically displaced persons and thereby, facilitate the fair implementation of this LARP by NHA and resolve the community concerns raised during the execution of the project works. The project-level GRM is independent of the existing grievance resolution provided under the court law. The project-level 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.
151. In the first instance, 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 these respective LARP provisions. Nevertheless, it may be expected that some problems cannot be resolved through CPID actions and, therefore, DPs require an accessible and effective GRM. Thus, the project will put in place its GRM structures from the beginning of its implementation, i.e., as soon as activities for project design and preparation or implementation of LARP commence. The GRM will remain intact throughout the project implementation period to address the community concerns and issues arising during the execution of project works.
152. Problems or complaints to be addressed by the GRM during the planning or implementation of the project LARP are generally about (i) project 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.
153. 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 project corridor. Thus, the mechanism under LAA 1894 does not enable the project executors and the DHs/DPs to resolve their issues except those related to land acquisition matters only. Thus, to address the gaps, a mechanism will be established at the project level to address/resolve the project-related issues of titled and non-titled DPs and address their concerns or grievances related to impact assessment, valuation, and compensation of non-land assets, resettlement, and relocation related issues as well as social and environmental issues encountered during execution of the project works. Accordingly, the GRM provided in this LARP is tasked to address any grievances raised by DPs on

² 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 displaced persons at no cost 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.



LAR implementation issues and their concerns related to social and environmental issues that could arise during the execution of project work.

154. The formal GRM provided for this project has a two-tiered structure including, i) a local/PIU level grievance redress set-up; and ii) a higher level GRM at PMU/EALS in NHA HQ. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered under the GRM, it will set up (i) a local level mechanism with grievance redress focal points in each affected village; and (ii) grievance redress committees (GRC/s) at PIU level and the PMU/EALS level, as applicable. The functions and responsibilities for each level of GRM are explained below.

5.2 LOCAL/PIU LEVEL GRM

155. Displaced persons committees (DPC/s) will be constituted at the villages to coordinate 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 the local level before raising complaints to the GRC at the PIU. 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 DPCs or will raise the complaint to the GRC at the PIU for its review and redressing the grievances.

156. **PIU Level GRC:** If the grievance is not resolved at informal level of GRM explained above, it shall be raised to the PIU level GRC by the aggrieved DPs in person or through the DPC or social mobilizers. A complaint register will be maintained by the GRC at the PIU through the DD/AD (land management and social) to record complaints received and update status on resolution of recorded grievances. The complaint 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 DPs along with status on implementation of GRCs decision or forwarding of complaint to next level of GRM in case of disagreement by the aggrieved DPs.

157. The GRC at the PIU will acknowledge receipt of the complaint and will initiate the process of investigation within seven (07) days (from complaint receiving date) through its technical and resettlement field teams. Field teams including resettlement specialist and Land Staff will coordinate with complainant and complete its investigation of facts in consultation with the aggrieved person, DPC representatives and local community. The field investigation team will compile and submit its fact-finding report and send recommendations to the GRC in 15 days from the receipt of complaint. The GRC will summon and hear the aggrieved person and decide on the complaint. The GRC will communicate its decision to the PIU/PMU and DPs within 15 days from submission date of fact-finding report. The GRC will decide the grievances within 30 days of receipt of a complaint. If the final decision made by GRC is not acceptable to the DPs they may advise of the DPs to elevate their grievance to the next level of the project-GRM.



However, this 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.

5.3 PMU/EALS LEVEL GRC

158. Once the complaint is received by the PMU/EALS along with GRC-PIU 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 records in favor of his claim. After a 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 within 30 days of receipt of the complaint. The aggrieved person/party (s) is free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

5.4 CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTION OF THE GRC AT THE PIU

159. The project based GRC at the PIU aims to provide a mechanism for mediating conflicts and cutting down on lengthy litigation. It will be a public forum for raising concerns and invoking the conflict resolution system available within the project for addressing LAR-related and other social or environmental issues adequately. The GRC will continue to function, for the benefit of the DPs, during and after the implementation of LARP until the completion of the project. The GRC will maintain a log of complaints and grievances received, recorded, and addressed.

160. The GRC at the PIU will be headed by the Project Director, including DD/AD (land) or AD (environment) as a member and focal person for social and environmental grievances, the Land Acquisition Collector, (LAC) and the resettlement /environment specialist mobilized through the supervision consultants as members. The GRC may also include one representative from the district revenue office and village level displaced persons committees (DPCs).

161. The GRC at the PIU will meet at least once a month to review grievances involving all resettlement issues including compensation, relocation, and other assistance. GRC at the PIU will perform the following functions:

- Record grievances of DHs; categorize and acknowledge the DHs about the 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 unresolved cases to the PMU/EALS GRC for review and resolution;

- 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 all stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC at the PIU with actions taken.

5.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

162. In synchronization with the 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, the complaint process to GRC and EALS at HQ, and the contact details of the focal members of the GRM at both levels. The GRC will send an acknowledgment to the complainant about the receipt of the complaint and inform him about its site visit plan to ensure the complainant is present during the 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 the village level and provide them the requisite information on the GRM and updates about the status of complaints under process with GRC or the PMU/EALS whatsoever the case may be.

163. The aggrieved DP(s) will be kept informed about the actions on his complaint throughout the grievance resolution process and the aggrieved persons will be facilitated to attend and participate in the proceedings at different levels of the grievance resolution process. The steps of the grievance resolution process are summarized in **Table 5.1** and the grievance flow mechanism and resolution process are summarized in **Figure 5.1** below.

Table 5.1: Steps in the Grievance Resolution Process

Sr. No.	Description
1.	Each village/urban settlement will be assigned a social mobilizer for regular liaison with the DPCs and to act as the first line on the LAR-related issues. The social mobilizers will facilitate and guide deliberations among DHs, DPCs, and project executors on LAR-related matters of concern.
2.	Any complaints in the village will be recorded and investigated by the social mobilizer, and if possible, it will be resolved at the village level with the assistance of DPC members, the PIU LAR and technical staff, Design/Construction supervision consultants, and contractors within 7 days.
3.	The complaint not resolved in the village will be forwarded to the Grievance Redress Committee at PIU by the complainants in person or by the social mobilizer and/or the DPC head. The GRC through designated staff will register the complaint, send an acknowledgment to the complainant, and initiate scrutiny without delay to ensure the investigation is completed in 15 days and the GRC decision could be communicated in 30 days from the date when the complaint was received. The GRC decisions and recommendations will be in line with LARP and LARF provisions.
4.	The complaints not resolved satisfactorily in the GRC will be forwarded to the GR in the PMU/EALS by the GRC-PIU or by the complainant if he is not satisfied with the GRC-PIU decision. The PMU/EALS will record, review, and investigate the complaint, hear the complaint



	if required, and communicate its decision within 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 the LARP and LARF provisions.
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6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 LAR LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

164. 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 Punjab, 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.

6.2 PAKISTAN'S LAW AND REGULATORY SYSTEM FOR LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

165. 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 year's 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.

166. 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 must be observed and notifications to be issued. Damage to any crops during surveys and investigations must 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).

167. 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 purposes. 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 the 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 dispute 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 titles, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	The Collector publishes 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. This clause is not applicable here in the ADB funded project
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, persons interested may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expanses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48	Whenever the Executive District Officer (Revenue) withdraws from any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the person interested, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him in the prosecution of the



Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
	Proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

6.3 ADB'S SAFEGUARD POLICY STATEMENT 2009 (SPS) AND RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES

168. ADB adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of the involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are 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.

169. The involuntary resettlement safeguards cover 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 the 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 because of project interventions. The following are the basic policy principles of ADB's SPS.

170. 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 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 the planning, implementation, 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, Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate the 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 the land acquisition is through a negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter 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 the 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, and disclose monitoring reports.

6.4 COMPARISON OF PAKISTAN'S LAA AND ADB'S IR SAFEGUARDS PRINCIPLES

171. There are several 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 a 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 DPs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist DPs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected DPs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. **Table 6.2** summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure the project implementation is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table 6.2: Measures to Address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) Differences or Gaps

LAA 1894	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.	DPs 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, or crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures, livelihood, and for relocation.



LAA 1894	SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP.	Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with DPs elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	LARP based on preliminary design, and final LARP based on detailed design will be prepared for projects that involve LAR issues.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that DPs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid.
No convenient grievance redresses mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the Court of Law.	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	PIU will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the DPs.
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 DPs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The final LARP, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to DPs, posted in the NHA and ADB websites for general public disclosure.

6.5 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR VULNERABLE DHS

172. 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.

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

- DPs 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.
- DPs with or without children that are headed by a disabled person, elderly or woman who are the household's primary income earner.



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

175. **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 DPs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of this LARP.

- Gender segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled DPs 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 project 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.

176. **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 project. The project road section traverses through settled area of Punjab inhabited by mainstream population of the province. The census and socio-economic survey of displaced households, conducted based on detailed design for this LARP, confirmed that no IP groups exist in the project area. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the ADB's SPS (2009) are not triggered.



177. 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 project 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 LARP&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.

6.6 CHANGE IN PROJECT SCOPE OR IDENTIFICATION OF UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

178. In case of change in scope of project and/or unanticipated resettlement impacts are encountered during project implementation which were not identified in the SIA, inventory and valuation of lost assets, these will be fully assessed and mitigated in accordance with the LARP and the LARF and its entitlement matrix. In case there are cases that are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this LARP and the LARF, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the LARP as per IR safeguards requirements of the ADB's SPS and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. An addendum to the LARP will be prepared (if required) for government endorsement and ADB clearance and will be disclosed on the ADB and EA websites. The standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions in this LARP will be maintained or may be raised, but not lowered.

6.7 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

179. **Cut-off date:** The eligibility for compensation is limited to the government announced cut-off date for the project involving LAR impacts. The cut-off date will prevent influx of outsiders and avoid false and frivolous claims for compensation, relocation, and livelihood rehabilitation entitlements. For sections where impacts are related to clearance of encroached assets from state land or public ROW the start or completion date of the impact assessment/census survey is the cut-off date to determine the eligibility for encroachers/ non-entitled occupants of the assets. In case of acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date under LAA 1894 provisions is the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-5 of LAA is notified and published in the official gazette.

180. Any person who will enter in the project land after announced cut-off date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation however, DPs will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage



free of cost. Socioeconomic baseline survey and census survey of DPs (including squatters) in Section 1A was completed on 24 May 2022. However, the verification of inventory of losses and assessment of census data was started on 20 September 2023, which is established as cut-off date for compensation eligibility to the non-titled including those with localizable title, squatters, informal settlers and employees on affected land and business structures presented in the draft LARP as Section 1A.

181. For Section 1B, the date of publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894 will be the cut-off date. Accordingly, the impact inventories and census related data about DHs facing loss of land and land-based assets falling in ROW land acquired for bypass sections will be updated and a final and implementation ready section LARP for Section 1B will be submitted for ADB's review and endorsement prior to its implementation.

6.8 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

182. 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 or 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 LARP.

183. Under the project 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 DPs entitled for compensation under this LARP includes but not limited to the categories defined below:

- Owners of land and assets, i.e., structures (residential/ commercial or of any other use) with formal legal title to land and the recorded occupiers/ users of land/ assets as provided in the land record registers and cadasters 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 DPs 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 DPs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under National law and customs and may include all squatters and encroachers within public ROWs. Although such DPs lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods they are considered DPs eligible to receive compensation of assets other than land and resettlement assistance.
- All Cultivators of the acquired land or within public ROWs including but not limited to registered/unregistered tenants, sharecroppers, wage workers 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.



