

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project No. 48404-XXXX
October 2023

Pakistan: CAREC Corridor Development Investment Program - Tranche 3

Section-3: Tibi Qaisrani- DI Khan Section (96.5 Km) **(Km 233+200+000 to Km 329+700)**

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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-03 (Km 233+200 to Km 329+700)

VOLUME-1

(OCTOBER 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-03

(Km 233+200 to Km 329+700)

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 (PKRs)
USD \$1.00	=	PAK Rs 289.06
PRs 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) Kahn 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 (111.7 Km) Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section (96.5 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. This LARP is prepared for Section-3 (Lot 4) subproject Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section (96.5 Km) under CAREC T-3 Project. The designed works aims to: i) upgrade 91.10 km section of existing 2-lane N-55 carriageway into a 4-lane dual carriageway following the existing ROW and alignment; and ii) construct 5.40 km bypass carriageway to avoid 1 congested city/urban section at Ramak. The 91.10 km section where the existing ROW and alignment is followed is designated as Section 3A and the 5.40 km bypass section involving acquisition of ROW land on a new alignment is designated as Section 3B in this draft LARP. Separate final LARPs will be prepared for Section 3A and Section 3B.
3. Impacts in the 91.10 km section (Section 3A) are related to encroachments within the designated ROW limits of N-55. Impact assessment for Section 3A of this draft LARP was done following the 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 3A reflecting the final costs and schedule. For the 5.40 km bypass section (Section 3B), the tentative impacts on land and land-based assets are 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 by the district commissioner. 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 5.40 km section (Section 3B), 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

- The LAR impact assessment for Section 3A 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 DHs. However, the valuation of affected assets will need to be verified and adjusted (if needed) based on the result of the independent valuation study (IVS). A total of 1,366 DPs (entitled to compensation for their lost assets/income sources) including 1,014 asset owners, 329 renter business operators and 23 employees were recorded in Section 3A. 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 as 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 3A – Affected Assets and DPs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DHs/DPs		
					Owners	Renters	Employees
Section 3A: Carriageway Sections (91.10 Km) where existing ROW is followed.							
1	Crops	Crops	Acres	0.02	57/57	0	0
2	Residential Structures	Houses and Secondary Structures	No.	10	10/85	0	0
3	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	908	903/7676	329/ 329	23/23



4	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks etc.	No.	44	44/374	0	0
5	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	30	NA	NA	NA
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques	No.	10	NA	NA	NA
7	Private Trees	Trees	No.	79	10	NA	NA
	Total (without double counting)				1,014/8192	329/ 329	23/23

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

- For Section 3B (5.40 Km) involving the construction of bypass 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 3B. 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 453 registered landowners and 27 renters in the bypass that are losing land and land-based assets including crops//trees (437 DHs) and residential structures (10 DHs).
- A summary of impacted land and land-based assets (structures, crops, trees, etc.) in Section 3B is in Table ES-2 below:

Table ES-2: Section 3B - 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		
					Owners	Renters	Employees
Section 3B Bypass Sections (5.40 Km) Requiring acquisition of ROW on new Alignment.							
1	Land	Land	Acres	134	443/443	27/27	0
2	Crops	Crop	Acres	86.8	410/410	27/27	0
3	Trees	Trees	No.	280	150/150	0	0
3	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	10	10/85	0	0
	Total (without double counting)				453/528	27/27	



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.

8. **DHs experiencing significant LAR Impacts:** Out of 1,343 DHs facing impacts in Section 3A, 226 DHs will experience significant impacts. These include 06 DHs facing physical displacement due to lost residential structures and 220 DHs losing 10% or more of their productive assets or income source including 120 owners and 56 renters/employees of affected commercial structures and 44 owners of movable commercial structures.

9. In Section 3B, out of 453 DHs likely to lose land and their assets, 42 DHs will experience significant impacts that include 05 DHs facing physical displacement due to lost residential structures and 37 DHs experiencing 10% or more loss of their productive assets like arable land. The **table ES-3** below summarizes the total number of DHs and those significant and insignificant impacts in Section 3A. and Section 3B. Overall it is expected that 268 DHs will face significant impacts in Section 3A and Section 3B. so the subproject is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement (IR).

Table ES-3: Section 3 - 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		Title Status
					Owner	Renters	<10 % (DH)	≥ 10% (DH)	
Section 3A: Carriageway Section (91.10 KM) where existing ROW and alignment followed									
1	Crop	Crop	Acres	0.02	57	0	57	0	Non-Titled
2	Residential Structures	Household	No.	10	10	0	4	6	Non-Titled
3	Commercial Structures	Shops/Hotels	No.	908	903	329	1056	176	Non-Titled
4	Moveable Structures	Kiosks	No.	44	44	No	0	44	Non-Titled
5	Vulnerable	NA	No.	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	Non-Titled
Sub-total Section 3A (without double counting)					1,014	329	1,117	226	Non-Titled
Section 3B: Bypass Sections (5.40 Km) Requiring Acquisition of ROW on new alignment.									
6	Land	Land	Acres	134	443	27	433	37	Titled
7	Crops	Crop	Acres	86.80	410	27	400	37	Titled
8	Residential Structures	Households	No.	10	10	0	05	05	Titled
9	Vulnerable	All Assets	No.	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	Titled
Sub-total Section 3B (without double counting)					453	27	438	42	
Total (without double counting) Section 3A + Section 3B					1,467	356	1,555	268	

10. **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. No indigenous peoples plan is required for this project.



ES-3 SOCIOECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

11. A socio-economic survey of 212 DHs within the ROW of Section 3 and the start-end section of the bypass 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 1,802 persons. There were more males (55%) than females (45%). On average there are 8.5 persons per household. The survey revealed that 44 % of the members of the DHs were illiterate. Out of the total, 35% male and 54 % female were illiterate. The average of literate population in the surveyed households was 56% which is slightly less 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 LARPs for Section 3A and Section 3B.
12. Among the interviewed DHs, 36% were small business operator (general stores operators, fruit, vegetable, chicken, tea cold drink/cigarette pakora/samosa sellers and running their roadside eatery stalls), 22% are working in the agricultures sector, 20% are involved in labor work, 4% mentioned their occupation as private and government, 8% are operating hotels and 10% mentioned other miscellaneous professions.
13. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in four ranges. Around 32% of the DHs earn up to rupees 32,000 per month, 18% DHs earn between rupees 32,001 to 42,000 per month, 19% DHs earn between rupees 42,001 to 52,000 per month and 15% are earning between 52,001 to 62,000 rupees. Moreover, 16 of HDs were earning above 62,000 rupees per month.
14. **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

15. 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's 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.



16. 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 14 July to 27 August 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 twenty-five (25) locations/settlements along the project road alignment. Moreover, sixteen (16) 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 and October 2023 along selected bypass alignment by the LAR consultants, NHA project staff and the independent valuation study (IVS) consultants during verification of impact inventory and for the IVS. 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.
17. 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, compensation for DPs without legal right 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

18. 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 the 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. The GRM will enable the resolution of 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) 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

19. 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 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.

20. The eligibility for compensation is limited to the cut-off date established and announced by the NHA. For **Section 3A**, 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 3B**, where ROW land is being acquired, the date of publication of Section-5 notification under the LAA for the final LARP for Section 3B will be the cut-off date.

ES-7 ENTITLEMENT ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

21. 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.
22. **In Section 3A (91.10 km)**, A total of 1366 DHs are entitled to compensation for their lost assets including 57 cultivators of crops in encroached ROW, 10 owners/occupants of residential structures, 947 owners of commercial structure (permanent and moveable), 329 business operators renting the affected commercial structures and 23 employees. R&R assistance including relocation assistance and transportation costs, transitional support and business loss/employment loss allowances will be provided to eligible 220 DHs (164 structure owners and 56 renters) losing their commercial structures/income generating productive assets and the DPs facing loss of employment. Keeping in view the documented significant impacts, 226 DHs are allowed severe impact allowance including 6 DHs experiencing physical displacement and 220 DHs facing economic displacement due to lost residential and commercial structures. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 85 structure owners/DHs will be entitled to severe impact allowance. The 85 vulnerable DHs will be provided with vulnerability allowance in addition to their compensation and applicable R&R assistance.



23. In Section 3B (5.40 km), it is estimated that 443 DHs/DPs losing titled land will be entitled to land compensation and crop compensation. Meanwhile, 10 DHs will get compensation for their lost residential structures (10 DHs). R&R assistance including relocation assistance and transportation cost, transitional support and business loss allowances will be provided to eligible 05 DHs (05 residential structure owners) losing their residential structures. In addition to entitled compensation and resettlement costs, 42 DHs will be entitled to severe impact allowance that include 5 DHs experiencing physical displacement due to loss of residential structure and 37 DHs facing 10% and more loss of their productive arable land. Identified vulnerable 150 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 3B.
24. 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 MFF 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

25. The compensation for affected assets falling within Section 3A 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 3A and Section 3B is explained in Section 8.2 of the LARP. The total worked out compensation cost and applicable allowance for Section 3A is **PKR 273.12 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 3A.
26. Section 3B (5.40km), the LAR impacts and the estimated LAR costs amounting to PKR **380.98** 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 compensation costs assessed by the DPAC or the Deputy Commissioner Office (DC office) 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/DC office 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 3B.



27. The LARP budget also includes **PKR 234.48 million** for LARP implementation and administrative support, hiring of external monitor and contingency cost to address any unanticipated impact during LARP implementation and monitoring.
28. In total, **PKR. 888.59 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 3A: Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) existing ROW						
A	Crops	Acres	0.02	3,600	0.0036	0.000012
B	Residential Structures	No.	10	2,948,719	2.95	0.010
C	Commercial Structures	No.	952	161,925,867	161.93	0.560
D	Private Trees	No.	79	1,495,000	1.5	0.005
E	Public Structures	No.	30	35,764,521	35.76	0.124
F	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	11	5,710,970	5.71	0.020
G	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	65,364,000	65.364	0.226
	Subtotal: (3A)			273,020,677	273.021	0.945
Section 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW						
H	Land	Acres	134	306,935,000	306.935	1.062
I	Crops	Acres	86.8	15,624,000	15.624	0.054
J	Residential Structures	No.	10	37,831,108	37.831	0.131
K	Private Trees	No.	235	6,910,000	6.910	0.024
L	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	13,580,000	13.580	0.047
	Subtotal: (3B)			380,880,108	380.880	1.318
M	Total: (3A and 3B)			654,092,785	654.10	2.263
Other Costs						
N	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	4 % of 3A and 3B		26,163,711	26.16	0.091
O	Administration Cost			77,500,000	77.5	0.268
P	Contingencies	20 % of 3A and 3B		130,818,557	130.82	0.453
	Subtotal: (Other Costs)			234,482,268	234.48	0.811
	Grand Total (Total 3A+3B+Other Cost)			888,575,053	888.59	3.074
<u>"Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 289.06 as of 29 September 2023)"</u>						

29. 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 3A 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 final LARP for Section 3A, 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 3B. 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 LARPs for Section 3A and Section 3B, 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

30. 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 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 RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

31. Consistent with the provision under para 12 and Table 4A of the updated LARF, an implementation ready final LARP will be prepared for Section-3A and Section-3B of subproject Section 3 covering designed carriageway (Km-233+200-329+700). All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, preparation of LARP and its finalization are planned to ensure that final implementation ready section LARPs for both Section 3A and Section 3B based on final detailed design approved by ADB is available before the award of civil works contract under Tranche 3. This LARP is prepared based on the detailed design



that includes upgrading of the existing 2-lane carriageway into a 4-lane dual carriageway of 91.10 km of N-55 (Section 3A) and construction of a 5.40 km bypass carriageway (Section 3B).