7 COMPENSATION, INCOME RESTORATION AND RELOCATION

7.1 GENERAL

184. This section deals with the compensation for affected land, structures and assets that have been proposed based on the findings of the census, survey; and under the legal and policy framework of Government of Pakistan (GoP) & ADB guidelines. The LARP focuses on providing compensation for lost assets and rehabilitation assistance to help restore DPs livelihoods and living standards prior to the project.

7.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOST ASSETS

7.2.1 Compensation for Land

185. In Section 1A, the designed project works are limited within the available ROW limits i.e 110 feet (33.5 meters) Hence no land acquisition will be involved in the existing road section. For Section 1B (six bypasses), construction of bypasses on new alignment will require about 1,558.23 acres of land. Acquisition of titled land for the bypasses will follow provisions outlined below in this LARP.

186. For the purpose of land compensation, all titleholders (recorded landowners) 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 including agricultural land (irrigated/non-irrigated), barren land, residential land and commercial land. Leaseholders are entitled to compensation commensurate to the lease type and appropriate recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period, crop compensation and other appropriate rehabilitation and transitional support. Sharecroppers/tenants are entitled to cash compensation equal to the gross value of crops based on their sharecropping arrangement. Likewise, temporary impacts on land due to construction related use by contractors require leasing of land at replacement cost rates for the respective localities. During the social impact assessment, the identified impacted land was observed to be irrigated agricultural land and barren uncultivable land, but land categorization record will be provided by the revenue department which will establish the title and category of the land to be acquired. The consultant has tried to obtain land ownership record based on the Section-4 data which established that the titled land owned by **8,488** DHs will likely be acquired on all six bypasses. Initial findings from the ongoing IVS and published valuation tables by the DCs were used to estimate the value of the affected land. For this LARP, FGDs with some landowners were conducted. Information gathered from the initial surveys needs to be authenticated/verified by the concerned revenue department once the LAA proceedings proceed to Section-5 and Section-6. A detailed assessment and complete census of the DPs will be done once the verified/authenticated land ownership record is received from the revenue department. Provision of replacement land is not feasible because of the non-availability of replacement land to barter, so the compensation mode proposed under this LARP is through cash compensation on replacement cost basis.

187. Individually/ Privately Owned Land: Privately owned agricultural, residential, or commercial land subject to acquisition will be assessed and compensated as per LAA provisions but on replacement cost basis including fair market value of land, transaction costs, applicable taxes with other costs etc. For acquiring privately owned land, the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) notified by the BOR Punjab will assess the compensation cost for awarding compensation package that will be based on fair market value and other incidental costs as provided in Section-23 of LAA 1894. However, to ensure the compensation is reflective of replacement cost, the factors that are to be considered by the DPAC/land revenue officers and the LAC appointed by the BOR will include: (i) the price paid for land recently acquired in the project area and price paid for land in recent recorded private transactions (recorded in the year preceding notification under Section-4) in mutations register/land records or the record of the registration department; ii) review of update land valuation tables and other available information and instructions on valuation of assets under national laws and LAA procedures etc., (iii) review of prevailing market rate determined through consultation with notables and property agents/appraisers who are disinterested with regard to the value of the land etc. In addition to the land compensation determined under law, a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge and additional assistance applicable under law is also provided.

188. Independent Valuation Study for assessing market value and/or replacement cost.

In parallel with the land valuation process under law explained above, an independent evaluation firm (accredited valuator of State Bank of Pakistan) is engaged to review prevailing market rate and determining prevailing market value reflective to replacement cost for acquisition of land and land based assets, The independent valuation firm, after conducting sample based assessment and valuation of lost assets, will prepare a draft independent valuation study (IVS) report explaining the current market value and replacement cost including the livelihood restoration support likely to be provided for acquired land and assets in Rajanpur-DG Khan Section. The study findings will be shared with the concerned Deputy Commissioner and the District Price Assessment committees in Rajanpur and DG Khan Districts for their review and consideration while determining the land compensation costs to be awarded under the law to ensure compensation provided under this LARP meets the replacement cost principle as required in the LARF and IR requirements under ADB's SPS 2009. The results of the IVS will be incorporated in the final section LARPs for Section A (in terms of non-land assets) and Section 1B (in terms of both land and non-land assets).

189. The compensation eligibility and entitlements will be limited to recorded titleholders (recorded landowners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom on or before publication of Section-5 under LAA 1984 for acquisition of subject land. The land identification survey has been completed and preparation of land record is under progress.

190. The estimated land cost is provided in the LARP budget to secure availability of funds and to ensure timely depositing estimated land costs in the district treasury. After publication of notification under Section-5 of LAA 1894 and detailed assessment of DPs, inventory of losses, census of DHs, compensation cost with applicable R&R costs will



be reviewed and an implementation-ready final LARP will be prepared for ADB review and acceptance.

191. Affected State Owned Land: For state-owned land leased out to registered leaseholders, 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 three 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.

192. The state-owned land parcel with registered leaseholders and/or non-titled land users will be identified once the land ownership record is received from the revenue department. Once it is received, the IR impact assessment, census and socio-economic surveys will be conducted for finalizing this LARP. Moreover, during finalization of this LARP, the impacts inventory and census will be reviewed to identify and assess the DHs (if any) with formal leasing and land use rights for state-land for providing compensation in line with entitlement provided in the EM. The above and other relevant provisions of the EM will apply if any unanticipated impact about leasing rights on government land plot or for ROW limits is noted during execution of project works.

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

7.2.2 Compensation for Structures (residential/ commercial and other)

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



195. 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. 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 labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age. An IVS is being conducted as part of the LARP preparation to verify the replacement cost of the affected structures.
196. Along with entitled compensation, all DHs who are losing structures have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The impact assessment data for respective project indicates that 1,802 DHs (300 residential structure owners, 748 permanent commercial structure owners, 37 moveable commercial structure owners, 458 renters, one owner of cattle shed, and 257 owners of private trees) are entitled for structures compensation at full replacement cost basis. The owners/occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice to vacate the affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
197. The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques and school at different locations along the project road section will be compensated at replacement costs basis. The compensation for mosques and other religious assets will go to the community nominated caretaker responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts. Compensation for affected boundary walls and 2 classrooms of public schools will go to the school management who will be responsible to re-construct and re- establish affected structure.

7.2.3 Crops

198. 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 the past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments. Based on prevailing cropping patterns in the area, one-year crop compensation will either include two seasonal crops i.e. (one lost crop and another crop for ensuing season). Cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/ sharecroppers and encroachers/squatters are entitled to compensation for crop losses.
199. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of crop proportionate to the arable/cultivated area of lost plot based on 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. In Section 1A, encroachers cultivating portions of the ROW



have been identified and will be compensated for crop loss. In Section 1B, sharecroppers and lessees on affected agricultural land will be identified during census and socioeconomic of the land DPs once the land record is received from the revenue department. Moreover, if such DPs are identified during execution of civil works stage, the entitlement provisions provided in the EM will apply.

7.2.4 Trees

200. The fruit trees will be compensated on replacement cost basis calculated at the current market rate of product value multiplied by: (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, 5 years will be taken as standard for growing a new tree to the age of production and estimation of compensation. 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. In addition to replacement cost, the costs incurred to purchase seedling and required inputs will be considered.
201. The rates and valuation methods for trees will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forest.
202. About 465 privately-owned trees have been identified in the ROW. The compensation for affected trees will be provided to the DPs on market value. Valuation was made with the help of the District Forest Department and in consultation with the DPs. The valuation of trees has been made based on average weight of the trees. Budget for tree compensation is provided in the LARP.

7.3 RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

203. The DHs requiring relocation 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. While updating this draft LARP into implementation ready LARP the relocation options will be reviewed in detail for DHs/DPs experiencing physical displacement due to lost residential or business structures, and in case the need for project based relocation sites is determined the DHs will be provided access to replacement locations with secure tenure. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when DPs are relocated outside or within the ROW. LARF and draft LARP provisions on relocation assistance were reviewed and DPs were consulted to determine and suggest cash assistance to be paid as relocation assistance under this LARP. Monitoring will be conducted during the project implementation to check on the status of relocating DHs. In case the monitoring shows some DHs having difficulty to restore their condition, additional support or assistance will be explored to assist the DHs.



204. During consultations, DPs and 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 PKR. 35,000 to PKR. 40,000 depending on the location of the selected structure/plot. Based on the above information, an amount of PKR.40,000/- has been taken as self-relocation allowance, which will be provided to 542 DHs. The DHs entitled for self-relocation assistance include 370 DHs facing significant impacts on residential and commercial structures (181 DHs of residential structures, 189 owners of permanent commercial structures), 37 temporary/movable commercial structure owners, 134 renter business operators and one owner of a cattle shed.

7.3.1 Transport Allowance

205. All DPs 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 (debris of affected structure, furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current market rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs.

206. 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 is PKR. 30,000/- and for lost business structures/premises is PKR 20,000/- under this LARP. In total, 542 DHs will be entitled to transportation allowance facing loss of the structures/assets due to clearance of available and proposed ROW limits. Out of total, 181 DHs losing residential structures, 189 owners of permanent commercial structure, 37 temporary/movable commercial structure owners, 134 renter business operators and 1 owner of a cattle shed will be eligible for transportation allowance.

7.3.2 Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

207. Presuming one grown member of affected structure owner household will have to supervise the relocation/reconstruction activities of the affected residential structure. This may disable him to earn his livelihood during relocation/construction period. So, to offset impact of lost earnings, this transitional support allowance is provided to all DHs facing relocation of their affected residential structure. DPs facing interruption in livelihood earnings during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled to transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 3 months. This transitional support/allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 2023-24, i.e., PKR. 32,000x03= PKR 96,000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure DP. As per impact assessment, 181 DHs will lose their residential structures constructed in the proposed alignment of bypasses.

7.3.3 Severe Impact Allowance



208. The DHs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial structure or productive arable land) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. As per impact inventory, 483 DHs in Section 1 (including 301 in Section 1A and 182 in Section 1B) who will lose 10% or more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and hotels/restaurants) and arable land are considered severely affected.
209. The DHs facing physical displacement due to severely impacted residential structures are also entitled to a severe impact allowance. Thus, 139 DHs (09 in Section 1A and 130 in Section 1B) will get the severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation costs and other resettlement and rehabilitation allowances entitled under the LARP.
210. DHs losing 10% or more arable land are entitled to one-time severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross annual yield from acquired land in addition to other entitled compensation and income restoration measures. Approximately, 122 DHs in Section 1B who will lose 10% or more arable land are entitled to severity impact allowance. Once Section-5 of the LAA is notified and respective data is received from the revenue department, the detailed census and socioeconomic surveys will be carried out, inventory of losses will be finalized and a final LARP will be prepared accordingly.
211. All 483 DHs experiencing severe impacts due to loss of commercial structures are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost commercial assets and other entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation, and business loss. Due to unavailability of tax record or comparable rates of registered business to determine lost income, the officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2023-24 is adopted as basis for calculating the severe impact allowance for commercial assets owners. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Punjab province for year 2023-24 is PKR.32,000 /month and based on that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as $(PKR (32,000 \times 03) = PKR 96,000/-$.

7.3.4 Income Restoration Measures

212. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding resettlement and relocation allowance, the DHs facing loss of income generating productive assets/livelihood source and vulnerable DHs are entitled to income restoration measures in addition to compensation for lost assets. These include providing additional financing support and restoration allowances, employment in project-related jobs, training, linking with existing micro-finance and livelihood support institutions in the project area and other relevant agencies. The CSC will support NHA in preparing a livelihood restoration program following the completion of the socioeconomic surveys, consultations, and field assessment during the preparation of the section LARPs for 1A and 1B.