32. The assessed LAR impacts and inventory of lost assets that are encroaching within the existing ROW of N-55 for Section 3A is complete, but valuation of non-land assets are yet to be confirmed by the IVS. The inventory of ROW land to be acquired for execution of Section 3B 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 3A for ADB approval and fully implement Section 3A LARP prior to contract award and mobilization of the civil works contractor. After confirmation and validation of full implementation of LARP in Section 3A by an external monitor through a LARP implementation compliance report, respective sites/stretchers will be allowed for construction. **Table ES-5** indicates key LARP implementation actions including responsibility and timeline for Section 3A.

Table ES-5: Implementation of final LARP and clearance of ROW in Section 3A

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 3A 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 3A and 3B 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

33. 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 3A and 3B 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 3 as a whole. After confirmation and validation of the full implementation of the final LARP of Section 3A and 3B through a LARP implementation compliance report and securing ADB’s 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 3B.

Table ES-6: Finalization and Implementation of LARP and clearance of ROW for Section 3B

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 3B 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 LARP section 3B validated by external monitor and construction allowed.	1 st Quarter 2025	LAC/PIU/Contractor

34. 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

35. 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.

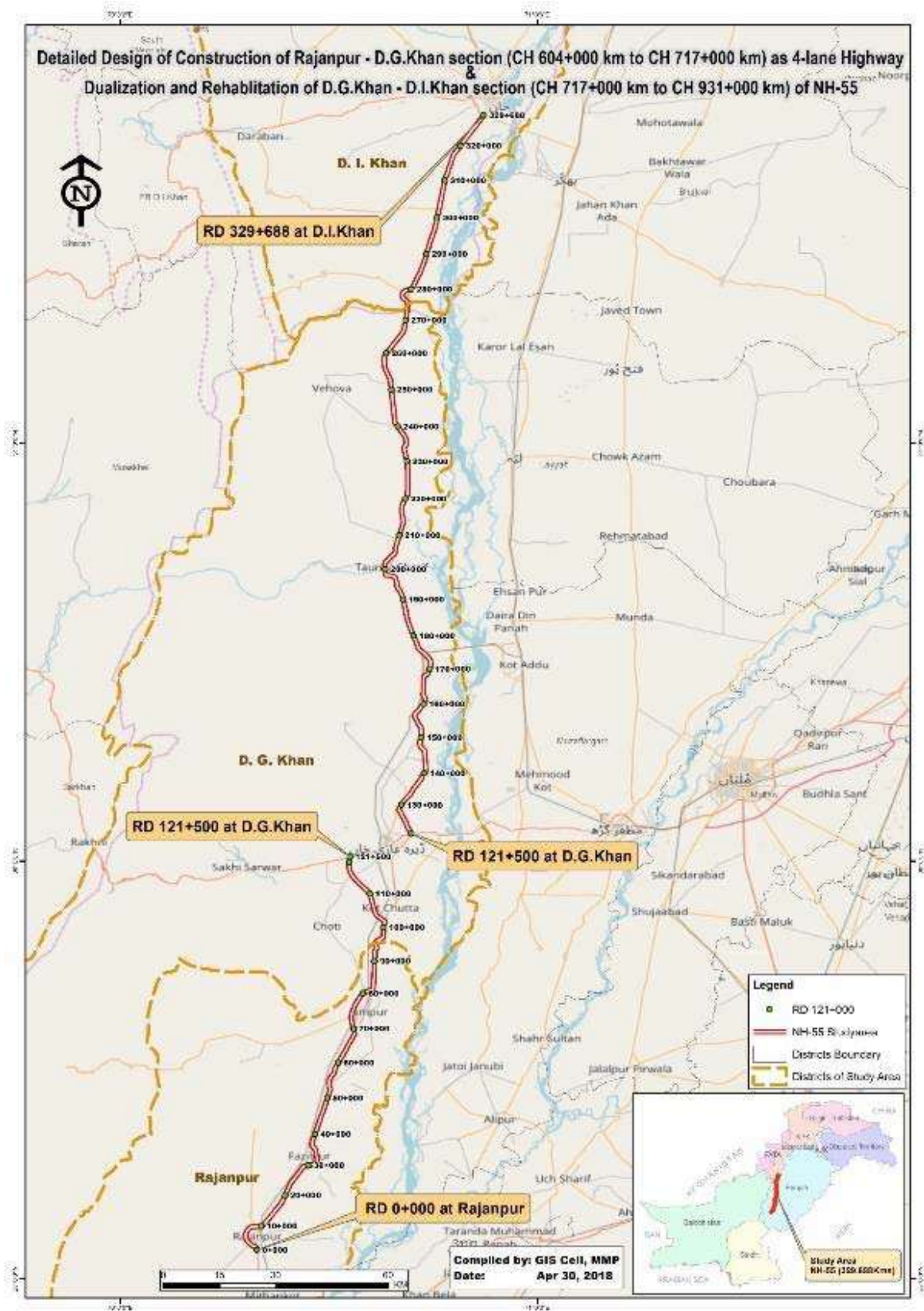
36. An external monitor (individual or firm) will be engaged for conducting independent and external review of LARP implementation and monitoring progress of the PIU. The external monitor will review and validate the LARP progress reported by the PIU in its internal monitoring reports and conduct his 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, the external monitor 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) road corridor 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 lately designated the N-55 section between Peshawar to DG Khan as an important CAREC Link other than Corridor 5 & 6. The 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 already working on the improvement and dualization of this road in various sections.
3. Since the Rajanpur-DI Khan section of N-55 a part of the CAREC corridor, it is now desired by the Government of Pakistan to upgrade this 329.7 km section as a 4-lane highway facility with financial assistance of the ADB as tranche-03 project under the CAREC M-FF. 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 Figure1.1 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 (111.7 Km) and iii) Section 3: Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section (96.5 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 LARP is for Section 3: Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section (96.5 Km) of Tranche-3 project (Contract Package Lot 4) that covers from Km 233+200 (Tibi Qaisrani) to Km 329+700 (DI Khan). This chapter and subsequent chapters elaborate 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 updated land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) for the MFF, the IR safeguards requirement of ADB's Safeguards Policy 2009 and Pakistan national laws and regulations.



1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

6. Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section of N-55 (Section 3 of T-3 Project) 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 3: Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan traverses through the Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provinces. It starts at Tibi Qaisrani in Dera Ghazi Khan District of Punjab Province and terminates in outskirts of the DI Khan District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province. The total length of section 3 is about 96.5 kms. The proposed alignment of the 4-lane highway section is shown in **Figure 1.2** below.



Figure 1.2: Proposed Alignment of the 4-lane Highway in Section 3.

1.4 COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT

10. Section 3 subproject will reconstruct the 4-lane carriageway within the existing ROW of 91.10 km of N-55. The urban portion of the existing highway at 1 location in Section-3 is very densely populated and reconstruction of the existing highway will result in demolition of a large number of commercial and residential structures in 5.40 km section of the



existing N-55 Highway. Hence, a new bypass carriageway is designed to avoid the huge resettlement and displacement of the local community. As per policy of the NHA, the proposed ROW width for 5.40 km new bypass section 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 1.3 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 in section where existing ROW and alignment is followed.

1.4.1 Proposed Cross Section of the Road

11. The geometric design of the proposed road is shown in **Figure 1.3** 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%.

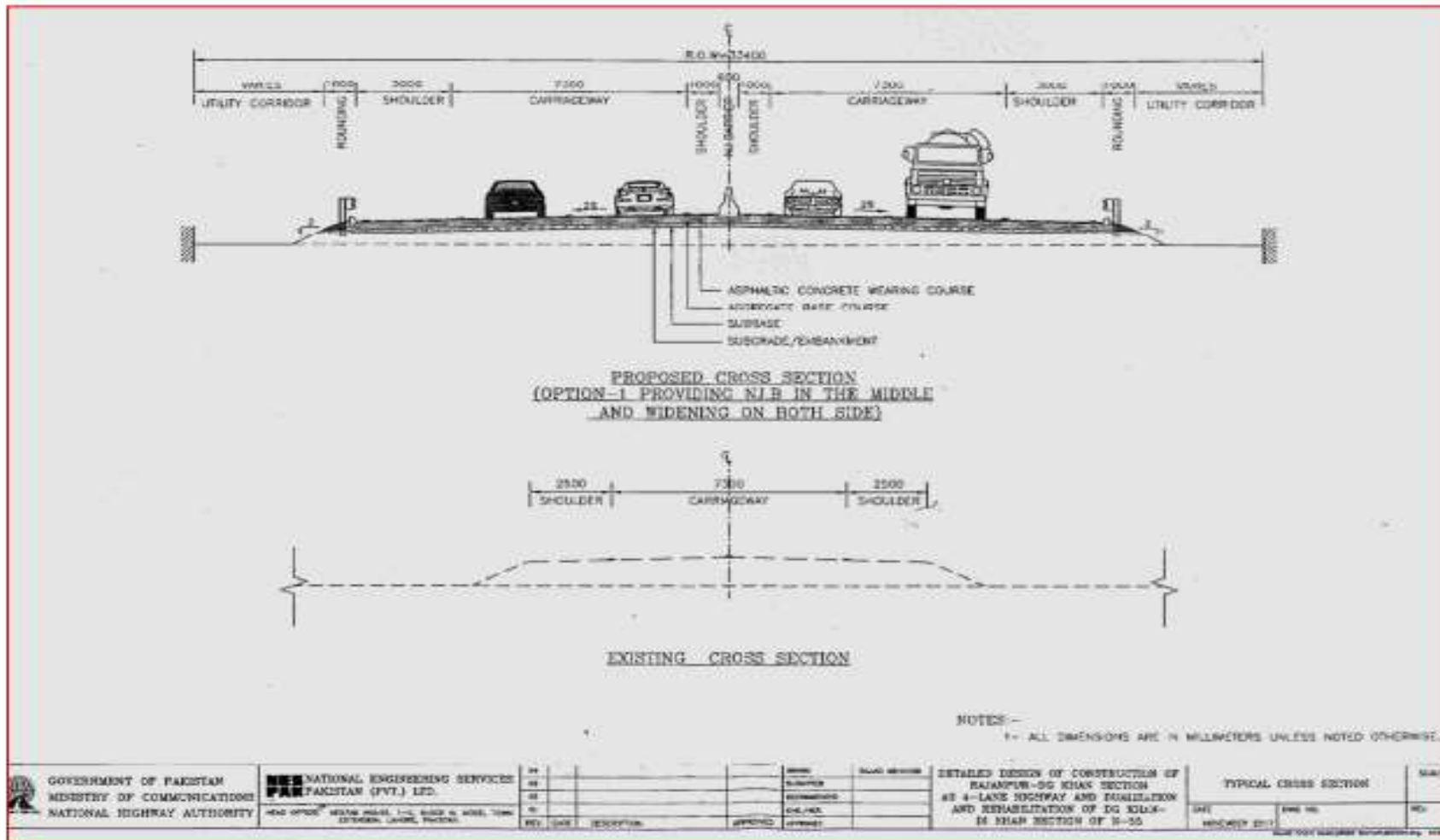


Figure 1.3: Typical Cross Section



1.4.2 Available Row of N-55 in Project Road Section

12. Section 3 subproject traverses through territorial jurisdictions of Tehsil (sub-district) Taunsa of district Dera Ghazi Khan (D G Khan) in Punjab Province, Tehsil Prova and Tehsil Dera Ismail Khan (D I Khan) of District D I Khan in KP Province and its existing ROW on Indus Highway road section-3 (from km 233+200 to km 274+800 and 280+200 to 329+700 is 110 feet (33.5 m) which is sufficient for the construction of the road. However, for the construction of new bypass comprising of 5.40 km, the land will be acquired.