7.3.4.1 Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

213. 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 DHs/DPs (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.

214. Although Section-4 of the LAA is issued and preliminary information about land subject to acquisition is received from the revenue department, the exact dimension of the ROW for the bypasses will be demarcated on ground after Section-5 of the LAA is notified. Following this, measurement of acquired land and land-based assets will be carried out and inventory of losses will be finalized for Section 1B accordingly. However, efforts were made to record the loss of agriculture-based livelihood through community consultations and key informant interviews. The consultation data revealed that the agriculture-based livelihood of 122 DPs will be affected. Once the actual list of DPs is received from the revenue department, the detailed census and socioeconomic survey of DPs in Section 1B will be conducted and list of such persons will be updated. DPs losing crops and facing severe impacts on their agriculture-based livelihood due to loss of arable titled land are considered economically displaced and eligible for income restoration allowance @ PKR. 50,000/ for investment in productivity enhancing measures. In the final LARP for Section 1B, income restoration allowance for affected agriculture-based livelihood will be provided to all eligible DPs.

7.3.4.2 Businesses Loss

215. Business owners operating in impacted structures (temporary or permanent) 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 be based on business income validated through tax records. In case of unavailability of the tax records, the officially designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for DPs.

216. In total, 361 DHs in Section 1A and Section 1B will be facing income losses due to affected income generating commercial structures. All 361 DHs (189 permanent commercial structure owners, 37 temporary/movable commercial structure owners, 134 renter business operators and 1 owner of cattle shed) facing business interruption due to affected permanent/temporary commercial structures are considered eligible to



income restoration. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it was assessed that the structure owners cannot re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and will need to relocate their structures to other locations. However, it was determined that the impacted assets can be restored and re-established in a new location in a period of three months. Therefore, the income loss is considered permanent and accordingly a 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. Hence, the compensation for lost income is calculated based on the government announced monthly minimum wage-rate of PKR 32,000. Accordingly, all 448 DHs are entitled to a business loss allowance of PKR. 96,000. Re-establishment of affected businesses will be monitored during LARP implementation to verify if affected businesses have been re-established. In case the monitoring identifies gaps or difficulties encountered by some DPs, appropriate measures will be proposed and implemented.

7.3.5 Uninterrupted Access to Resources and Means of Livelihood

217. In the design, it is ensured that 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 DPs are not restricted to access their resources and means of livelihood. Contractors will be contractually obligated to ensure uninterrupted access and will be monitored during project implementation. However, in this LARP it is affirmed that if unanticipated impacts are 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 EM.

7.3.6 Public Services and Facilities

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

7.3.7 Special Provisions for Vulnerable DPs

219. During the census in Section 1A, 65 DPs were identified as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status. DPs with other vulnerabilities including elderly, women headed and physically challenged were not observed. In Section 1B where a census is still to be conducted, it was initially estimated that 236 DPs may potentially be considered as vulnerable. This will be confirmed in the final LARP for Section 1B. All vulnerable DHs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, relocation and income restoration will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash assistance and preference to project-based employment or training with additional financial support and/or micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the DP 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. During project execution, interested DPs will be provided project-based employment as per their abilities. Entitlements for compensation, relocation and resettlement rehabilitation assistance are summarized in the entitlement matrix in **Table 7.1**

Table 7.1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent Impact on arable 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 (RC) either through negotiated settlement between the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA 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 three 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 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 project 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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			any other payment applicable
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee 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.
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
		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"> • Rental fee 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.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) • Restoration of land to original state; and • Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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 for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age). Or • Relocation of the structure by the subproject.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; and • Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of DPs choice.
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for fruit trees at

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible DPs 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 PKR. 40,000 for one time will be 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.
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant DPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For residential structure a lump sum amount of PKR. 30,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of PKR. 20,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the DP and project team, to assist the DPs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All DPs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner DPs will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. PKR. 32,000/month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land.	All landowners/ land user DPs 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.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owner / occupier DPs facing business loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to either three months of actual lost income as evidenced by tax record or in the absence of tax records three months of the officially designated minimum wage rate, in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
	Complete loss of residential structure	All residential structure owner / occupier DPs experiencing physical displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to either three months of actual lost income as evidenced by tax record or in the absence of tax records three months of the officially designated minimum wage rate, in addition to applicable compensation entitlements.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All DPs 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 DPs: Partial loss of arable land: DPs 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 DPs 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.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All DPs	<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 DPs.



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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, 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 DP 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. 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 DPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable DPs 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 DPs will be provided with: Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate (PKR.96,000/head) and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the LARP based on income analysis and consultations with DPs to ensure the living standard of the DPs is maintained. Provision of project-based employment



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assistance to access legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.
7: Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All DPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dealt with as appropriate during sub-project implementation according to the applicable Safeguard Policy.• The above explained EM provisions of LARP as well as given in the LARF will apply to compensate all un-anticipated impacts,• However, if entitlement and eligibility provisions found missing in the EM of the LARP and LARF, additional provisions in accordance with the SPS 2009 and LAA 1894 will be considered.



8 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

8.1 LAR COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGETING

220. The allocation and provision of financial resource is the 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, provision of relocation and resettlement costs, 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 included in the approved PC-1 for land and resettlement component of the CAREC Tranche-3 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. Loan proceeds will not be used for land acquisition purposes.

221. Based on the inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in the previous section, LAR costs are assessed and reflected in the itemized LARP budget provided in this draft LARP. Based on the identified impacts discussed in Chapter 2 and entitlement explained in Chapter 7, LAR costs and LARP budget is approximated against documented impacts and entitlements for providing compensation on replacement cost to all DHs losing encroached assets in project road section listed in Section 1A. The cost will be updated following confirmation from the IVS. For Section 1B, the budget includes estimated land compensation on replacement cost for acquired ROW land and land-based assets with applicable resettlement and rehabilitation allowance. A section LARP for Section 1A will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review following the IVS and can be implemented immediately after its approval. For Section 1B, the preliminary assessment of impacts is based on Section-4 notification under LAA 1894. It will be reviewed and updated after publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894. Following final assessment of impacts and updating impact inventory and costs accordingly with respect to Section 1B, the final implementable section LARP will be submitted for review and its approval. The administrative costs, including costs for LARP implementation and monitoring with contingencies are also included in the draft LARP budget.

8.2 BASIS FOR LAND AND ASSETS VALUATION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

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



government departments. The unit rates applied in determining the resettlement costs is elaborated as follows.

223. **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 DPAC 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 Chapter 7 (refer to subheading 1 on compensation for land) will be followed.
224. Construction of the 4-lane carriageway in Section 1A will strictly follow available ROW and it will not involve acquisition of land. For the construction of bypass carriageway at six locations in Section 1B, ROW land will be acquired. The required ROW land has been estimated for the purpose of this draft LARP. Coordination has been made with local land revenue authorities of Punjab for completing the land acquisition process under LAA 1894.
225. Land identification has been completed on respective sections in coordination with district land revenue and NHA land staff. Under LAA, the detailed measurement survey and assessment of required land could commence after publication of Section-4, but final assessment of acquired land with BOR approved land cost could be completed only when Section-5 notification is issued and published. Since land acquisition process under law has commenced only recently (Section-4 notifications were issued in July/August 2023), prevailing market rate was estimated after reviewing updated land valuation tables and through consultations with local land revenue staff, affected landowners and notables of the area. It is observed that the prevailing rates for residential and commercial land and prime agricultural land can go up to PKR 10 million & PKR 2.5 million/acre, respectively. The price of barren land is up to PKR 1 million per acre. An independent evaluator is mobilized for conducting an IVS to determine the prevailing market value and replacement cost of acquired land and land-based assets. However, his findings are still to be finalized. So, for the purpose of this draft LARP, the reported valuation table rates and initial findings from the IVS are adopted as unit rate for estimating land compensation at replacement costs basis. This will be reviewed and updated once the replacement cost rates are confirmed through the IVS report. In addition to the adopted unit rates, a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge as required under LAA 1894 is included in the estimate to ensure adequate funds could be secured. The unit rates for land costs will be reviewed and updated based on IVS findings and BOR assessed compensation under Section-23 of LAA 1894.

226. **Valuation for non-land assets:** For compensating affected assets encroaching within the ROW limits, the following procedures/methods have been used for the proper assessment of compensation rates.
227. For compensating the affected structures of different types and dimensions, the updated construction rates of South Zone have been collected for the year 2022 from the Executive Engineer (Buildings), C&W Department, Lahore office. These scheduled rates applicable for new construction of similar types of structures have been used to calculate compensation based on replacement cost for all affected structures. Depreciation for age was not deducted and DHs will be allowed to take salvaged materials as per entitlement provisions explained in the EM. The IVS also includes valuation of non-land assets. Results of the IVS on non-land assets will be incorporated in the final Section LARPs for 1A and 1B. **Table 8.1** below details the unit rates for all types of non-land assets.
228. For relocation of utilities like electricity poles, transformers and shifting of fiber optic wire etc., coordination with the respective departments will be made. 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.
229. Unit rates structures provided by the respective departments are presented in **Annex-XV** and summarized in **Table 8.1**. These unit rates are applicable for non-land assets.

Table 8.1: Section 1 - Unit Rates of Non-Land Assets

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (PKR)
1	Structures		
1.1	Commercial and Residential Buildings		
1.1.1	Pacca Construction	Ft. ²	4,059
1.1.2	Semi Pacca	Ft. ²	2,395
1.1.3	Katcha	Ft. ²	1,700
1.1.4	Boundary Wall Pacca/Manger	Rft	2,424
1.1.5	Boundary Wall Semi Pacca	Rft	1,624
1.1.6	Boundary Wall Katcha	Rft	1,000
1.2	Shed and Fixtures		
1.2.1	Pacca Shed	Ft. ²	1,843
1.2.2	Iron shed	Ft. ²	500
1.2.3	Fiber Glass	Ft. ²	250
1.2.4	Semi-pacca Pacca bricks with thatched roof/Shed	Ft. ²	1,000
1.2.5	Katcha bricks with thatched roof/Shed	Ft. ²	726
1.2.6	Wooden Planks and thatched canopy	Ft. ²	968
1.2.7	Courtyard	Ft. ²	100
1.2.8	Moveable (Kiosks and Cabin (Damage Cost)	Number	10,000



Based on Building Department Rates of 2022 and current market rates in the area

8.3 COMPENSATION COSTS, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

8.3.1 Compensation for Affected Assets

230. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for LARP implementation and monitoring. The support cost, which includes monitoring and reporting, and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Applicable compensation for affected assets and eligible allowances for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration of the DHs as enumerated against impacted assets are discussed in subsections below. Itemized summary budget is provided at the end of this chapter.

8.3.2 Compensation for land

231. In Section 1A, acquisition of land is not envisaged as the existing ROW and alignment is followed. As per inventory of losses, 1,558.23 acres of land will be acquired for the proposed bypass sections in Section 1B. The DPAC assessed and BOR accepted final land compensation costs could not be available before commencing land acquisition process and notifying land under Section 5 & 6 of LAA 1894. So, to secure land costs in the LARP budget and its placement at disposal of the project team, based on community consultations an estimated land cost amounting to **PKR 4,986.03 million** is summarized in **Table 8.2**. These unit rates will be updated in the final LARP for Section 1B.

Table 8.2: Section 1 - Compensation of Land

Impact Type	Affected Area (Acres)	Unit Rate/acre (PKR)	Compensation Cost (PKR)	CLAS @ 15%	Total Land Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Part B: Bypass Section (62.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW on new alignment						
Residential/ Commercial Land	121	10,000,000	1,210,000,000	181,500,000	1,391,500,000	1,391.50
Agriculture Land	1125.63	2,500,000	2,814,075,000	422,111,250	3,236,186,250	3,236.19
Barren Land	311.6	1,000,000	311,600,000	46,740,000	358,340,000	358.34
Total:	1558.23	N/A	4,335,675,000	650,351,250	4,986,026,250	4,986.03

8.3.3 Compensation for Crops

232. The compensation cost is estimated on the basis of one-year gross income from conventional crops cultivated for one year's harvest seasons (summer and winter crops). Wheat is grown as winter crop on the affected land and the conventional summer crop grown in project area is cotton, maize, and rice (paddy). For costing purposes, wheat and cotton are considered 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 local market during consultations with different stakeholders including affected farmers.

233. **Section 1A:** For implementation of project works in Section 1A, acquisition of land is not involved. However, 26.67 acres of encroached ROW will be cleared. As per inventory of losses, 229 DHs will lose 46.391 acres of cropped area. The cost to compensate the cropped area falling in Section 1A is calculated as **PKR 4.73 million**.
234. **Section 1B:** In case of Section 1B (bypasses), the acquisition of 100 m wide ROW through agricultural land will result in the loss of crop area measuring 1,125.63 acres owned by 8,488 DHs. To offset any adverse economic impacts, crop compensation for the affected landowners/cultivators (8,488 DHs) is estimated at **PKR 202.6 million**.
235. The total compensation for crops has been calculated **PKR 207.34 million** for Section 1A and Section 1B is summarized in **Table 8.3** below.

Table 8.3: Section 1 - Compensation of Affected Crops

Sr.No.	DHs (No.)	Cropped Area within ROW Limits (Acres)	Unit Rates (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Compensation (PKR Million)
SECTION 1A : Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) on existing ROW					
1	229	26.67	100,000	2,627,000	2.63
2	229	26.67	80,000	2,101,600	2.10
Subtotal (1A)				4,728,600	4.73
SECTION 1B: Bypass Section (62.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW on new alignment					
1	8488	1125.63	100,000	112,563,000	112.6
2	8488	1125.63	80,000	90,050,400	90.1
Subtotal (1B)				202,613,400	202.6
Total: (1A+1B)				207,342,000	207.34

8.3.4 Compensation of Residential Structures

236. Section 1A: As per inventory of losses, 49 residential structures will be affected. The compensation cost of these residential structures/assets is estimated as **PKR 34.01 million**.
237. Section 1B: Due to acquisition of 100-meter strip as ROW along all six bypasses, about 251 residential structures will be disturbed. The cost of these residential structures is estimated based on the affected parts of the residential structures. The cost of these structures is estimated as **PKR 887.30 million**.
238. In total, compensation cost against affected residential structures of 285 DHs of the project road Section 1 is estimated as **PKR 921.31 million**. Itemized compensation cost for residential structures is summarized in **Table 8.4**.



Table 8.4: Section 1 - Compensation of Affected Residential Structures

Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (PKR)	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed						
Room	Pacca	4053	Sq. ft.	4059	16,451,127	16.45
Room	Semi Pacca	4492	Sq. ft.	2395	10,758,340	10.76
Room	Kacha	333	Sq. ft.	1700	566,100	0.57
Livestock Room	Semi Pacca	335	Sq. ft.	2395	802,325	0.80
Shed	Pacca	280	Sq. ft.	1843	516,040	0.52
Shed	Semi Pacca	48	Sq. ft.	1000	48,000	0.05
Lavatories	Pacca	75	Sq. ft.	4059	304,425	0.30
Boundary Wall	Pacca	1468	Rft.	2424	3,558,432	3.56
Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	185	Rft.	1624	300,440	0.30
Boundary Wall	Kacha	147	Rft.	1000	147,000	0.15
Others (Floor, Soling)		5606	Sq. ft.	100	560,600	0.56
Sub. Total- Section 1A					34,012,829	34.01
Section 1B: Bypass Section (68.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW on new alignment						
Rooms	Pacca	115273	Sq. ft.	4059	467,893,107	467.89
Rooms	Semi Pacca	75019	Sq. ft.	2395	179,670,505	179.67



Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (PKR)	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Rooms	Kacha	40198	Sq. ft.	1700	68,336,600	68.34
Lavatories	Pacca	472	Sq. ft.	4059	1,915,848	1.92
Lavatories	Semi Pacca	167	Sq. ft.	2395	399,965	0.4
Lavatories	Kacha	231	Sq. ft.	1700	392,700	0.39
Boundary Wall	Pacca	28405	Rft.	2424	68,853,720	68.85
Boundary Wall	Semi-Pacca	5794	Rft.	1624	9,409,456	9.41
Boundary Wall	Kacha	16171	Rft.	1000	16,171,000	16.17
Shed	Pacca	23163	Sq. ft.	1843	42,689,409	42.69
Shed	Semi Pacca	16803	Sq. ft.	1000	16,803,000	16.8
Shed	Kacha	7974	Sq. ft.	726	5,789,124	5.79
Manger	Pacca	2013	Cft.	2424	4,879,512	4.88
Manger	Kacha	197	Cft.	1624	319,928	0.32
Veranda	Pacca	1468	Sq. ft.	1843	2,705,524	2.71
Veranda	Semi-Pacca	675	Sq. ft.	1000	675,000	0.68
Veranda	Kacha	546	Sq. ft.	726	396,396	0.4
Sub. Total -Section 1B					887,300,794	887.3
Grand Total (1A+1B)					921,313,623	921.31



8.3.5 Compensation of Commercial Structures

239. **Section 1A:** All affected commercial structures are documented based on the structure type and the affected covered area for different structure 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 cost is estimated for all structures in Section 1A as **PKR 310.70 million**.

240. **Section 1B:** Due to acquisition of 100-meter strip as ROW for all six bypasses, about 59 commercial structures will be disturbed. The cost of these commercial structures is estimated based on the affected parts of the commercial structures. The cost of these structures is estimated as **PKR 259.20 million** that will be paid to 59 DPs against their affected commercial structures and other assets. The total cost for commercial structures for Section 1 is estimated as **PKR 569.90 million**. **Table 8.5** provides itemized cost for different commercial structures.



Table 8.5: Section 1 - Cost Estimate of Affected Commercial Structures

Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (PKR)	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Section 1A - Existing 58.82 KM Encroached Portion of Section 1						
Shop	Pacca	38105	Sq. ft.	4059	154,668,195	154.67
Shop	Semi Pacca	13667	Sq. ft.	2395	32,732,465	32.73
Shop	Kacha	2475	Sq. ft.	1700	4,207,500	4.21
Shed	Pacca	15324	Sq. ft.	1843	28,242,132	28.24
Shed	Semi Pacca	44280	Sq. ft.	1000	44,280,000	44.28
Shed	Kacha	14348	Sq. ft.	726	10,416,648	10.42
Shed	Iron	8864	Sq. ft.	500	4,432,000	4.43
Lavatories	Pacca	106	Sq. ft.	4059	430,254	0.43
Lavatories	Semi Pacca	48	Sq. ft.	2395	114,960	0.11
Boundary Wall	Pacca	2247	Rft.	2424	5,446,728	5.45
Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	1010	Rft.	1624	1,640,240	1.64
Boundary Wall	Kacha	121	Rft.	1000	121,000	0.12
Others (Floor, Soling)		235955	Sq. ft.	100	23,595,500	23.60
Moveable	Moving Cost	37		10000	370,000	0.37
Sub. Total (1A):					310,697,622	310.70
Section 1B - Bypass Sections						
Fish Farm	Kacha	1	Acre	250000	250,000	0.25
Shop/ Office	Pacca	40,466	Sq. ft.	4059	164,251,494	164.25



Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (PKR)	Total Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Shop	Kacha	491	Sq. ft.	1700	834,700	0.83
Shop	Semi Pacca	15,767	Sq. ft.	2395	37,761,965	37.76
Boundary Wall	Pacca	20,475	Rft.	2424	49,631,400	49.63
Boundary Wall	Semi-Pacca	689	Rft.	1624	1,118,936	1.12
Boundary Wall	Kacha	240	Rft.	1000	240,000	0.24
Lavatories	Pacca	141	Sq. ft.	4059	572,319	0.57
Shed	Iron	845	Sq. ft.	500	422,500	0.42
Shed	Kacha	1,412	Sq. ft.	726	1,025,112	1.03
Shed	Pacca	1,317	Sq. ft.	1843	2,427,231	2.43
Shed	Semi Pacca	663	Sq. ft.	1000	663,000	0.66
Sub. Total (1B):					259,198,657	259.2
Grand Total (1A and 1B):					569,896,279	569.90



8.3.6 Compensation for Cattle Shed

241. **Section 1B:** The project impacts are envisioned on 01 cattle shed falling in the ROW of the project road section. Compensation for the affected cattle shed will be PKR **0.39 million** given in **Table 8.6**.

Table 8.6: Section 1B - Compensation of Affected Cattle Shed

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structure	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Rate/ Unit (Rs.)	Compensation (Rs.)	Cost in Millions (Rs.)
Section 1B Bypass Section (68.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW							
1	Room	Kacha	80	Sq.ft.	1700	136000	0.14
2	Boundary Wall	Pacca	105	Rft.	2424	254520	0.25
Grand. Total:						390520	0.39

8.3.7 Compensation for Affected Trees

242. **Section 1A:** About 387 (319 wood and 68 fruit) privately-owned trees have been identified in the ROW of the proposed road section 1A. The project will compensate the DPs owning these trees. The cost of trees falling under Section 1A is calculated as PKR **14.59 million**.

243. **Section 1B :** About 96 (68 wood and 28 fruit) privately-owned trees have been identified in the ROW of the proposed road Section 1B. The project will compensate the DPs owning these trees. The cost of trees falling under Section 1B is calculated as PKR **5.14 million**.

244. A tree is assumed to have a weight of 25 mond (1 ton). The local rate of fuel timber/wood is PKR 550 per mond. Based on this, total compensation cost per tree will be PKR 13,750. The owner is allowed to take/use tree wood as salvage material. Moreover, the lumpsum cost of date tree was determined PKR 150,000 in consultation of the local community. The total cost of 422 miscellaneous trees will be compensated at PKR **19.72 million** given in **Table 8.7**. This amount is allocated in the budget.

Table 8.7: Section 1 - Compensation of Affected Trees

Sr.No.	Type of Tree	Average Weight (mond)	Rate/Mond (PKR)	Cost of Tree (PKR)	No. of Trees	Total Cost of Trees (PKR)	Cost In Million (PKR)
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) existing ROW							
1	Wood Trees	25	550	13,750	319	4,386,250	4.39
2	Fruit Trees	N/A	N/A	150,000	68	10,200,000	10.20
Sub Total (1A):					387	14,586,250	14.59
Section 1B: Bypass Section (68.28 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW							
1	Wood Trees	25	550	13,750	68	935,000	0.935



Sr.No.	Type of Tree	Average Weight (mond)	Rate/Mond (PKR)	Cost of Tree (PKR)	No. of Trees	Total Cost of Trees (PKR)	Cost In Million (PKR)
2	Fruit Trees	N/A	N/A	150,000	28	4,200,000	4.2
Subtotal (1B):					96	5,135,000	5.14
Total Cost :					422	19,721,250	19.72

8.3.8 Compensation for Public Structures

245. The project impacts are envisioned on fifteen (15) public structures. The compensation for the affected public structures will be **PKR 16.70 million** is given below in **Table 8.8**.