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 3 subproject. The main purpose of the alternatives analysis was to compare feasible alternatives and its components including without the subproject scenario.

1.5.2 Alternative - I (No Project)

14. The existing alignment of Section 3 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 and KP. 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 project locations.

17. If the project is not taken up, the pressure on the existing N-55 would continue leading to traffic jams and the increasing possibility of road accidents. Based on the aforementioned 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 from Tibi Qaisrani to DI 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 3 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 project area will experience definite poverty alleviation due to the developmental activities.
20. The reconstruction of the proposed Section 3 subproject will provide safe and efficient transportation facilities from Karachi to Peshawar. 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 3 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, Dera Ghazi Khan, and Dera Ismail 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 project 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 3 will reduce the traffic load and chance of road accidents



on Indus highway.

1.6 LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN (LARP)

22. Designed works for Section 3 include reconstruction and upgrading of the exiting 2-lane N-55 carriageway into a 4-lane dual carriageway. For Section 3A, the reconstruction/upgrading works will be carried out in the available government owned ROW. For Section 3B, additional ROW land will be acquired for the construction of a bypass to avoid one congested urban section at Ramak. The cross-section presented as Figure 1.3 above shows that the formation width of the dualized 4-lane carriageway will be up to 26-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 3A but new ROW needs to be acquired for Section 3B
23. Following the updated LARF provisions, ADB's 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 displaced persons (DPs), entitled compensation costs for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to ensure that a LARP is prepared and implemented before the displacement of the 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 3A AND SECTION 3B

24. Based on screened IR impacts for sections where the existing ROW is followed and the new alignment for a bypass section, the impact assessment, estimation of compensation costs and the LARP finalization and implementation schedule is divided into two subsections as explained below:



1.8 SECTION 3A: CARRIAGEWAY SECTIONS (91.10 KM) WHERE EXISTING ROW AND ALIGNMENT IS FOLLOWED:

25. As per the detailed design, the 91.10 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 3A is 110' (33.5 m) which fulfills the requirements of the designed civil works. 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 3A 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 3A.

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 DHs, compensation, and R&R costs provided in Section 3A 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 3A will be prepared following the IVS and final confirmation of compensation rates. LARP implementation for Section 3A could be started immediately after approval of the final LARP for section 3A by ADB. The LARP implementation schedule is explained in Chapter 10 of the draft LARP.

Table 1.1 Section 3A carriageway section, detail about existing ROW limits

Sr. No.	Location (km. from- km. to)	Length (km.)	Available ROW (meters)
1.	233+200 to 274+800	41.60	33.5
2.	280+200 to 329+700	49.50	33.5

1.9 SECTION 3B: CONSTRUCTION OF BYPASS SECTION (5.40 KM) ON NEW ALIGNMENT

27. The existing ROW of N-55 through the Ramak city is heavily encroached and inadequate for constructing the 4 lane carriageway. Therefore, it is designed to construct 01 bypass carriageway with a cumulative length of 5.40 km for which 100-meter-wide (330') ROW land strip will be acquired. The bypass section involving acquisition of ROW on new alignment is presented in **Table 1-2** below:

Table 1.2: Proposed Bypass in Section 3B

Sr. No.	Name of Bypass	Location (km. from- km. to)	Length (km.)
1.	Ramak Bypass	Km 274+800 to Km 280+200	5.40



28. The land acquisition process for Section 3B 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 of the survey of sampled population of affected land owner households has to be reviewed and updated for finalizing the LARP for Section 3B before its implementation could commence.

1.10 CONDITIONS FOR CONTRACT AWARD AND COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL WORKS

29. This draft LARP is prepared based on final design that includes two subsections — Section 3A: carriageway sections (91.10 Km) where existing ROW and alignment is followed and Section 3B: Construction of bypass (5.40 Km) on new alignment involving acquisition of ROW. A final section LARP for Section 3A will be prepared and submitted to ADB after confirmation of valuation of affected non-land assets through the IVS. For Section 3B, the preliminary assessment of impacts will be reviewed and updated after publication of Section-5 notification. A final section LARP for Section 3B 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 (Section 3A and Section 3B) will be prepared, covering the entire alignment under contract package Lot 4 (Km 233+200-329+700). All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, updating and finalization of the Section-3 Draft LARP into implementation ready final LARPs are planned to ensure that final implementation ready section LARPs (Section 3A and Section 3B) 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 requirements before contract award and handing over of sites and construction work to ensure compliance with ADB SPS 2009 and corresponding covenants in the loan and project agreements.

30. **Civil works contract award for Section 3 (Lot 4):** Conditional to acceptance or approval by ADB of the final section LARPs for Section 3A and Section 3B prepared separately, and based on a complete census of final DPs and inventory of losses based on final/actual impacts, final entitlements and compensation including 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 receiving payment of compensation and R & R assistance. Project works will not be allowed until full implementation of the final section LARP is confirmed in the road section 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 located 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 are still preliminary and based on estimates.
33. The DMS of affected assets and census of DHs were conducted from 14 July to 27 August 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 September 2013 to 08 October 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 3A: (Carriageway Sections (91.10 km) where the exiting ROW and alignment is followed and Section 3B: Bypass Section in Ramak (5.40 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 3A (91.10 km).** Clearance of ROW from the existing N-55 road will impact residential structures/assets of 10 DHs, 908 permanent commercial structures/assets of 903 DHs and temporary commercial structures/assets of 44 DHs. Moreover, 30 public structures and 10 community structures including mosques and graveyards will be affected. The clearance of NHA-owned ROW will also result in the loss 0.02 acres of encroached crop area of 57 DHs and 79 miscellaneous trees planted by private individuals and 1,702 trees of NHA.
35. **Section 3B (5.40 km).** The project will require the acquisition of 134 acres of additional ROW land for the construction of one bypass in Ramak. 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 bypass 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 DPs and compensation proportionate to the affected land.



37. **Table 2.1** depicts the disaggregated LAR impact summary for Section 3A and Section 3B, while **Table 2.2** shows the overall combined impact summary for Section 3. In the subsequent section, impacts for project road section are assessed and compiled separately for Section 3A and Section 3B. The road stretches included in Section 3A and Section 3B are presented in Table 1.2a and 1.2b respectively in Chapter 1.

Table 2.1: Section 3 – 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		
					Owners	Renters	Employees
Section 3A: Carriageway Sections (91.10 Km) where existing ROW is followed.							
1	Crops	Crops	Acres	0.02	57/57	0	0
2	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary Structures	No.	10	10/85	0	0
3	Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	908	903/7676	329/ 329	23/ 23
4	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks etc.	No.	44	44/374	0	0
5	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	30	NA	NA	NA
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques	No.	10	NA	NA	NA
7	Private Trees	Trees	No.	79	10/10	NA	NA
	Total (without double counting)				1,014/8192	329/ 329	23/23
Section 3B Bypass Section (5.40 Km) Requiring acquisition of ROW on new Alignment.							
1	Land	Land	Acres	134	443/443	27/27	0
2	Crops	Crop	Acres	86.8	410/410	27/27	0
3	Trees	Trees	No.	280	150/150	0	0
3	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	10	10/85	0	0
	Total (without double counting)				453/528	27/27	0



Table 2.2: Section 3 – Overall Impact Summary Table of Compensation entitled DPs (Section 3A and 3B)

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Asset	Unit	Impact Quantum		
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DPs	
					Owners	Renters
1	Land (Section 3B)	Land	Acres	134	443	27
2	Crops (Section 3A+3B)	Crops	Acres	86.82	500	27
3	Residential Structures (Section 3A+3B)	Houses and secondary structures	No.	20	20	0
4	Commercial Structures (Section 3A)	Shops/Hotels	No.	908	903	329
5	Moveable Commercial Structures (Section 3A)	Kiosks	No.	44	44	NIL
6	Public Structures (Section 3A)	School & Toll Plaza	No.	30	NA	NA
7	Community/ Religious Structures (Section 3A)	Mosques	No.	10	NA	NA
8	Private Trees (Section 3A+3B)	Misc. Trees	No.	359	160	NA
Total (without double counting)					1,467	356

2.1 SECTION 3A: CARRIAGEWAY SECTION (91.10 KM) WHERE EXISTING ROW IS FOLLOWED

2.1.1 Impact on Land

38. As per the ROW land record provided by NHA, the available ROW from Section 3A is sufficient for reconstructing of the road to 4-lane carriageway between Tibi Qaisrani and DI Khan. Hence, no additional land will be required at the road portions because the 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 included in Section 3A of the subproject.

Table 2.3: Section 3A - Details of Available ROW and Land Acquisition Impact

Sr. No.	Road Section	Available ROW (ft.)	Proposed ROW (ft.)	Land to be Acquired (Acres)
1	Km 274+800 to Km 280+200	110	110	NIL
2	Km 280+201 to KM 329+700	110	110	NIL

2.1.2 Impact on Crops

39. Crops are encroached within the designated ROW limits of N55 by adjoining landowners/farmers. About 0.02 acres (24,770 sq.ft) NHA owned ROW is encroached by 57 households for agriculture purpose. The clearance of this NHA owned ROW will result in loss of crops on 0.02 acres. Wheat, cotton, rice and sugarcane are major crops on the encroached area which need to be compensated as per the approved updated LARF and guidelines of ADB SPS 2009. The details of the DHs with quantum of impact are depicted in **Table 2.4** while list of DPs losing crop in Section 3A is given in **Annex-II**.



Table 2.4: Section 3A - Impact on Affected Crops

Description	Affected Crop Area (Acres)	Affected DHs (No.)	Affected Crops (Acres)
Summer Season	0.02	57	Cotton
Winter Season	0.02	57	Wheat

2.1.3 Impact on Residential Structures

40. The affected structures include residential structures that encroached into the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/structure owners. As per impact inventory, 10 DHs will have impact on their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits including 1,243 sq.ft of rooms and verandas, and 116 rft. of boundary walls. A total of 06 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 04 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 in square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (rft.) for calculating compensation at replacement cost basis by applying prevailing construction unit rates.

41. 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 2.5**. Detailed impact inventory is given in **Annex-III**.

Table 2.5: Section 3A - 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)
Residential Structures	10	Room	S. Pacca	973	Sq.ft	4	6
		Room	Kacha	200	Sq.ft		
		Shed	Semi Pacca	70	Sq.ft		
		BW	Pacca	25	R.ft		
		BW	S. Pacca	91	R.ft		

2.1.4 Impact on Commercial Structures

42. Clearance of encroached ROW limits will impact 908 permanent commercial structures owned by 903 DHs comprising of 127,358 sq.ft covered and 797 rft boundary walls, and 83,290 sq.ft. of floor and soling. Another 44 moveable commercial structures will be impacted and need to relocate from the existing ROW. In total, 952 commercial (908 permanent and 44 moveable) structures will be affected due to clearance of the existing ROW. Out of the 908 permanent commercial structures, 120 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 120 DHs. Moreover, 44 kiosks/moveable structures owned by 44 DPs will be relocated. The relocation options were discussed with the DPs. Most 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.