Table 8.8 : Section 1 - Cost Estimate of Affected Public Structure

Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation Amount (PKR)	Cost in PKR Million
Section 1A - Existing 58.82 KM Encroached Portion						
Rooms	Pacca	3310	Sq.ft.	4059	13,435,290	13.44
Shed	Pacca	82	Sq.ft.	1843	151,126	0.15
	Semi Pacca	36	Sq.ft.	1000	36,000	0.04
	Iron	126	Sq.ft.	500	63,000	0.06
Boundary Walls	Pacca	554	Rft.	2424	1,342,896	1.34
Others (Soling, Floor, green belt etc.)	Semi Pacca	10448	Sq.ft.	100	1,044,800	1.04
Sub Total:					16,073,112	16.07

8.3.9 Compensation for Community/ Religious Structures

246. **Section 1A:** The project will affect twenty (20) community structures (mosques). The estimated compensation for the affected mosques will be **PKR 11.05 million**.

247. **Section 1B:** the estimated cost for the eight (08) community structures is **PKR 44.93 million**. Hence, the total cost for community structures in Section 1A and Section 1B is **PKR 55.98 million**. The detailed estimated budget of the affected community structures is provided below in **Table 8.9**.

Table 8.9: Section 1 - Cost Estimate of Community/ Religious Structures

Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation Amount (PKR)	Cost in PKR Million
Section 1A: (58.82 Km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed						
Rooms	Pacca	1790	Sq.ft.	4059	7,265,610	7.27
	Semi Pacca	28	Sq.ft.	2395	67,060	0.07
	Kacha	120	Sq.ft.	1700	204,000	0.20
Veranda	Pacca	374	Sq.ft.	1843	689,282	0.69



Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Unit Rate (PKR)	Compensation Amount (PKR)	Cost in PKR Million
	Kacha	81	Sq.ft.	726	58,806	0.06
Lavatories	Pacca	348	Sq.ft.	4059	1,412,532	1.41
Boundary Walls	Pacca	296	Rft.	2424	717,504	0.72
	Semi Pacca	287	Rft.	1624	466,088	0.47
	Kacha	19	Rft.	1000	19,000	0.02
Others (Soling, Floor etc.)	Semi Pacca	1516	Sq.ft.	100	151,600	0.15
Subtotal (1A):					11,051,482	11.05
Section 1B: Bypass Section (68.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW						
Room	Pacca	10703	Sq.ft	4059	43,443,477	43.44
Room	S. Pacca	320	Sq.ft	2395	766,400	0.77
Veranda	S. Pacca	220	Sq.ft	1000	220,000	0.22
B/W	Kacha	15	Rft.	1000	15,000	0.02
Boundary Wall	Pacca	201	Rft.	2424	487,224	0.49
Subtotal (1B):					44,932,101	44.93
Total:					55,983,583	55.98

8.3.10 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

248. Section 1A: The DHs losing their residential and commercial structures in Section 1A are entitled to resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as per provisions outlined in this LARP. The total resettlement and relocation assistance for all affected assets has been computed as **PKR 88.002 million**.

249. Section 1B: The R&R assistance for Section 1B was calculated as **PKR 99.428 million**. Hence the total R&R cost for all DHs is **PKR.187.43 million**. The details are provided in **Table 8.10**.

Table 8.10: Section 1 - Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Relocation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) existing ROW					
1	Relocation Assistance				
1.1	Owners of residential structures	9	40,000	360,000	0.36



Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
1.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	130	40,000	5,200,000	5.2
1.3	Owners of moveable structures	37	40,000	1,480,000	1.48
1.4	Renters of commercial structures	134	40,000	5,360,000	5.36
Subtotal:				12,400,000	12.40
2	Transportation Allowance				
2.1	Owners of residential structures	9	30,000	270,000	0.27
2.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	130	20,000	2,600,000	2.6
2.3	Owners of moveable structures	37	20,000	740,000	0.74
2.4	Renters of commercial structures	134	20,000	2,680,000	2.68
Subtotal:				6,290,000	6.29
3	Transitional Support Against Lost Residential Structures				
3.1	Owners of residential structures	9	96,000	864,000	0.864
Subtotal:				864,000	0.864
4	Severity Impact Allowance				
4.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	130	96,000	12,480,000	12.48
4.2	Owners of moveable structures	37	96,000	3,552,000	3.552
4.3	Renters of commercial structures	134	96,000	12,864,000	12.864
4.4	Residential structure owners	09	96,000	864,000	0.864
Subtotal:				29,760,000	29.76
5	Business Loss Allowance				
5.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	130	96,000	12,480,000	12.48
5.2	Owners of moveable structures	37	96,000	3,552,000	3.552
5.3	Renters of commercial structures	134	96,000	12,864,000	12.864
Subtotal:				28,896,000	28.896
6	Vulnerability Allowance				



Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
6.1	Vulnerability allowance	65	96,000	6,240,000	6.24
7	Loss of Employment				
6.1	Loss of employment	37	96,000	3,552,000	3.552
Sub Total (1A)				88,002,000	88.002
Section 1B: Bypass Section (68.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW					
8	Relocation Assistance				
8.1	Owners of residential structures	172	40,000	6,880,000	6.88
8.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	59	40,000	2,360,000	2.36
8.3	Owner of cattle shed	1	40,000	40,000	0.04
Subtotal:				9,280,000	9.28
9	Transportation Allowance				
9.1	Owners of residential structures	172	40,000	6,880,000	6.88
9.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	59	30,000	1,770,000	1.77
9.3	Owner of cattle shed	1	30,000	30,000	0.03
Subtotal:				8,680,000	8.68
10	Transitional Support Against Lost Residential Structures				
10.1	Owners of residential structures	172	96,000	16,512,000	16.512
Subtotal:				16,512,000	16.512
11	Severity Impact Allowance				
11.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	59	96,000	5,664,000	5.664
11.2	Owners of arable land	122	100,000	12,200,000	12.2
11.3	Owner of cattle shed	1	96,000	96,000	0.096
11.4	Residential Structure Owners	130	96,000	12,480,000	12.48
Subtotal:				30,440,000	30.44
12	Business Loss Allowance				
12.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	59	96,000	5,664,000	5.664
12.3	Owner of cattle shed	1	96,000	96,000	0.096
Subtotal:				5,760,000	5.76
13	Vulnerability Allowance				
13.1	Vulnerability allowance	236	96,000	22,656,000	22.656



Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
14	Loss of Agriculture based Livelihood				
14.1	Loss of agriculture based livelihood	122	50,000	6,100,000	6.1
Subtotal:				6,100,000	6.1
Subtotal: (1B)				99,428,000	99.428
Grand Total: (1A+1B)				187.430,000	187.43

8.4 COST FOR LARP ADMINISTRATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

8.4.1 LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

250. Monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of **PKR 70.332 million** (@ of 1% of the total compensation cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

8.4.2 LARP Implementation and Administration Support Cost

251. The costs required for day-to-day LARP implementation tasks and for engaging field staff and social mobilizers to assist the PIU LAR team in LARP implementation, community consultation and timely delivery of LARP entitlements are worked as LAR administration support cost. LARP administration cost is calculated as **PKR 85.000/- million** which is depicted in **Table 8.11**.



Table 8.11: LARP Implementation and Administration Support Cost

Sr. No.	Staff Position	No.	Period	Salary / Month (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)	Cost in Million (PKR)
A	Staff positions and tentative cost					
1)	Land Acquisition/Management Staff	1	24	150,000	3,600,000	3.60
2)	Patwari (For PIU = 3) (For ELAS = 1)	4	24 (each)	75,000	7,200,000	7.20
3)	Social Mobilizers	4	24 (each)	90,000	8,640,000	8.64
4)	Surveyor	1	24	90,000	2,160,000	2.16
5)	Database administrator	1	24	90,000	2,160,000	2.16
6)	Computer Operator (For PIU = 1) (For ELAS = 1)	2	24	90,000	4,320,000	4.32
7)	Field Assistants (For PIU = 7) (For ELAS = 1)	8	24 (each)	45,000	8,640,000	8.64
8)	Drivers	3	24 (each)	55,000	3,960,000	3.96
Subtotal (A)					40,680,000	40.68
B	Logistic Support Cost					
Sr.No.	Facility/Support		Quantity	Rate/Month	Total Cost	
1)	Office Accommodation	1	24	125,000	3,000,000	3.00
2)	Office Furniture and Equipment	1	1	Provisional Sum	2,500,000	2.50
3)	Office Stationary	Multiple	24	Provisional Sum	720,000	0.72
4)	LARP staff transport vehicles on Rent	3	24 (each)	300,000	21,600,000	21.60
5)	Field Survey and Community Consultation Cost	Multiple	As needed	Provisional Sum	3,000,000	3.00
6)	Other costs incidental to LARP implementation	Multiple	As needed	Provisional Sum	5,000,000	5.00



Sr. No.	Staff Position	No.	Period	Salary / Month (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)	Cost in Million (PKR)
7)	Cost for installation of ROW marker for issuance and publication of Section-5 notification.	Number	As needed	Provisional Sum	8,500,000	8.500
Subtotal (B)					44,320,000	44.320
Grand Total (A+B)					85,000,000	85.000



8.4.3 Contingencies

252.A 22% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation and to compensate any unanticipated impact that could emerge during implementation of the LARP. The calculated contingency cost is **PKR 1554.102 million**.

8.5 ITEMIZED SUMMARY BUDGET

253. In total, **PKR 8,742.632 million** is the calculated cost for payment of compensation against acquired assets. The LARP budget also includes LARP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. The total budgeted cost for this LARP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table 8.12** below. This will be updated in the section LARPs to be prepared for Section 1A and Section 1B.

Table 8.12: Section 1 - Resettlement Budget

Sr.No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)	Cost in Millions (USD)
Section 1A: Carriageway Section (58.82 Km) existing ROW						
A	Crops	Acres	26.27	4,728,600	4.728	0.016
B	Residential Structures	No.	49	34,012,829	34.013	0.118
C	Commercial Structures	No.	707	310,697,622	310.698	1.075
D	Private Trees	No.	387	14,586,250	14.586	0.050
E	Public Structures	No.	15	16,073,112	16.073	0.056
F	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	20	11,051,482	11.051	0.038
G	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	88,002,000	88.002	0.304
Subtotal: (1A)				479,151,895	479.152	1.658
Section 1B: Bypass Section (68.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW						
H	Land	Acres	1558.23	4,986,026,250	4,986.026	17.294
I	Crops	Acres	1125.63	207,342,000	207.342	0.717
J	Residential Structures	No.	285	887,300,794	887.301	3.070
K	Commercial Structures	No.	59	259,198,657	259.198	0.897
L	Cattle Shed	No.	1	390,520	0.395	0.001
M	Private Trees	No.	96	5,135,000	5.135	0.018
N	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	8	44,932,101	44.932	0.155
O	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	99,428,000	99.428	0.344
Subtotal: (1B)				6,554,045,322	6,554.045	22.674
Total: (1A and 1B)				7,033,197,217	7,033.197	24.331
Other Costs						



Sr.No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)	Cost in Millions (USD)
P	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	1 % of 1A and 1B		70,331,972	70.332	0.243
Q	Administration Cost			85,000,000	85.000	0.294
R	Contingencies	22 % of 1A and 1B		1,554,102,332	1,554.102	5.376
Subtotal: (Other Costs)				1,709,434,304	1,709.434	5.914
Grand Total				8,742,631,521	8,742.632	30.245
"Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 289.06 as of 29 September 2023)"						

8.6 FLOW OF FUNDS FOR LARP IMPLEMENTATION

254. The LARP costs will be financed through counterpart funds provided to NHA by Government of Pakistan. The NHA will transfer the LARP costs as per budget to the assignment account maintained by the finance wing in NHA HQ. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs for acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the project LARP will assist PMU and 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.