43. 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 3A - 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	903	908	Shop	Pacca	9,442	Sq.ft	788	120	329	23
			Shop	S. Pacca	11,572	Sq.ft				
			Shop	Kacha	530	Sq.ft				
			Shed	Pacca	6,515	Sq.ft				
			Shed	S. Pacca	34,774	Sq.ft				
			Shed	Kacha	24,026	Sq.ft				
			Shed	Iron	40,499	Sq.ft				
			BW	Pacca	560	R.ft				
			BW	S. Pacca	237	R.ft				
Others	Misc.	83,290	Sq.ft							
Moveable	44	44	Moveable	N/A	N/A					

2.1.5 Loss of Income due to Impacted Commercial Structures

44. The project will impact 1,304 commercial structures (908 permanent and 44 moveable, 329 renters, and 23 employees of commercial structures). Among those losing commercial structures, 222 DHs will lose income due to severe impact on their commercial structures. These include 120 owners of permanent commercial structures, 44 owners of moveable structures, 56 renters, and 02 employees of commercial structures. 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 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 renters and employees are provided in **Annex-V**.

Table 2.7: Section 3A - 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	120
2	Owners of Moveable Structures	44
3	Rentees of Commercial Structures	56
4	Employees of Commercial Structures	02
Total:		222



2.1.6 Impact on Public Structures

45. The project will affect Thirty (30) public structures including one (01) school, one (01) college, eighteen (18) bus stops, four (04) banks, two (02) toll plaza, one (01) Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) office, two (02) police stations and one (01) grid station are encroached in the existing ROW. These structures have a combined affected area of 11,574 sq.ft. of rooms and sheds, 460 rft. boundary walls, and 20,974 sq.ft. of soling and floor. The toll plaza and bus waiting sheds are NHA-owned roadside facilities and will be constructed again in the upgraded road. The remaining public structures are partially affected and no significant impact is envisaged on these structures. Further, the site-specific design solutions will be considered during design review and execution of construction works to avoid/minimize the impact on identified schools and other public structures. The affected parts of the public structures can be restored at the same place. For the restoration of affected parts of 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 restoration of the affected parts of the school structure.
46. The reconstruction of the affected portions of the other public structures will be done during the construction of the carriageway. NHA will consult concerned officials of the departments whether they want to construct it by their own or responsibility will be given to NHA 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 3A - Impact on Public Structures

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Public Structures	30	Room	Pacca	6,539.45	Sq.ft
		Room	Semi Pacca	455	Sq.ft
		Shed	Pacca	1,749.5	Sq.ft
		Shed	S. Pacca	1,170	Sq.ft
		Shed	Iron	1,660	Sq.ft
		Boundary Wall	Pacca	78	Sq.ft
		Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	382	R.ft
		Others (Soling, Floor, green belt etc.)	Misc.	20,974	Sq.ft.

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



2.1.7 Impact on Community Structures

48. Impacted community structure include ten (10) mosques and one (01) graveyard in the existing ROW limits of the road section. The total covered area of the mosque is 2,303 sq.ft. whereas, 234 rft. boundary walls will be affected. Moreover, 2,184 sq.ft under soling and floors will also 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, one graveyard 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 3A - Impact on Community Structures

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Mosque	10	Room	Pacca	750	Sq.ft
		Room	Kacha	627	Sq.ft
		Veranda/Shed	Pacca	80	Sq.ft
		Shed	Kacha	554	Sq.ft
		Shed	Iron	233	Sq.ft
		Lavatories	Pacca	40	Sq.ft
		Lavatories	Kacha	19	Sq.ft
		BW	Pacca	177	R.ft
		BW	S. Pacca	57	R.ft
		Others	Misc.	2,184	Sq.ft
Graveyards	01	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 appraised 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 or rehabilitation 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 79 private trees, including 03 fruit trees and 76 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 79 trees will be uprooted. The cost of 79 trees were calculated for this LARP as these trees



belong to the DHs of the affected structures. The LARP will include the compensation costs of the private trees.

2.1.9 Impact on Vulnerable DPs

52. The census of DHs on the existing highway section identified that the income of 85 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.

2.1.10 Other Public Infrastructure and Utilities

53. ROW clearance will impact other public infrastructures including transmission line/transformer, fiber optic cables of PTCL, etc. Coordination will be made with the concerned government departments for relocating their assets and utilities. The applicable costs for relocation of utilities and related infrastructure will be provided from the project administration budget.

2.2 SECTION 3B: CONSTRUCTION OF BYPASS SECTION (5.40 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. In Section 3, 01 bypass carriageway in Ramak will be constructed with a cumulative length of 5.40 km and a 100-meter-wide (330') ROW. Approximately 134 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 tried to obtain land ownership record based on the Section-4 notification data which established that land will be acquired from **443** DHs for the Ramak bypass. 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 DPs 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 potential DPs. 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 for Section 3B. The detail of the proposed bypass is 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 3B - Details of the Proposed Bypass



Sr. No.	Bypass Name	Chainage (km)	Length of Bypass (km)	Land to be Acquired (Sq.m)	Land to be Acquired (acres)
1.	Ramak Bypass	274+800 to 280+200	5.4	540,000	134
Total:			5.4	540,000	134

Table 2.11: Section 3B – Land use of the Proposed Land to be acquired

Sr.No.	Category of Land	Area (Acres)
1	Area under Residential/ Commercial Structures	0.30
2	Barren Land	46.90
3	Agriculture Land	86.80
Total:		134

55. The acquisition of land will have a tangible impact on productive potential of the land holdings of the landowners. Since, final assessment of the DHs entitled to compensation against land being acquired is only possible when land acquisition process is on advance stage and Section-5 notification for marked land is published under LAA 1894. Impact assessment on titled land will be done once the land ownership record is received after publication of Section-5 notification for marked land. Accordingly, this draft LARP will be reviewed and updated into implementation ready final LARP based on final assessment of impacts for the proposed bypass at Ramak (Section 3B).

2.2.2 Impact on Crops

56. A large portion of the proposed ROW for the Ramak bypass is cultivated and agricultural activities were observed during the social impact assessment. The proposed bypass is 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 86.80 acres of cultivated land. 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 the NHA. Major crops in the bypass 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 in consultation with the local people. The impact on cropped area will be updated in the LARP document for Section 3B once the land acquisition process proceeds to Section 5 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. For the acquisition of land for the Ramak bypass section, 10 residential structures will be affected. The 10 structures are likely to lose 10,517 sq.ft of covered area and 835 rft. of boundary walls. The affected area of all identified structure units i.e., rooms, sheds and walls etc. is measured in square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (rft.) respectively. Out of the



total 10 affected residential structures, 05 DHs will face significant impact on their residential structures while the remaining five (05) will face insignificant impact on their structures based on assessment of functional viability of the remaining structure that is located out of the ROW.

59. All identified impacted structures and assets located in the designated ROW of the bypass will have to be cleared for execution of project works. 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 3B - Impact on Residential Structures

Description	Affected HHs (No.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impacts	
						<10 % (DHs)	≥ 10% (DHs)
Affected Residential Structures	10	Room	Pacca	7482	Sq.ft	05	05
		Room	S. Pacca	1341	Sq.ft		
		Room	Kacha	409	Sq.ft		
		Shed	Pacca	1225	Sq.ft		
		Shed	S.Pacca	60	Sq.ft		
		B/W	Pacca	210	R.ft		
		B/W	S.Pacca	165	R.ft		
		B/W	Kacha	460	R.ft		

2.2.4 Impact on Private Trees

60. During consultation with the local community members, the participants told that due to acquisition of 134 acres land, almost 280 private trees, including 245 wood trees and 35 fruit trees of different types and species will be uprooted. Mostly these wood/fruit trees are grown in privately owned land or in courtyards of the affected structures falling under Section 3B. These trees belong to the DHs of the affected landowners. The LARP will include the compensation costs of the private trees.

2.2.5 Impact on Vulnerable DPs

61. In the absence of the revenue department's verified lists of the DPs for the bypass, the sample-based survey of DPs losing land was carried out. Moreover, community consultations were carried out with the local community members, potentially affected landowners, and community elders to obtain socioeconomic information of the DPs. The survey and consultations revealed that under Section 3B, around 70 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

62. Out of 1,343 DHs facing impacts in Section 3A, 228 DHs will experience significant impacts. These include 06 DHs facing physical displacement due to lost residential



structures and 222 DHs losing 10% or more of their productive assets or income source (including 02 employees).

63. In Section 3B, out of 453 DHs likely to lose land and their assets, 05 DHs will be physically displaced due to lost residential structures and 37 DHs will lose 10% or more of their productive assets like arable land and commercial structures. The table below summarizes the total number of DHs and those facing significant and insignificant impacts in Section 3A and Section 3B. **Table 2.13** depicts the summary of DHs/DPs significantly affected.

Table 2.13: Summary of DHs/DPs Significantly Affected

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			Severity of Impacts		
				Impact Magnitude	Number of DPs		Number of DPs		Title Status
					Owner	Renters	<10 % (DH)	≥ 10% (DH)	
Section 3A: Carriageway Section (91.10 KM) where existing ROW and alignment followed									
1	Crop	Crop	Acres	0.02	57	0	57	0	Non-Titled
2	Residential Structures	Household	No.	10	10	0	4	6	Non-Titled
3	Commercial Structures	Shops/Hotels	No.	908	903	329	1056*	176*	Non-Titled
4	Moveable Structures	Kiosks	No.	44	44	No	0	44	Non-Titled
5	Vulnerable	NA	No.	139	NA	NA	NA	NA	Non-Titled
Sub-total Section 3A (without double counting)					1,014	329	1,117	226	Non-Titled
Section 3B: Bypass Sections (5.40 Km) Requiring Acquisition of ROW on new alignment.									
6	Land	Land	Acres	134	443	27	406	37	Titled
7	Crops	Crop	Acres	86.80	410	27**	400**	37**	Titled
8	Residential Structures	Households	No.	10	10	0	05	05	Titled
9	Vulnerable	All Assets	No.	70	NA	NA	NA	NA	Titled
Sub-total Section 3B (without double counting)					453	27	428	42	
Total (without double counting) Section 3A + Section 3B					1,467	356	1,555	268	
<p>* Business operators (98 DHs) facing physical displacement due loss of rented in structure are also counted as significantly affected.</p> <p>** Cultivators of rented land included as DPs facing crop losses and 37 titled owners and cultivators of land facing significant impacts are counted once to avoid double counting.</p>									

64. **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 20 DHs (10 in Section 3A and 10 in Section 3B) with impacted residential structures, 11 DHs will face significant impact and rest of the residential structures will face insignificant impacts. Moreover, out of 1232 DHs experiencing impacts on commercial structures in Section 3A, 220 DHs (120 DHs of permanent and 44 DHs of moveable commercial structures and 56 renter DHs) and out of 443 Land owner DHs in Section 3B, 37 DHs will experience 10% or more of their productive commercial structures and arable land. Thus, in total 268 DHs will face severe impacts. Considering that the construction work on roads and bypass for



Section 3 will result in significant impacts on more than 200 persons, the project is classified as category A for involuntary resettlement.