8.7 COMPENSATION DISBURSEMENT

255. 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 DPs by the GM/PD PIU which will be charged to the assignment account. Nonetheless, the disbursement will take place, after due notification of time and place to the DHs and the DPs will be assisted and mobilized to get the requisite support documents for processing of their claims and delivery of compensation accordingly. For transparency purposes, 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 the district treasury or any designated local bank. However, if the project impact area proves difficult and without banking facilities or the entitled compensation amounts are meager and DPs decline to open bank accounts, the provision of payment through cash or any other means accepted under law can be considered.

256. In Section 1A, applicable compensation costs for clearing the affected assets located in ROW limits and applicable R&R costs will be delivered through assignment account by the GM/PD PIU and the LAR staff engaged in PIU. For transparency, all entitled compensation costs will be paid through crossed cheques deposited to the bank accounts of the respective DPs. The PIU LAR team will assist DPs in opening their bank accounts and submit their claims with valid bank accounts opened in their name. Cheques will be issued and delivered to DPs by the GM/PD PIU and his LAR staff. The



compensation payment for assets in Section 1A can commence after ADB's acceptance of the final section LARP for 1A, while compensation for land in Section 1B will start after announcement of land award under LAA 1894 and ADB approval of the final section LARP for Section 1B.

257. In Section 1B, the land ownership record along with categorization and price of land will be provided by the revenue department. The applicable compensation costs provided in this draft LARP are tentative which will be reviewed and updated after publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894 for land to be acquired. BOR-approved land costs will be deposited in the district treasury at disposal of the land acquisition collector (LAC) for completing land acquisition process, awarding and disbursement of compensation under law. The inventory of losses, census of DHs and compensation costs will be reviewed and updated based on final assessment of land notified under Section-5 of LAA and an implementation ready LARP including final list of DHs and entitled compensation costs will be finalized for Section 1B. Civil works contract will not be signed until an NHA endorsed final section LARPs for Section 1A and 1B are accepted by ADB.

258. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) and provisions under LARF requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to each DH for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help DHs improve, or at least restore their incomes and livelihoods. Under ADB SPS and provision for this LARP, compensation for affected assets will be considered as paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to entitled DPs or deposited into their bank account or is secured in an escrow account for entitled DPs not showing up to collect compensation due to legal and administrative impediments. In cases where compensation payment is restricted due to legal and administrative impediments faced by the DPs, the EA will follow the ADB's draft guidance note on compensation payment and handling of cases with legal and administrative impediments to demonstrate good faith efforts to outreach and pay compensation to those DPs having legal and administrative impediments. The guidance note in Annex 3 of the LARF will be followed for such cases.



9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 GENERAL

259. The land acquisition and resettlement planning, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the project as well as compensation/rehabilitation program described in this LARP involves an institutional arrangement and distinct processes to be carried out by different agencies. The main institutions in 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 consistent with the ADB SPS policy principles and national legal framework. The construction supervision consultants include safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in the implementation and monitoring of the LARP during the execution of the project. For LAR impact assessment and valuation as well as the acquisition of land and other assets for the project, other line departments/agencies, such as the Revenue department, Forest, and Agriculture departments are also involved. The institutional arrangement for supervision and implementation of LAR process and compensation, relocation, and resettlement program are explained below.

9.2 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

9.2.1 National Highway Authority (NHA)

260. NHA 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. 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 zones³ each headed by a Zonal Member responsible for the road network and development projects in their respective zones. However, for foreign funded projects, project-specific implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the project.

261. For the safeguards management of this project and subsequent projects to be financed under the MFF, NHA will exercise its functions through the project management unit (PMU) and EALS at NHA HQ and through the land acquisition and resettlement units at project implementation units (PIU) to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities at the project level.

³ Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB).



9.2.2 Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Unit (EALS)

262. For the acquisition and management of ROW land as well as environmental and social safeguards management of foreign funded projects, NHA, under the supervision of member administration has established a unit called Environment Afforestation Land and Social (EALS) at the HQ. EALS land management and social staff are also extended to zonal and project levels for assisting in the land acquisition process and delivery of LAR activities.

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

264. The EALS (NHA HQ) will liaise closely 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 the LAR unit established at PMU/PIU level and the safeguards specialist mobilized through design and supervision consultants for different Tranche projects and subprojects during safeguards management, implementation and monitoring of LARPs. EALS will ensure the 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.

265. 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 DPs during LARP preparation. This is to ensure consistency of approach and avoid variation in information obtained and given and address issues immediately as they arise on site;
- Ensure that the LARP preparation consultants should in conformity with the LARF provisions and the impacted assets be accurately assessed and linked to the respective DPs.
- 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 project and facilitate information dissemination, and consultation with DPs on all matters affecting DPs to ensure compliance with the requirements of the LARF, ADB's Social Safeguards Policies, and Land Acquisition



Act 1894.

- Ensure that land acquisition activity (either private negotiation or expropriation) after the publication of Section-4 of the LAA 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, and PIU to constitute negotiation committees for land acquisition through private negotiations and participate in meetings of negotiations committees and DPACs to clarify, explain and ensure that the compensation recommended by the DPACs is reflective of fair market value and replacement costs for land/assets;
- Ensure timely disclosure of design and LAR-related information to the DPs 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 DPs and in easily accessible places.
- Coordinate with ADB in the review and approval process of the LARPs, ensure timely disclosure of approved LARPs on the NHA Website and translate summary LARPs in local language for disclosure to DPs;
- EALS will function as a Grievance Redress Office (GRO) on LAR-related matters/concerns raised by the DPs during LARP preparation or the complaints forwarded by the project GRC or by the DPs unsatisfied with the decision of the project GRC. The complaints will be registered and acknowledged to DPs and addressed after investigating the facts and hearing the complainants.
- Coordinate with the LAR Units at the PIUs for review of LARP implementation progress and ensure timely preparation of quality monitoring reports. The monitoring reports will be internally reviewed by EALS to ensure quality final reports are shared with ADB for review and acceptance and shall ensure timely disclosure of approved monitoring reports LARPs on the NHA Website.
- With assistance and support from the PIU LAR unit, establish and maintain a LAR database for the tranche project at PMU and NHA HQ.

9.2.3 Project Management Unit (PMU) and Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

266. At the project level, NHA will exercise its functions through the PMU which has been established for the implementation of the investment program under the MFF. For day-to-day oversight and implementation of project works, a PIU will be established under the PMU. The PMU is responsible for the general project execution 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 the land acquisition and resettlement unit established at the PIU for each tranche project which will be tasked with day-to-day project-related activities at the subproject level. The PMU is headed by the General Manager while the PIU is headed by a Project Director.



9.2.4 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Unit (LARU) at PIU

267. A land acquisition and resettlement unit (LARU) will be placed in the PIU which will manage LAR tasks at the project/subproject level with technical assistance and guidance from the responsible unit in EALS. The LARU will take the ultimate responsibility for the preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the LARP for the project. The LARU will include: i) general manager/project director (unit head), ii) deputy director (land/social), iii) land acquisition/management staff, and iv) social mobilizers, and resettlement specialist mobilized through the design/construction supervision consultants supported by the land staff (patwari) and surveyors, and database administrator engaged in the project. The details of the LARP implementation and administrative support staff is given in **Table 9.1**.

Table 9.1: LARP Implementation and Administrative Support Staff

Sr.No.	Staff Position	No.	Qualification	Period
1)	Land Acquisition/ Management Staff	1	Graduate fully conversant with Land management/Land acquisition laws and procedures and at least 10 years relevant work experience. The person with work experience as Tehsildar/Naib Tehsildar or Qanungo in Land Revenue Department will be preferred.	24
2)	Patwari (For PIU = 3) (For EALS = 1)	4	Matric and Patwar course passed having 05 years relevant work experience.	24 (each)
3)	Social Mobilizers	4	Graduate in Social science with 5 years work experience or Masters in Sociology/Social work with 1 year work experience as social mobilization and community development.	24 (each)
4)	Surveyor	1	Diploma of Associate Engineer with 2 years experience as surveyor with reputed engineering firm/organization	24
5)	Database administrator	1	BS in computer Sciences or Intermediate with Computer Science and 04 years work experience in data base management	24
6)	Computer Operator (For PIU = 1) (For EALS= 1)	2	Graduate and computer literate with proven command and 04 years work experience on Microsoft office applications	24



Sr.No.	Staff Position	No.	Qualification	Period
7)	Field Assistants (For PIU = 7) (For EALS = 1)	8	Matriculate with work experience as helper in topographic surveys and/or enumeration of assets and households surveys.	24 (each)
8)	Drivers	3	Matriculate having valid LTV driving License	24 (each)

268. The LAR Unit will play a vital role to look after the routine LAR matters of the project and ensure the implementation of LAR activities including but not limited to preparation/updating, implementation and monitoring of LARP, and implementation of the CPID and grievance redress mechanism at the project level. Some key tasks for the LAR unit to ensure effective safeguards management at the PIU level will include the following:

- Coordinate the land acquisition process and resettlement planning activities for the project, review impact and census data, conduct field verification and update census of DPs linked with project impacts by type, category, severity, and prepare compensation packages for each DP on the basis of agreed unit rates and provided entitlements criterion and accordingly update the approved draft LARP (as and when required); Based on census and impact categories of DHs, prepare and issue ID cards, particularly for the DPs without legal or legally recognizable title about land and other lost assets.
- Coordinate with DPs and other stakeholders including line Government departments and CSO and conduct meaningful consultation with all DPs 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 the project level; facilitate logging and tracking of complaints and conduct field investigation on complaints tendered by the DPs; 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 the village level for review and redress of the grievances at the village level by the DPCs with coordination and support from the LAR unit.
- Coordinate with line government departments at the district and sub-district including Revenue Department, Forest Department, Irrigation and Agriculture Department as well as with local community, property agents (real 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 the publication of Section-4 is followed by updating land records and land price assessment is reflective of 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 in determining the base market value by considering factors as outlined in the LARF and communicating with DPs 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 DPs to finalize and execute sales deed if negotiation is



successful.

- If negotiation is not successful, coordinate with the local land revenue authorities for completing the land acquisition process under LAA provisions, participate in DPAC meetings at the district to clarify replacement value/cost and ensure the assessment is fully reflective of current market value arrived following provisions of LARF and LAA procedures.
- Implement CPID strategy as outlined in the LARP and ensure timely disclosure of information to all DPs about project design alignment, land acquisition notifications issued by the LAO/LAC and facilitate information dissemination and consultation with DPs 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 DPs to process their compensation claims and receive compensation and coordinate with and support the LAO/LAC and Project Director throughout the compensation disbursement process in the office and field during the 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 the LARP provisions;
- Establish and maintain a LAR database for the project at the PIU and assist the EALS in establishing and updating the LAR database at the PMU.
- Actively monitor LARP implementation, record day-to-day progress on implementation of LARP and prepare monthly progress reports on LAR implementation and periodic monitoring reports at least bi-annually or with a frequency as provided in ADB cleared project LARP.

9.2.5 District Government Departments

269. The jurisdiction and functions for land administration, valuation, acquisition, and the compensation rests with the provincial Board of Revenue which exercises its jurisdiction and functions through its divisional and district officers including commissioner/deputy commissioner, additional deputy commissioner revenue and assistant commissioner land acquisition collector (LAC) at the district and sub-district (tehsil). 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 LAC. The LAC is assisted by the sub-district level land revenue officers (district officer revenue, tehsildar, qanungo and patwari).

270. Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on the provincial line-agencies and their district level offices. Assessment of compensation for buildings and other structures pertains to the buildings department, crops and productive trees are assessed by the department of agriculture and horticulture; and the compensation for wood trees losses is assessed by the forest department.

9.2.6 Construction Supervision Consultant

271. NHA will engage a construction supervision consultant (CSC) having adequate human resources for assisting NHA and PMU/PIU in implementation and monitoring of LARPs for the project. The CSC will mobilize a well-qualified resettlement specialist for this purpose.

272. At the PIU, the resettlement specialists and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will be mobilized through the CSC for assisting the LAR Unit in PIU to review, verify and update impact data and census of DHs and delivery of compensation and internal monitoring of the LARP. The safeguards team to be mobilized will be placed in the 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 DPs for processing of compensation claims and assisting the LAR unit in delivery of compensation to the PIU. This will also assist LAR Unit to maintain a LAR database, monitor day-to-day LAR implementation progress and prepare monthly progress reports and periodic social monitoring reports including consolidated progress of LARP implementation and social management achieved during the monitoring period.

9.2.7 External Monitoring expert (EME)

273. NHA will hire an individual expert for external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation progress of the project under the CAREC MFF. The EME 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 the LARP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for LARP implementation. The institutional set-up involved in LAR management at the national, provincial, NHA, and project levels is presented in **Figure 9.1**.

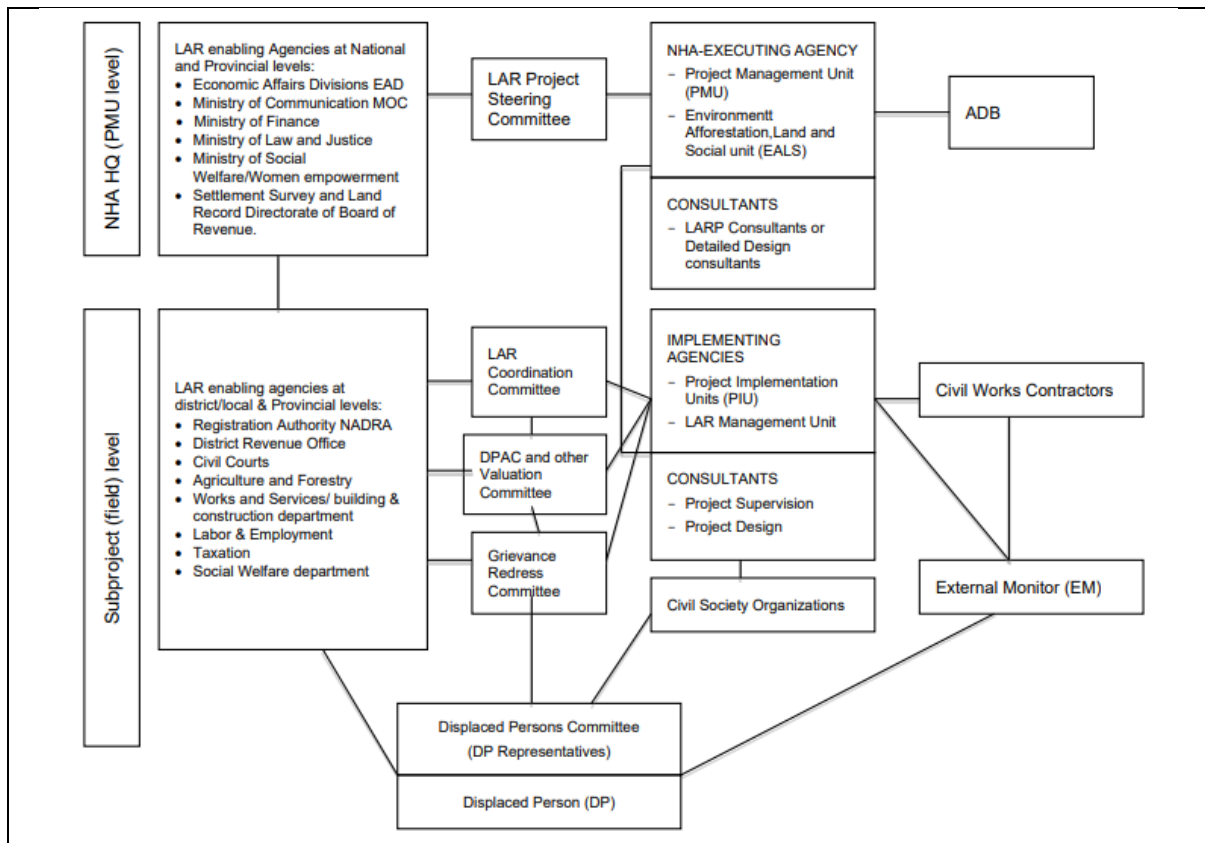


Figure 9.1 : Institutional Set-up for LAR Management



9.3 COORDINATION INITIATIVES

9.3.1 LAR Coordination Committees (LCC) at PIU Level

274. During the planning and implementation of LAR activities, support will be required from different government departments, particularly for the 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 the project LAR team in PIU and line government departments, a PIU level LAR committee headed by PD, PIU with the Deputy Director (Land/ Resettlement Specialist) as secretary of the LAR coordination committee will be constituted. The LCC 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 the proposed LAR coordination committee will be as depicted **Table 9.1**:

Table 9.2: LAR Coordination Committee

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

9.3.2 Displaced Persons Consultation Committee and Representatives

275. The DPs 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 DPs 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 DPs.

9.3.3 Grievance Redress Committee

276. A grievance redress committee (GRC) will be established at the project level to record, review, and redress the grievances of the DHs and emerging social issues during the LARP planning, implementation, and execution of project civil works. The GRC will have representatives from the district revenue office, PMU, aggrieved DHs/DPs, and/or representatives of DHs/DPs, and other interested groups, if any. The GRC will meet at least once a month. The GRC will be headed by the Project Director at the PIU. 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, DPs/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 (PD) | Convenor |
| • DD/ AD (LM&IS), NHA | Member |
| • LAC/Representative of Revenue Department (Qanungo)/ Patwari | Member |
| • Resettlement Specialist (Supervision Consultant) | Member |
| • Social Mobilizers | Member |
| • DPD/AD (Construction) | Secretary |



10 LARP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 INTRODUCTION

277. As per detailed design, execution of the project works will strictly follow the existing alignment and available government owned ROW in Section 1A (58.82 km). For Section 1B (62.68 km), ROW land on new alignment will be acquired for implementing the project works. A detailed schedule is prepared in this LARP indicating the sequence and timeframe of activities for payment of compensation for assets affected due to clearance of ROW limits in Section 1A and acquisition of ROW land for Section 1B. The LARP implementation timelines are synchronized with the contract award and construction schedule for the Rajanpur-DG Khan section 1 subproject.

10.2 PREPARATION OF DRAFT LARP

278. All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, preparation of LARP and its updating are planned to ensure that final implementation ready LARP based on final detailed design is available before award of civil works contract and compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. This LARP is prepared based on the detailed design that includes upgrading of the existing 2-lane carriageway into 4-lane dual carriageway by following existing ROW and alignment of the N-55 (58.82 km) and construction of bypass carriageways (62.68 Km) by acquiring ROW land on new alignment to avoid congested city section at 6 locations.

279. The assessed LAR impacts and inventory of lost assets that are encroaching within the existing ROW of N-55 for Section 1A (58.82 km) is complete, but the calculation of compensation will need to be verified and updated as necessary in the IVS. For Section 1B (62.68 km), the inventory of ROW land to be acquired is subject to review and revision following publication of Section-5 notification under the LAA 1894. Approval of this draft LARP will help to secure the LARP funds, and establish fully operational LARP implementation units. Implementation of the section LARP for Section 1A will proceed after its approval by ADB prior to award and/or mobilization of the civil works contractor. The draft LARP will also support PIU to deposit the estimated land costs in the district treasury and deploy the resources to facilitate precise and final assessment of acquired land parcels for publication of Section-5 notification to complete land acquisition process under LAA 1894 and conduct detailed census of all titled landowners and other interested persons/entities for finalizing the inventory of lost assets and finalizing the section LARP for Section 1B. The details about implementation arrangement including implementation timelines for Section 1A (58.82 km) and Section 1B (62.68 km) are detailed in the subheadings below.

10.3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION IN SECTION 1A (58.82 KM)

280. The government endorsed LARP will be submitted to ADB for review and acceptance. Meanwhile, the required LAR finances and Institutional set-up for LARP implementation and monitoring will be put in place at the PMU and PIU to facilitate LARP implementation



and monitoring of the LARP. After ADB’s concurrence, the LARP will be disclosed on the NHA’s website and copies will be placed in project and relevant government offices along the project road. Following the completion of the IVS, a section LARP for Section 1A will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review. The translated LARP summary will be delivered to the DHs/DPs who are losing their assets and income sources in Section 1A. With disclosure of approved LARP, compensation payment process will be started. The DPs will be coordinated and informed on compensation payment mechanism and grievances redress mechanism available to them for raising their concerns and complaints for review and redress. For timely implementation of the section 1A LARP, the main tasks to be performed will include: i) establishment of fully functional LAR unit and project based grievance redress system; ii) ensure timely allocation and transfer of LAR funds in the project assignment account; iii) processing of claims and payment of compensation for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to all the entitled DPs; iv) continued consultations and redress of grievances and complaints if any; vi) removal of structures/assets for which compensation is paid and clearance of ROW as well as handing over the ROW free from encumbrance to contractor for commencing works. All the LARP implementation activities will be tracked and monitored to ensure the LARP implementation is completed as scheduled and LARP monitoring reports are prepared and shared with the EA and the ADB. The internal monitoring and reporting requirement starts immediately with LARP implementation process and continues until the end of the LARP implementation is completed in all respects. The resettlement specialist mobilized through the supervision consultant will assist the LAR Unit in LARP implementation and monitoring of LARP progress and compile and share periodic progress and monitoring reports with NHA (EALS) and ADB. The table below indicates some key LARP implementation activities with tentative timeline for Section 1A. The LARP finalization activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized in Table 10.1.

Table 10.1: Implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW in Section 1A

Sr. No.	Key actions for Implementation of Final LARP and Contract Award.	Timeline	Responsibility
1	LARP implementation/monitoring set-up of PIU in place and functional.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PIU/PMU NHA
2	Final section LARP for 1A prepared, approved by ADB, disclosed and LARP costs released to PIU.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/PIU NHA
3	External monitor engaged and mobilized.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/EALS NHA
4	Compensation payment for encroached assets (within ROW) completed.	1 st & 2 nd Quarter of 2024	PIU/PM NHA
6	Civil works contract award signed.	2 nd Quarter of 2024	PMU



Sr. No.	Key actions for Implementation of Final LARP and Contract Award.	Timeline	Responsibility
7	Full implementation of LARP confirmed by the external monitor, and construction allowed.	3 rd Quarter of 2024	PIU/Contractor

10.4 SECTION 1B: BYPASS SECTION (62.68 KM) FINALIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 1B LARP

281. Section 1B (62.68 km) includes the construction of 6 bypass carriageways to avoid congested urban sections. For construction of designed bypass carriageways, the land acquisition process under LAA 1894 has commenced with the Section-4 notifications under LAA 1894. The preliminary assessment of the LAR impacts was conducted to estimate the project impacts including DPs and tentative costs to be provided in the LARP to deposit funds in the district treasury prior to publication of Section-5 notification. Final LARP for Section 1B will be prepared in parallel with completion of the land acquisition process under the LAA.