2.4 INDIGENOUS PEOPLES (IPS)

65. 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

66. This draft 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 in Section-3A. For Section 3B, the detailed measurement of acquired land and asset, complete census and SES of DHs could be possible after publication of Section-5 notification under LAA 1894 for the ROW land being acquired. Therefore, socio-economic information on the DHs will be revised based on completed census and SES for Section 3B, and accordingly socio-economic profile of DHs including gender disaggregated analysis will be updated and presented in the separate implementation ready final LARPs for Section 3A and Section 3B.

3.2 CENSUS

67. 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 (957 DHs) in Section 3A while the socioeconomic covered the 212 DHs (22%) including some DHs in the start/end of bypass in Section 3B. The census and SES results will be updated based on complete assessment of impacts and census for DHs in Section 3B and accordingly precise information about socio-economic profile with gender disaggregated data will be included in the implementation ready final LARP for both sections 3A and 3B.

68. The census questionnaire included 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.

69. 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 ensure the quality of work. Data collection was completed on 27 August 2022 however, the impact inventory and census data was verified from 20 September to 08 October 2023 and updated accordingly. Moreover, sample survey of DPs was conducted. The data collection tools/questionnaires are attached as **Appendix-2** of the LARP **volume-2**.



3.3 DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY

70. Census was followed by DMS 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) as well 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.
71. 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) representatives. 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 trees fruit or timber wood.
72. 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.
73. This data gathering and the assessment process included identification and measurement of affected structures, private trees, and other assets.

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT AREA

74. The area of proposed subproject (Section 3) falls in administrative jurisdiction of the Dera Ghazi Khan district and Dera Ismail Khan Districts of Punjab and KP Provinces. The socio-economic survey focused on the DHs of the subproject and relevant information related to the district.



3.5 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP AND POPULATION

3.5.1 District Dera Ghazi Khan

75. Dera Ghazi Khan is a 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 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 Deras i.e. 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.
76. 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 Province) 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 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.
77. According to the census of 2017, total population of District DG Khan is 2,872,201 and among them are 1,450,105 males and 1,422,023 females.
78. 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 outcrops of limestone. The plain area of the district can be subdivided into three natural tracts, namely, piedmont area, canal-well irrigated plain area and riverine area. The piedmont area stretches along the base of the hills. Cultivation in area 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 irrigation system and 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 District Dera Ismail Khan

79. Dera Ismail Khan often abbreviated to DI Khan is a city and capital of Dera Ismail Khan District, located in KP Province, Pakistan. By population, it is the 37th largest city of Pakistan and fifth largest in the KP province. DI Khan is situated on the west bank of the Indus River, at its junction with the Gomal River. It is 300 kilometers (190 mi) south of the provincial capital Peshawar, and 230 kilometers (140 mi) northwest of Multan, Punjab. Total population of the district is 1,693,594 as per census of 2017 with density of



180/km². The district is subdivided into five tehsils i.e. Dera Ismail Khan, Kulachi, Daraban, Parova and Paharpur spread over 47 Union Councils.

80. DI Khan is located in the historical Derajat region, which was established in the 15th century, when Baloch people were invited to settle the region by Shah Husayn, of the Langah Sultanate of Multan. Shah Husayn being unable to hold his trans-Indus possessions, assigned the region around DI Khan to Sardar Malik Sohrab Khan Dodai Baloch in 1469 or 1471 and appointed him as "Jagir". Malik originally hailed from the Makran District of southwestern Balochistan province. His success led to the migration of other Makrani tribesmen, one of which, Ghazi Khan, founded the city of Dera Ghazi Khan further south. Malik's son, Ismail Khan, is traditionally believed to have founded the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Though the Emperor Babar passed through the region in 1506 and made no mention of the city.
81. DI Khan was ruled by nine generations of Baloch leaders descended directly from Ismail Khan. The last, Nusrat Khan, was removed from power after the city was captured by Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1750. In 1794, the city was granted to Nawab Muhammad Khan Sadozai by Shahzada Kamran Durrani.
82. The city is connected to Bannu via the highway, which further connects it to the provincial capital of Peshawar via Kohat and Darra Adam Khel. Another road connects DI Khan to Mianwali through Chashma Barrage, and another connects the city to Zhob. The third major road connects it to Bhakkar in Punjab, situated on the eastern bank of the Indus River. A bridge on the Indus River was constructed in the early 1980s, before which the approach to Bhakkar was made through a boat bridge. Another road connects it to district Tank which further leads towards Jandola-Angoor Adda areas of South Waziristan district at North west and Pezu on eastern side.
83. DI Khan is at the terminus of the Hakla–Dera Ismail Khan Motorway (M 14), a 280-km, four-lane controlled access motorway that off takes from the Hakla Interchange on the M1 Motorway, near Islamabad and terminates at Yarik Interchange at N-55 near DI Khan.
84. The population is the mix of ethnic Balochi and pashtun segments, while a significant segment of Urdu speaking immigrants is also present. Urdu, the national language is understood and spoken by all, while Seraiki is the native language and language of people. Pashto is also spoken, but is mostly restricted to the Pashtuns only.

3.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF DHs

85. 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 census of all the DHs and sample based detailed socioeconomic survey was carried out for the DHs falling under Section 3-A, while the DHs losing titled land for



Section 3B are yet to be identified. Complete census and detailed socioeconomic survey of the DHs falling under Section 3-B will be carried out once the land acquisition process advanced to publication of Section 5 notification under LAA 1894 and land ownership record of affected households is available. Consequently, the information in this chapter will be revised and updated in the implementation ready final LARP for Section 3A and 3B.

86. However, the socioeconomic survey of randomly selected 212 respondents was carried out of the DHs falling in Section 3-A. one respondent was interviewed per DH. Census was carried out for all DHs within the ROW and the start/endpoint of the bypass 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

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

3.6.1 Population and Household Size

88. A socio-economic survey of 212 DHs indicated that the population of the surveyed households is comprised of 1,802 persons. There are more males (55%) than females (45%). The average size is 8.5 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	%		
212	991	55	811	45	1802	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of DPs

3.6.2 Sex Ratio

89. 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 112.5 males per 100 females.



3.6.3 Family System

90. About 91% of DHs are living in a joint family system where grandparents also live under the same roof, while 9% 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	192	91
2	Nuclear	20	09
Total		212	100

3.6.4 Age Composition

91. Survey shows that 29% of the respondents are up to 25 years of age, 22% are 26-35 years, 30% are 36-45 years and remaining 19% 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 of surveyed DPs are provided in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Age Composition

Sr. No.	Age Composition	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	18-25	61	29
2	26-35	47	22
3	36-45	64	30
4	Above 45	40	19
Total		212	100

3.6.5 Religion

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

3.6.6 Mother Tongue

93. Saraiki is the pre-dominant language being spoken by 80% respondents and followed by Pashto language that is 15% and Punjabi spoken by 05%. **Table 3.4** shows the language being spoken by the respondents.

Table 3.4: Mother Tongue

Sr. No.	Language	Numbers	Percentage
1	Saraiki	169	80
2	Pashto	32	15
3	Punjabi	11	05
Total		212	100

3.6.7 Caste / Ethnic Structure

94. Respondents of the socioeconomic survey belonged to various caste groups in the project area. The largest number of the DHs are Pathan, 16 % belong to Dreshak caste, 15% are Sarki, 11% are Arain, and 17% each are Jutt and Khosas. Around 9% 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	Pathan	47	22
1	Dreshak	34	16
2	Sarki	32	15
3	Arain	23	11
4	Jutt	21	10
5	Khosa	36	17
7	Others	19	9
Total		212	100

3.6.8 Education Level

95. The census revealed that 44% of the members of the DHs are illiterate. Out of the total, 35% male and 54 % female are illiterate. The literate population in the surveyed households is 56% which is slightly lower 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		Engineer		Technical Diploma		Others		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	347	35	165	17	120	12	88	9	47	5	21	2	19	2	15	2	20	2	149	15	991	100
Female	438	54	157	19	81	10	37	5	15	2	10	1	3	0	0	0	0.0	0	70	10	811	100
Both Sex	785	44	322	6	201	4	125	2	62	1	31	0	22	4	15	0.3	20.	0	219	8	1802	100

3.6.9 Occupational Status

96. Out of the total DHs, 36% are small business operators (general stores operators, fruit, vegetable, chicken, tea cold drink/cigarette pakora/samosa sellers and running their roadside eatery stalls), 22% are working in agricultures sector, 20% are involved in labor work. 4% 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	Shopkeepers	76	36
2	Agriculture	47	22
3	Labor	42	20
4	Private / Govt, job	9	4
5	Hotel	17	8
6	Any Other (Student, Work Abroad, Cobbler, Lawyer, Livestock etc)	21	10
Total		212	100

3.6.10 Monthly Income

97. The income level of the surveyed DHs was grouped in four ranges. Around 32% of the DHs earn up to PKR 32,000 per month, 18% DHs earn between PKR 32,001 to 42,000 per month, 19% DHs earn between PKR 42,001 to 52,000 per month and 15 % are earning between PKR 52,001 to 62,000. In Pakistan, household income of PKR 32,000 is taken as poverty threshold. Based on the household income data collected in the survey, about 32% of the DHs may be considered poor. Moreover, 16 DHs are earning above PKR. 62,000 per month. 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	68	32
2	32,001 to 42,000	38	18
3	42,001 to 52,000	40	19
4	52,001 to 62,000	32	15
5	Above 62,000	34	16
Total		212	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.11 Monthly Expenditure

98. Household expenditure depends on the earning of the families, therefore, about 35% of the respondents reported their monthly expenditure up to PKR 32,000 and 27% were found within the range of PKR 32001- 42,000 per month. Whereas, 15% respondents reported their family expenditure between the range of PKR 42,001-52,000. About 19% of surveyed DHs spend PKR 52,001 to 62,000 per month, while 4% of the DHs earn above PKR 62,000. Monthly expenditure of the respondents' households 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	74	35
2	32,001 to 42,000	57	27
3	42,001 to 52,000	32	15
4	52,001 to 62,000	40	19
5	Above 62,000	9	4
Total		212	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.12 Landholding Status

99. Land ownership status of the DHs is given in **Table 3.10** which depicts that 51% of DHs have farm lands. The remaining 49% landless.

Table 3.10: Land Holding Status

Sr. No.	Land Holding	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1	Yes	108	51
2	No	104	49
Total		212	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs

3.6.13 Housing Construction Pattern

100. A mix housing pattern was observed of the DHs in the project area where 31% of the respondents are living in pacca houses which are constructed with superior materials and workmanship while 54% respondents had semi pacca houses which are made of bricks masonry with mud mortar. Only 15% 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	66	31
2	Semi Pacca	114	54
3	Katcha	32	15
Total		212	100

3.6.14 Ownership Status of the Houses

101. The ownership status of the house depicts how many respondents owned their houses or living in the rented houses. Out of 212 respondents, the majority (70%) have self-owned houses and the remaining 30% 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 of House	Number	Percentage
1	Owner	148	70
2	Renter	64	30
Total		212	100

3.6.15 Borrowing Status

102. There are two types of credit sources available to the people, institutional and non-institutional. The survey findings revealed that 25% 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	53	25
2	No	159	75
Total		212	100

3.6.16 Civic Amenities

103. 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.

104. The result of the survey revealed that 70% of the household's had electricity facility. Moreover, basic educational facilities were available for the 50% of the respondents (in rural areas up to Higher/Secondary school and urban areas up to colleges, Health care facilities were available to 60% of households in shape of BHUs/. Facility of sewerage and gas was available to 5% & 10% respectively. Facility of water supply was available to 1% of household's and facility of telephone/mobile was available to 80% of household's, whereas water filtration plants were available to 8% DHs. The 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	148	70
2	School	6	50
3	Hospital	127	60
4	Gas	11	5
5	Water Supply	2	1
6	Sewerage	21	10
7	Telephone	170	80
8	Water Filtration Plant	10	5

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of DHs



3.6.17 Source of Drinking Water

105. 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. 94% get water from this source, 1% respondents use public water supply while 5% 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	2	1
2	Bore hole (Hand Pumps/Electric Motor and other)	199	94
3	Filtration plant	11	5
Total		212	100

3.6.18 Satisfaction Level with Water Quality

106. 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 project area. About 30% of the respondents are satisfied with the quality of water, while 70% are not satisfied with the quality of water. Reasons for their dissatisfaction is salinity and contamination by sewerage water which makes it not suitable for drinking water.

Table 3.16: Satisfaction Level with Water Quality

Sr. No.	Satisfaction with Quality of Water	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	63	30
2	No	149	70
Total		212	100

3.6.19 Awareness about the Project

107. The analysis of the socio economic of DHs shows the awareness level about the proposed project in **Table 3.17**. Majority of the respondents (53%) are aware about the proposed project while remaining 47% of the respondents had no knowledge about the proposed project.

Table 3.17: Awareness about the Proposed Project

Sr. No.	Awareness of the Project	Number	Percentage
1	Yes	112	53
2	No	110	47
Total		112	100



3.7 GENDER SITUATION

108. Rural-women are major contributors to the rural economy from 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. In rural areas, most women stay at home and only travel outside the village when visiting relatives and going to hospitals in nearby towns in case of health emergencies. Whereas, females in urban areas participate in different types of livelihood earning activities.

3.7.1 Women Participation

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

110. The findings of the survey revealed that participation of women in various household activities in the project area. It was observed that 99% of household activities are performed by the females and 98% perform child caring activities. All women participate in social obligation since there is 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	99%
2	Child caring	98%
3	Employment	02%
4	Social obligations (marriage, birthday& other functions)	100%
5	Local representation (counselor /political gathering)	02%

Source: Field Survey

3.7.2 Women Issues

111. During the survey, the issues related to the women highlighted by the respondents are prioritized 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 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)

112. 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.

113. 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

114. 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 the all stakeholders and discussed their views and concerns about the implementation of the project.

4.3 APPROACH FOR THE CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

115. 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 14 July to August 2022. However, another round of community consultations was conducted with all categories of the DHs/DPs during verification and updating of the impact inventory and census data from 20 September to 08 October 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 served to explain 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 consultations.

- 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.

116. 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

117. 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.	Designation	Name of Department/ Office
1.	Chief Draftsman	Irrigation Department DG Khan
2.	Director Social Welfare	Social Welfare and Bait ul Maal Department Dera Ghazi Khan
3.	Assistant Commissioner Taunsa	Tehsil Revenue Department Taunsa
4.	Tehsil Revenue Staff Prova	Tehsil Revenue Department Prova
5.	Tehsil Revenue Staff D I Khan	Tehsil Revenue Department D I Khan



Sr. No.	Designation	Name of Department/ Office
6.	Assistant Director Social Welfare	Social Welfare Department Dera Ismail Khan
7.	District Officer	Environment Department D I Khan
8.	Assistant Director Wildlife	Wildlife Department D I Khan

4.4.1 Consultations with Departments

118. Meetings and consultations were held with officials of different above mentioned district government departments. 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.

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

4.4.2 Views & Suggestions of the Officials of Departments

120. 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 at location Ramak Bypass and at other locations where required. Respective officials engaged revenue 'patwari' 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 bypass. Revenue officials suggested that the alignment of the bypass 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 bypass. 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 public toilets for passengers should be provided.
- At the 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 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 project activities and mitigation measures should be created.
- Due to construction activities, dust & air pollution may lead to respiratory diseases. 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 measures to minimize damages to agriculture crops especially to orchards should be made during road construction.
- The official showed 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 and suggested that the project consults the department related to compensation of agricultural losses after finalization of assessment.

4.5 COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS BASED ON DETAILED DESIGN

121. 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 patwari 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.

122. 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 14 July to 27 August 2022. These consultations included individual interviews of potential DHs along the project road section during the IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured FGDs were held at twenty-five (25) locations/settlements along the project road alignment.



123. The stakeholders consulted during Sixteen (16) FGDs including displaced persons, local communities and roadside business operators, road users, and transporters. Total numbers of participants in the consultations are mentioned in **Table 4.2** below, while event details including dates, specimen lists of the participants of Community Consultation/FGD meetings are presented as **Annex-X**. 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 3	14 July to 27 August 2022 & 20 September to 08 October 2023	Affected asset owners / occupant DHs	212
B	Focus Group Discussions			
1	Tibbi Qaisarani	21-07-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	09
2	Haroon Abad	24-07-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	07
3	Dau Morr	29-07-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	14
4	Noor Ahmad Wali	30-07-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
5	Nutkani Morr	04-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
6	Kath Garh	07-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	10
7	Mahra	09-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	09
8	Fateh Mor	14-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	12
9	Ramak	14-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
10	Adda Landa	18-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	17
11	Adda Tariman	21-08-22	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
12	Tibbi Qaisarani	22-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
13	Khadd Buzdar	24-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	13
14	Basti Gumsan	27-09-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	07
15	Noor Ahmad Wali	02-10-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	11
16	Ramak	04-10-23	DPs/Local Community & general public	08
Total Participants:				378



4.6 ADDITIONAL CONSULTATIONS TO CLARIFY AND EXPLAIN THE RECORDED ROW LIMITS

124. 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 from July to August 2022 and September to October 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 Patwaris) and conducted an additional round of consultations to explain the ROW limits.
125. 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 general 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

126. 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 the designated ROW for N-55 is available in this road section i.e 33.5 m and no additional land need to acquire except at proposed location of the Ramak bypass. It was also briefed that the construction of the respective section of road as 4-lane carriageways will strictly follow the available ROW limits and encroached ROW will be reclaimed from the encroachers and squatters. However, 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, provisions of this LARP and ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement 2009.
127. 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 encroaching the ROW limits of the carriageway will be removed and compensated to the extent of asset loss.
128. 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/ general public were about avoiding and minimizing the impacts on their land and non-land assets located beyond NHA ROW, providing adequate and timely compensation for their affected assets, and provision of adequate pedestrian crossing and drainage facilities at appropriate locations.

129. During the impact assessment survey, formal meetings at the different locations were held for understanding their concerns and requirements about the project and project-related land acquisition and resettlement impacts. The consultations were focused on project design, land acquisition and resettlement 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.

130. 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 4.3** 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.
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 outlined in the LARP. Moreover,	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.



Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
	functional viability of the demolished structures will be assessed and accordingly compensation will be given for full or partially affected structures.	
A number of 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 and construction of the service road at selected places 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 existing road section. 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.
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 culverts and 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	The efforts have been ensured to avoid graveyards and minimize	In consultation with the community by the PIU's LAR implementing



Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
possible extent as mosques are located within the ROW.	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. Meanwhile, existing mosques will be kept intact at site until alternate mosques are ready for locals/ general public.	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 community, particularly females can easily move in the area.	PIU and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure compliance to contractual provisions and continue a daily oversight at all construction sites to monitor compliance.
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.
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

131. 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.

132. 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 **Annex-XI**. 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

133. 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 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.

134. 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 4.4**.

**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

135. The grievance redress mechanism¹ (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.

136. 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.

137. 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.

138. 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

¹ 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.



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

139. The formal GRM provided for this project has a two-tiered structure including, i) local/PIU level grievance redress set-up; and ii) 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

140. 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.

141. **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 updated 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.

142. 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

143. 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 PIU

144. 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.

145. 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. Besides, the GRC may also include one representative from District Revenue Office and Village level Displaced Persons Committees (DPCs).

146. The GRC at the PIU will meet at least once a month. For the purpose of social safeguards, the GRC will 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 the all stakeholders with brief information about complaints and GRC decision with status report; and
- Maintain complete record of all complaints received by the GRC at the PIU with actions taken.

5.5 INFORMATION DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH

147. 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.

148. 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 GRC 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.



6 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

6.1 LAR LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

149. 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

150. 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 land owners. 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.

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

152. 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.
	Whenever the Executive District Officer (Revenue) withdraws from any such



Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 48	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 Proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

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

153. 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.

154. 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 as a result of project interventions. The following are the basic policy principle of ADB's SPS.

155. 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 into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- (vii) Ensure that displaced persons without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- (viii) Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- (ix) Disclose a draft resettlement plan, including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to displaced persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final resettlement plan and its



- updates to displaced persons and other stakeholders.
- (x) Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of 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 considering 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

156. There are a number of differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR) The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, does not require adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with 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.



LAA 1894	SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
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.
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

157. 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.

158. **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.

159. 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.

160. **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.

161. **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 main stream population of the province. The census and socio-economic survey of displaced households, conducted based on detailed design for this LARP, confirmed that no IP groups exist in the project area. Therefore, the Indigenous Peoples Safeguards of the ADB's SPS (2009) are not triggered.

162. 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

163. In case of change in scope of project and/or encountering 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

164. **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 to 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.

165. 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, the displaced persons will be served a prior notice to remove their assets and take the salvage free of cost. For preparation of LARP socioeconomic baseline survey and census survey of DPs (including squatters) in Section 3A was completed by 27 August 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 squatters, informal settlers and employees on affected land and business structures presented in the draft LARP for Section 3A. A separate final Section 3A LARP will be submitted to ADB following review and updating of valuation of affected land-based assets based on the IVS findings.

166. For Section 3B, 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 section will be updated and a final and implementation ready section LARP for Section 3B will be submitted for ADB's review and endorsement prior to its implementation.

6.8 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

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



public land (ROW) are entitled to compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this LARP.

168. 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

169. This section deals with the compensation for affected land, structures and assets that have been proposed on the basis of 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 compensations for the lost assets and suggests measures to restore their livelihoods to former living standards of the DPs.

7.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOST ASSETS

7.2.1 Compensation for Land

170. In Section 3A the designed project works are limited within the available ROW limits i.e. 110 feet (33.5m). Hence no land acquisition will be involved in the existing road section. For Section 3B construction of one bypass at Ramak on a new alignment will require about 134 acres of land. Acquisition of titled land measuring 134 acres will follow provisions outlined below in this LARP.

171. For the purpose of land compensation, all titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom are entitled to compensation for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel 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 made its effort to obtain land ownership record on the basis of the section 4 data which established that the titled land owned by **443** DHs will likely be acquired for constructing one bypass at Ramak. Initial findings from the ongoing IVS and published valuation tables by the DCs were used to estimate the value of the affected land. For the purpose of 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 DHs/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.

172. 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 and revenue department of KP 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.

173. 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 Section 3. The study findings will be shared with the concerned Deputy Commissioner and the District Price Assessment committees in Dera Ismail Khan district 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 principle as required in the LARF and IR requirements under ADB's SPS 2009. The results of IVS study will be incorporated in the final section LARPs for Section 3A (in terms of non-land assets) and Section 3B (in terms of both land and non-land assets).