282. The main tasks for the final assessment and for completing the land acquisition process for Section 1B include the following steps: i) deposit the assessed land cost in the district treasury at disposal of the LAC, ii) publication of Section-5 notification and complete hearing of objections under section 5-A; iii) conduct complete census, update/finalize impact inventories and prepare final LARP; v) publish notification under Section 6 (formal declaration of acquired land) of LAA 1894 for the acquired land and get the final LARP reviewed and endorsed by ADB. Publication of Section-6 notification will be followed by finalization of compensation packages, announcement of award under Section-11 of LAA 1894 for commencing payment of awarded compensation under law. The finalization of the LARP for Section 1B after publication of Section-5 and its review and endorsement by ADB in parallel with publication of Section-6 notification are critical milestones for synchronizing the LAA process and LARP implementation timelines as well as for disbursing the compensation awarded under the law for the acquired land and applicable resettlement, rehabilitation, and income restoration costs.

283. The Section-4 notifications issued in Q-3 of 2023 will be published in the official gazette in parallel with preparation of this LARP and the IVS study conducted to determine the prevailing market value and replacement cost. The PIU will coordinate with the district land authorities for ensuring that IVS findings are reviewed and considered by the DPAC for providing assessment of land acquisition cost that will be deposited in district treasury in Q-4 of 2023. The publication of notification under Section-5 of the LAA including proceedings under Section-5A and detailed assessment with census survey of the land affected households will be completed in Q-1 of 2024. Following the completion of the IVS and publication of Section-5 notification an implementation ready final LARP for Section 1B will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review. It will follow the publication of Section-6 notifications (formal declaration of acquired land) and finalization of the LARP for Section 1B by Q-2 of 2024. After ADB's acceptance of the final LARP for



Section 1B and announcement of award under Section-11 of the LAA, the payment of land compensation under law and the applicable R&R allowances and income restoration costs provided under LARP will be started and completed in Q-3 and Q-4 of the 2024. Accordingly, the external monitor will be mobilized to confirm full payment of land compensation and implementation of the LARP and validate the LARP compliance by end of the Q-4 of 2024. Following ADB’s acceptance of the external monitor’s LARP compliance report, the sites will be handed over to the contractor in January 2025 i.e. the 1st month of Q-1 of 2025. The LARP finalization activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized in Table 10.2.

Table 10: Implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW.

Sr. No.	Key actions for Implementation of Final LARP and Contract Award.	Timeline	Responsibility
1	Issuance of Section-4 notifications	3 rd Quarter of 2023	PIU/PMU NHA
2	Publication of Section-4 notifications and release of DPAC assessed land cost in district treasury.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/PIU NHA
3	External monitor engaged and mobilized.	4 th Quarter of 2023	PMU/EALS NHA
4	Section-5 notification published, Section 5-A proceedings and detailed assessment and census of DHs facing loss of land/assets completed.	1 st Quarter of 2024	PIU/PM NHA
5	LAA Process completed and land compensation (for titled land) awarded. Final section LARP for 1B prepared, approved by ADB, disclosed and LARP costs released to PIU.	2 nd Quarter of 2024	PIU/LAC
6	Civil works contract award signed.	2 nd Quarter of 2024	PMU
7	Full implementation of LARP confirmed, ROW retrieved and construction allowed.	2 nd Quarter of 2024	LAC/PIU

10.5 LARP MONITORING

284. 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 at PIU for keeping track of LARP implementation progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure LARP implementation is completed as planned. Periodic internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with the EALS and ADB and will be disclosed on NHA and ADB websites regularly. An external monitor has been 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.



The external monitor will start his monitoring from the start of LARP implementation and submit periodic reports on bi-annual basis until complete implementation of the project.

285. An implementation schedule for LARP activities in the subproject including various tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of Figure 10.1. 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.



Activities/ Milestones	Responsibility	Timeline								
		2023		2024				2025		
		Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	
PHASE-1: Preparation and approval of the LARP with Staggered Implementation Approach										
Preparation of the LARP for Rajanpur-DG Khan Section (Km 121.5)										
LARP prepared for Section 1A and Section 1B and submitted to ADB for review/concurrence	PIU/PMU/EALS, & LAR Consultant.	█	█							
ADB's review comments incorporated and LARP accepted and disclosed in ADB website.	PIU/PMU/EALS, & ADB		█	█						
ADB Accepted LARP disclosed on NHA website. Hard copies placed in the project office and LARP disclosure summary translated into Urdu and disseminated to DPs.	PIU/PMU/EALS			█	█					
The Project account opened and LAR costs as of approved LARP released and placed in project assignment account	PIU/PMU/EALS NHA				█					
Phase-2: LARP Implementation and monitoring for Section 1A (58.82 Km)										
Section 1A: Implementation and Monitoring of the LARP for carriageway section (58.82 Km) where existing alignment and available ROW of N-55 is followed										
PIU including LAR staff fully established and grievance redress system in place and EMA engaged	PIU/PMU/EALS.			█	█					
The translated version (Urdu) summary of LARP distributed to the DHs losing their assets and income sources established within the ROW.	PIU/LAR Staff				█	█				
DPs approached and informed about payment and grievance redress mechanisms and advised for submission of claims	PIU/LAR Staff				█	█				
Compensation disbursement started and completed.	NHA Finance Wing/PMU & the PIU				█	█	█	█		
LARP implementation confirmed and external monitor's LARP compliance report reviewed and accepted by ADB	PIU/PMU, EALS, External Monitor and ADB						█	█		
Civil work contract awarded	P&CA / PMU							█		
ROW handed over to contractor for commencing works	PIU, CSC and Contractor							█		
Consultations and grievances recorded and resolved.	PIU GRC and PMU/EALS				█	█	█	█	█	█
PHASE-3 Preparation and implementation of Final LARP for Section 1B during execution of the Project.										
Section 1B Bypass Section (62.68 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW Land										
Section-4 for acquiring ROW land of bypass sections notified and published	PIU/PMU/EALS and LAC	█	█	█	█					
Tentative land cost assessed by the DPAC and based on IVS study findings deposited in the district treasury	PIU/PMU/EALS and LAC			█	█					



Activities/ Milestones	Responsibility	Timeline															
		2023		2024				2025									
		Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2								
Center line and ROW marked, the land required for bypass sections demarcated, measured and Section-5 notification published.	PIU/PMU/EALS, and LAC																
Objections under Section-5-A of LAA reviewed; impact assessment and census/socio-economic surveys for DHs/DPs facing loss of land completed.	PIU/PMU, LAC & the :LAR Consultants																
The Section 6 notification for acquired ROW land issued and published as well as Inventory of lost assets completed and Addendum to LARP finalized	PIU/PMU/ELAS, LAC & the :LAR Consultants																
NHA endorsed final LARP accepted and disclosed before start of its implementation and land award announced by LAC..	PIU/PMU/EALS, and ADB																
Payment of awarded land compensation under law and compensation allowed under final LARP commenced and completed.	LAC, the NHA Finance Wing/ PMU & PIU																
Full Implementation of final LARP confirmed and external monitor's LARP compliance validation report accepted by ADB	PIU/PMU, External Monitor and ADB																
Possession of land taken and sites allowed for the construction works as validated by the external monitor through his external monitoring reports	PMU/EALS, SC and Contractor`																
Consultations and Grievances recorded and resolved	PIU/PMU and EALS																
LARP Progress Monitoring and Reporting for both parts																	
Internal monitoring reports	PIU/PMU & EALS																
Submission of bi-annual external monitoring reports to ADB	External Monitor																

Figure 10.1: LARP Implementation Schedule

11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 OVERVIEW

286. 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 the project implementation. It is therefore important that adequate resources (finances and well-experienced & qualified human resources) are made available and monitoring of the LARP is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

287. The major objectives of monitoring and evaluation are to (i) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per the schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (ii) assess if compensation and 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 DPs; (b) consultation and informal interviews with DPs; (c) Key informant interviews; and, (d) Community public meetings.

288. 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 the socio-economic assessment of the DHs; and (iii) overall monitoring to assess the status of DHs and achieved compliance levels.

289. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of LARP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PMU through EALS and PIU through the 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 project's risks, and impacts.

11.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

290. The LARP implementation and safeguards management activities for the project 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 DPs and other stakeholders. The scope of monitoring

will include: (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.

291. 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 the monitoring of LARP implementation progress and at the PIU level, the LAR unit will manage and maintain the LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the DPs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each DP. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for the project are set out in **Table 11.1**.

Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Monitoring 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 DPs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and displaced persons committees notified for continued consultations and participation of DPs 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 DPs (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. • LARP 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.

Monitoring Aspects	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (if any).
Communications and Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with DPs (male and female) to explain LARP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. • Number of DPs (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 (if any).

11.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

292. NHA through PMU will engage the services of an external monitor and or independent monitoring consultant, who has not been involved/associated in any activity of the project implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation. The external monitor will carry out monitoring of LARP and report monitoring results to NHA and ADB through semi-annual monitoring reports or with a frequency as agreed. The external monitor will verify LARP implementation progress and assess the achievement of LARP objectives and compliance with ADB's safeguards requirements through a review of LARP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports, and consultations with the DPs and other stakeholders and impact assessment based on field surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor 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 LARP implementation progress, issues impeding LARP implementation, and actions required to improve the safeguards management;
- Review and assess compensation, relocation, rehabilitation, and income restoration measures provided in the LARP and establish benchmark indicators for assessment and evaluation of the level to which the LARP objectives are accomplished.
- Review baseline information on socio-economic assessment, census, and inventory of losses of displaced persons and establish benchmark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the DHs;
- Consult DPs, officials, and community leaders and assess the level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of DPs 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.

293. The key monitoring indicators to be considered during the external monitoring for the LARP implementation as reflected in **Table 11.2**.

Table 11.2: Monitoring 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 been delivered? • Were 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 re-establish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided to restore pre-project income levels and living standards? • Were the income levels of DHs improved and/or restored as compared to SES baseline data?
Information and satisfaction levels of displaced persons'.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the displaced persons know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met? • What is the perception of displaced persons about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the timeframe 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?

294. 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 external monitor and will be made part of the subsequent monitoring reports. The external monitor will also confirm and validate the implementation of LARP as a precondition for allowing the commencement of civil works. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all LAR activities have been completed.

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

11.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DISCLOSURE OF MONITORING REPORTS

296. When compensation and allowances have been completed in a section or subsection, the PMU (with support from the CSC) will submit a LARP implementation completion report for the specific section. The LARP implementation completion report will be reviewed by an external monitor who will independently verify in the field. The external monitor will prepare a LARP implementation compliance report and endorse handing over of confirmed sites for commencing civil works. Following ADB review of the LARP implementation compliance report, no-objection will be issued on handing over of sections/subsections to the civil works contractor. Both LARP implementation completion reports and LARP implementation compliance reports will be disclosed on ADB and NHA websites as and when cleared by ADB. The external monitor will also identify and indicate the compliance gaps (if any), corrective measure needed and monitor the implementation progress on corrective action plans executed for addressing the noted compliance gaps.

297. Throughout the project implementation period, NHA will prepare and submit internal monitoring reports to ADB as part of project implementation performance monitoring. Such periodic monitoring reports (Internal) documenting progress on resettlement implementation will be prepared quarterly during LARP implementation and bi-annually after LARP implementation is completed by PIU/PMU and shall be submitted to ADB through EALS for review and disclosure. Bi-annual external monitoring reports will also be prepared by the external monitor for NHA and ADB review and disclosures. Within six months prior to project closing, a LARP completion report that summarizes the overall experience in LARP implementation and LAR related issues during project implementation and lessons learned which will be an input to the overall project completion report.