174. 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.



175. 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 DHs/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 for review and acceptance.

176. **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.

177. 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.

178. **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)

179. 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.

180. 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.
181. Along with entitled compensation, all DHs who are losing structure have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The impact assessment data for respective project indicates that 1028 DHs (20 DHs residential structure owners, 908 DHs permanent commercial structure owners, 44 DHs of moveable commercial structure owners and 56 renters) are entitled for structures compensation on full replacement cost basis. The owners/ occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice for vacation of affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.
182. The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques and other structures 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 caretakers responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts and construction of new mosques as well. Compensation for public structures will go to the concerned departments who will be responsible to re-construct and re- establish affected part of the public structures.

7.2.3 Crops

183. 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 pattern 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.
184. Cultivators of affected crops will be paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/ cultivated area of lost plot based on the 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. Section 3A, encroachers cultivating portions of the ROW have been identified and will be compensated for crop loss. In Section 3B, 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

185. 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.

186. The rates and valuation methods for trees will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forest. The ownership of trees will be determined once the land ownership record is received from the revenue department. Hence, during the preparation of final LARP document, the actual budget for tree compensation will be provided.

187. About 314 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

188. 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. In updating this draft LARP into an 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.

189. 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 231 DHs. The DHs entitled for self-relocation assistance include, 131 DHs facing significant impacts on residential and commercial structures (11 DHs of residential structures, 120 owners of permanent commercial structures), 44 temporary/movable commercial structure owners, and 56 renter business operators etc.

7.3.1 Transport Allowance

190. 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.

191. 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 231 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, 11 DHs of residential structures, 120 owners of permanent commercial structures, 44 temporary/movable commercial structure owners, and 56 renter business operator or other assets etc. will be eligible for transportation allowance.

7.3.2 Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

192. 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. The DPs facing interruption in livelihood earning during 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. Such 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, 11 DHs will face lose their residential structures constructed in the proposed alignment of bypass.



7.3.3 Severe Impact Allowance

193. The DHs losing 10% or more of productive assets (residential and 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, 257 DHs in Section 3 (including 220 in Section 3A & 37 in Section 3B) who will lose 10% or more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and hotels/restaurants) and residential structures are considered severely affected. However, the land affected persons are not documented because the land ownership data is yet to be received from the revenue department and accordingly relevant surveys (census and socioeconomic) are yet to be carried out.
194. The DHs facing physical displacement due to severely impacted residential structures are also entitled to a severe impact allowance. Thus, 11 DHs (05 in Section 3A and 06 in Section 3B) will get the severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation costs and other resettlement and rehabilitation allowances entitled under the LARP.
195. 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, 37 DHs in Section 3B who will lose 10% or more arable land are entitled to severity impact allowance. Once the 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.
196. All 231 DHs (226 in Section 3A and 5 in Section 3B) experiencing severe impacts due to lost residential or commercial structure are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost residential and 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 based on that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as PKR (32,000 x03) = PKR 96,000/-.

7.3.4 Income Restoration Measures

197. 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 3A and 3B.

7.3.4.1 Loss of Agriculture Based Livelihood

198. 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.

199. 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 3B accordingly. However, the 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 37 DPs (10 owner DHs of land and 27 renter DHs) 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 3B 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 on productivity enhancing measures. In the final LARP for Section 3B, income restoration allowance for affected agriculture-based livelihood will be provided to all eligible DPs.

7.3.4.2 Businesses Loss

200. 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 officially designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for DPs.



201. In total 220 DHs in Section 3A and Section 3B will be facing income losses due to affected income generating commercial structures. All 320 DHs (120 permanent commercial structure owners, 44 temporary/movable commercial structure owners, and 56 renter business operators or other assets) 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 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 minimum monthly minimum wage-rate of PKR 32,000. Accordingly, all 220 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.

202. **Employment Loss:** In addition to the explained above DHs facing business loss, 23 DPs will lose their employment due to impacted commercial structures. The DPs facing loss of employment will be entitled to cash compensation equals to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. During consultations with the DHs, it was observed that no employment record was maintained, and the employment loss will be temporary and transitory in nature as the DPs can get work opportunities in other commercial assets or can continue their work once the affected structures are reconstructed or restored. Hence, based on minimum wage rate, an employment allowance PKR 96000 will be paid to the DPs for lost 3 months' wages. In addition, project-based employment opportunities or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support will be explored and considered for the willing DPs to support them in establishing alternative income generation activities.

7.3.5 Uninterrupted Access to Resources and Means of Livelihood

203. 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

204. 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

205. During the census, in Section 3A, 85 DPs were identified as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status. The DPs with other vulnerabilities including elderly, women headed and physically challenged were not observed. In Section 3B where a census is still to be conducted, it was initially estimated that 70 DPs may potentially be considered as vulnerable. This will be confirmed in the final LARP for Section 3B. All vulnerable DPs, 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



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			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 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.
		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



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			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 (considering functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be considered 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.



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage the affected structure. • 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 current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. • Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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. Rs. 32,000/month) in addition to other applicable compensation 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	All structure owner / occupier DPs	<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



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	commercial structure	facing business loss	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 areawill 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,	<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:



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed on the basis of 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 or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.• 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

206. The allocation and provision of financial resource is the responsibility of the EA for effective 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.

207. Based on 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 3A. The cost will be updated following confirmation from the IVS. For Section 3B, 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 3A will be prepared and submitted to ADB for review following the IVS and can be implemented immediately after its approval. For Section 3B, 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 3B, 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

208. 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 costs for the structures, trees and crops are based on the updated scheduled rates provided by the



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

209. 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.

210. Construction of the 4-lane carriageway in Section 3A will strictly follow available ROW and it will not involve acquisition of land. For the construction of bypass carriageway at four locations in Section 3B, 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.

211. 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.

212. 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.

213. 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 the salvaged materials will be allowed to the DHs 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 3A and 3B. **Table 8.1** below details the unit rates for all types of non-land assets.

214. 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.

215. Unit rates structures provided by the respective departments are presented in **Annex-XII** and summarized in **Table 8.1**. These unit rates are applicable for non-land assets.

Table 8.1: Unit Rates of Non-Land Assets

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Rate (Pak Rs.)
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

216. 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

217. In Section 3A, acquisition of land is not envisaged as the existing ROW and alignment is followed. As per inventory of losses, 134 acres of land will be acquired for the proposed bypass section in Section 3B. 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 306.94 million** is summarized in **Table 8.2**. These unit rates will be updated in the final LARP for Section 3B.

Table 8.2: 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)
Section 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW on new alignment						
Residential/ Commercial Land	0.3	10,000,000	3,000,000	450,000	3,450,000	3.45
Agriculture Land	86.8	2,500,000	217,000,000	32,550,000	249,550,000	249.55
Barren Land	46.9	1,000,000	46,900,000	7,035,000	53,935,000	53.935
Total:	744.53	N/A	266,900,000	40,035,000	306,935,000	306.94

8.3.3 Compensation for Crops

218. The compensation cost is estimated on the basis of one-year gross income from conventional crops cultivated during one year's harvest seasons (summer and winter crops). 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.

219. **Section 3A:** For implementation of project works in Section 3A, acquisition of land is not involved. However, 0.02 acres of encroached ROW will be cleared. As per inventory of losses, 57 DHs will lose 0.02 acres of cropped area. The cost to compensate the cropped area falling in Section 2A is calculated as **PKR 0.0036 million**.

220. **Section 3B:** In case of Section 3B (bypass), the acquisition of 100 m wide ROW through agricultural land will result in the loss of crop area measuring 86.80 acres owned by 443 DHs. To offset any adverse economic impacts, crop compensation for the affected landowners/cultivators (433 DHs) is estimated at **PKR 15.62 million**.

221. The total compensation for crops has been calculated **PKR 15.624 million** for Section 3A and Section 3B is summarized in **Table 8.3** below.

Table 8.3: Section 3 - Compensation of Affected Crops

Sr. No.	DHs (No.)	Cropped Area within ROW Limits (Acres)	Unit Rates (PKR)	Compensation (PKR)	Compensation (PKR Million)
SECTION 3A : Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) on existing ROW					
1	57	0.02	100,000	2,000	0.0020
2	57	0.02	80,000	1,600	0.0016
Subtotal (3A)				3,600	0.0036
SECTION 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW on new alignment					
1	443	86.8	100,000	8,680,000	8.68
2	443	86.8	80,000	6,944,000	6.944
Subtotal (3B)				15,624,000	15.62
Total: (3A+3B)				15,627,600	15.624

8.3.4 Compensation of Residential Structures

222. **Section 3A:** As per inventory of losses, 10 residential structures will be affected. The compensation cost of these residential structures/assets is estimated as **PKR 2.95 million**.

223. **Section 3B:** Due to acquisition of 100-meter strip as ROW along Ramak bypass, about 10 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 37.83 million**.

224. In total, compensation cost against affected residential structures of 20 DHs of the project road Section 3 is estimated as **PKR 40.78 million**. Itemized compensation cost for residential structures is summarized in **Table 8.4**.



Table 8.4: Compensation of Affected Residential Structures

Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Total Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Cost in Millions (Rs.)
SECTION 3A : Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) on existing ROW						
Room	S. Pacca	973	Sq.ft	2395	2,330,335	2.33
Room	Kacha	200	Sq.ft	1700	340,000	0.34
Shed	Semi Pacca	70	Sq.ft	1000	70,000	0.07
BW	Pacca	25	R.ft	2424	60,600	0.06
BW	S. Pacca	91	R.ft	1624	147,784	0.15
Sub. Total-A					2,948,719	2.95
SECTION 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW on new alignment						
Room	Pacca	7482	Sq.ft	4059	30,369,438	30.37
Room	S. Pacca	1341	Sq.ft	2395	3,211,695	3.21
Room	Kacha	409	Sq.ft	1700	695,300	0.7
Shed	Pacca	1225	Sq.ft	1843	2,257,675	2.26
Shed	S.Pacca	60	Sq.ft	1000	60,000	0.06
B/W	Pacca	210	R.ft	2424	509,040	0.51
B/W	S.Pacca	165	R.ft	1624	267,960	0.27
B/W	Kacha	460	R.ft	1000	460,000	0.46
Sub. Total -B					37,831,108	37.83
Grand Total (A+B)					40,779,827	40.78

8.3.5 Compensation of Commercial Structures

225. **Section 3A:** 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 3A as **PKR 161.93 million**.

226. The total cost for commercial structures for Section 3 is estimated as **PKR 161.93 million**. **Table 8.5** provides itemized cost for different commercial structures.

Table 8.5: Cost Estimate of Affected Commercial Structures

Structure category	Construction type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Total Compensation Cost (Rs.)	Cost in Millions (Rs.)
SECTION 3A : Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) on existing ROW						
Shop	Pacca	9,442	Sq.ft	4059	38,325,078	38.33
Shop	S. Pacca	11,572	Sq.ft	2395	27,714,940	27.71
Shop	Kacha	530	Sq.ft	1700	901,000	0.90
Shed	Pacca	6,515	Sq.ft	1843	12,007,145	12.01
Shed	S. Pacca	34,774	Sq.ft	1000	34,774,000	34.77
Shed	Kacha	24,026	Sq.ft	726	17,442,876	17.44
Shed	Iron	40,499	Sq.ft	500	20,249,500	20.25
BW	Pacca	560	R.ft	2424	1,357,440	1.36
BW	S. Pacca	237	R.ft	1624	384,888	0.38
Others	Misc.	83,290	Sq.ft.	100	8,329,000	8.33
Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosk etc.	44	Moveable	10000	440,000	0.44
Total:					161,925,867	161.93

8.3.6 Compensation for Public Structures

227. The project impacts are envisioned on Thirty (30) public structures. The compensation for the affected public structures will be **Rs. 35.76 million** is given below in **Table 8.6**.

Table 8.6 : Cost Estimate of Affected Public Structure

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Compensation Amount (Rs.)	Cost in Millions (Rs.)
SECTION 3A : Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) on existing ROW							
1	Room	Pacca	6539.45	Sq.ft	4059	26,543,628	26.54
2	Room	Semi Pacca	455	Sq.ft	2395	1,089,725	1.09
3	Shed	Pacca	1749.5	Sq.ft	1843	3,224,329	3.22
4	Shed	S. Pacca	1170	Sq.ft	1000	1,170,000	1.17
5	Shed	Iron	1660	Sq.ft	500	830,000	0.83

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Compensation Amount (Rs.)	Cost in Millions (Rs.)
6	Boundary Wall	Pacca	78	Sq.ft	2424	189,072	0.19
7	Boundary Wall	Semi Pacca	382	R.ft	1624	620,368	0.62
8	Others (Soling, Floor, green belt etc.)	Misc.	20,974	Sq.ft.	100	2,097,400	2.10
Total:						35,764,521	35.76

8.3.7 Compensation for Community/ Religious Structures

228. The project will affect five (10) community structures (Mosques). The estimated compensation for the affected community structures will be **Rs. 5.71 million**. The detailed estimated budget of the affected community structures is provided below in **Table 8.7**.

Table 8.7: Cost Estimate of Community/ Religious Structures

Sr. No.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit	Rate/Unit (Rs.)	Compensation Amount (Rs.)	Cost in Millions (Rs.)
SECTION 3A : Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) on existing ROW							
1	Room	Pacca	750	Sq.ft	4059	3,044,250	3.04
2	Room	Kacha	627	Sq.ft	1700	1,065,900	1.07
3	Veranda/Shed	Pacca	80	Sq.ft	1843	147,440	0.15
4	Shed	Kacha	554	Sq.ft	726	402,204	0.40
5	Shed	Iron	233	Sq.ft	500	116,500	0.12
6	Lavatories	Pacca	40	Sq.ft	4059	162,360	0.16
7	Lavatories	Kacha	19	Sq.ft	1700	32,300	0.03
8	BW	Pacca	177	R.ft	2424	429,048	0.43
9	BW	S. Pacca	57	R.ft	1624	92,568	0.09
10	Others	Misc.	2,184	Sq.ft	100	218,400	0.22
Total:						5,710,970	5.71

8.3.8 Compensation for Affected Trees

229. **Section 3A:** About 79 (76 wood and 3 fruit) privately-owned trees have been identified in the ROW of the proposed road section 3A. The project will compensate the DPs owning these trees. The cost of trees falling under Section 3A is calculated as PKR 1.50 million.

230. **Section 3B:** About 280 (245 wood and 35 fruit) privately-owned trees have been identified in the ROW of the proposed road Section 3B. The project will compensate the DPs owning these trees. The cost of trees falling under Section 3B is calculated as **PKR 6.91 million**.

231. 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 314 miscellaneous trees will be compensated at PKR **8.41** million given in **Table 8.8**. This amount is allocated in the budget.

Table 8.8: Section 3 - 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 3A: Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) existing ROW							
1	Wood Trees	25	550	13,750	76	1,045,000	1.05
2	Fruit Trees	N/A	N/A	150,000	3	450,000	0.45
Sub Total (3A):					79	1,495,000	1.50
Section 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW							
1	Wood Trees	25	550	13,750	208	2,860,000	2.86
2	Fruit Trees	N/A	N/A	150,000	27	4,050,000	4.05
Subtotal (3B):					235	6,910,000	6.91
Total Cost : (3A+3B)					314	8,405,000	8.41

8.3.9 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance

232. Section 3A: The DHs losing their residential and commercial structures in Section 3A 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 65.364 million**.

233. Section 3B: The R&R assistance for Section 3B was calculated as **PKR 13.580 million**. Hence the total R&R cost for all DHs is **PKR. 78.944 million**. The details are provided in **Table 8.9**.

234..

Table 8.9: Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Relocation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Section 3A: Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) existing ROW					
1	Relocation Assistance				
1.1	Owners of residential structures	6	40,000	240,000	0.240
1.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	120	40,000	4,800,000	4.800
1.3	Owners of moveable structures	44	40,000	1,760,000	1.760
1.4	Renters of commercial structures	56	40,000	2,240,000	2.240



Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Subtotal:				9,040,000	9.040
2	Transportation Allowance				
2.1	Owners of residential structures	6	30,000	180,000	0.180
2.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	120	20,000	2,400,000	2.400
2.3	Owners of moveable structures	44	20,000	880,000	0.880
2.4	Renters of commercial structures	56	20,000	1,120,000	1.120
Subtotal:				4,580,000	4.580
3	Transitional Support Against Lost Residential Structures				
3.1	Owners of residential structures	6	96,000	576,000	0.576
Subtotal:				576,000	0.576
4	Severity Impact Allowance				
4.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	120	96,000	11,520,000	11.520
4.2	Owners of moveable structures	44	96,000	4,224,000	4.224
4.3	Renters of commercial structures	56	96,000	5,376,000	5.376
4.4	Residential Structures Owners	6	96,000	576,000	0.576
Subtotal:				21,696,000	21.696
5	Business Loss Allowance				
5.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	120	96,000	11,520,000	11.520
5.2	Owners of moveable structures	44	96,000	4,224,000	4.224
5.3	Renters of commercial structures	56	96,000	5,376,000	5.376
Subtotal:				21,120,000	21.120
6	Vulnerability Allowance				
6.1	Vulnerability allowance	85	96,000	8,160,000	8.160
7	Loss of Employment				
7.1	Loss of employment	2	96,000	192,000	0.192
Sub Total (3A)				65,364,000	65.364
Section 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW					
8	Relocation Assistance				
8.1	Owners of residential structures	5	40,000	200,000	0.200
Subtotal:				200,000	0.200
9	Transportation Allowance				
9.1	Owners of residential structures	5	30,000	150,000	0.150
Subtotal:				150,000	0.150
10	Transitional Support Against Lost Residential Structures				
10.1	Owners of residential structures	5	96,000	480,000	0.480
Subtotal:				480,000	0.480
11	Severity Impact Allowance				
11.1	Owners of arable land	37	100,000	3,700,000	3.700
11.2	Residential Structures Owners	5	96,000	480,000	0.480



Sr. No.	Description	No. of DPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
Subtotal:				4,180,000	4.180
12	Vulnerability Allowance				
12.1	Vulnerability allowance	70	96,000	6,720,000	6.720
Subtotal:				6,720,000	6.720
13	Loss of Agriculture based Livelihood				
13.1	Loss of agriculture based livelihood	37	50,000	1,850,000	1.850
Subtotal:				1,850,000	1.850
Subtotal: (3B)				13,580,000	13.580
Grand Total: (3A+3B)				78,944,000	78.944

8.4 COST FOR LARP ADMINISTRATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

8.4.1 LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

235. Monitoring and evaluation of LARP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of **Rs. 26.16 million** (@ of 4% of the total compensation cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

8.4.2 LARP Administration and Support Cost

236. 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. 77.50/- million** which is depicted in **Table 8.10**.

Table 8.10: Section 2 - 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



Sr. No.	Staff Position	No.	Period	Salary / Month (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)	Cost in Million (PKR)
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	No.	Quantity	Rate/Month	Total Cost	Cost in Million (PKR)
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
Subtotal (B)					35,820,000	35.82
C	ROW Marker Cost					
1)	Cost for installation of ROW marker for issuance and publication of Section-5 notification.			Provisional Sum	1,000,000	1.00
Subtotal (C)					1,000,000	1.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)					77,500,000	77.50

8.4.3 Contingencies

237. A 20% contingency has been added in order to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation and to compensate any unanticipated impact that could emerge during implementation of LARP. The calculated contingent cost amounting to **Rs. 130.82** million.

8.5 ITEMIZED SUMMARY BUDGET

238. In total, **Rs. 888.59 million** is the calculated cost for payment of compensation against acquired assets. In addition to the entitled compensation costs, the LARP budget also includes LARP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. Total budgeted cost for the purpose of this LARP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table 8.11** below. This will be updated in the section LARPs to be prepared for Section 3A and Section 3B.

Table 8.11: Resettlement Budget

Sr.No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)	Cost in Millions (USD)
Section 3A: Carriageway Section (91.10 Km) existing ROW						
A	Crops	Acres	0.02	3,600	0.0036	0.000012
B	Residential Structures	No.	10	2,948,719	2.95	0.010
C	Commercial Structures	No.	952	161,925,867	161.93	0.560
D	Private Trees	No.	79	1,495,000	1.5	0.005
E	Public Structures	No.	30	35,764,521	35.76	0.124
F	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	11	5,710,970	5.71	0.020
G	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	65,364,000	65.364	0.226
Subtotal: (3A)				273,020,677	273.021	0.945
Section 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 Km) requiring acquisition of ROW						
H	Land	Acres	134	306,935,000	306.935	1.062
I	Crops	Acres	86.8	15,624,000	15.624	0.054
J	Residential Structures	No.	10	37,831,108	37.831	0.131
K	Private Trees	No.	235	6,910,000	6.910	0.024
L	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	13,580,000	13.580	0.047
Subtotal: (3B)				380,880,108	380.880	1.318
M	Total: (3A and 3B)			654,092,785	654.10	2.263
Other Costs						
N	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	4 % of 3A and 3B		26,163,711	26.16	0.091
O	Administration Cost			77,500,000	77.5	0.268
P	Contingencies	20 % of 3A and 3B		130,818,557	130.82	0.453
Subtotal: (Other Costs)				234,482,268	234.48	0.811
Grand Total				888,575,053	888.59	3.074
<u>"Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 289.06 as of 29 September 2023)"</u>						

8.6 FLOW OF FUNDS FOR LARP IMPLEMENTATION

239. 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

240. 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.

241. In Section 3A, 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 3A can commence after ADB's acceptance of the final section LARP for 3A, while compensation for land in Section 3B will start after announcement of land award under LAA 1894 and ADB approval of the final section LARP for Section 3B.

242. In Section 3B, the land ownership record along with categorization and price of land will be provided by the revenue department. 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 3B. Civil works contract will not be signed until an NHA endorsed final section LARP for Section 3A and 3B are accepted by ADB.

243. 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

244. 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 arrangements 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)

245. 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 Zones² 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.

246. For the safeguards management of this project and subsequent projects to be financed under the MFF, NHA will exercise its functions through project management unit (PMU) and EALS at NHA HQ 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.

² Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB).



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

247. 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.

248. 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 as an implementation ready final LARP and implementation and monitoring of LARPs during the execution of the project.

249. 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 subproject 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.

250. 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 DPAC is reflective to 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, and 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)

251. At the project level, NHA will exercise its functions through the PMU which will be 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 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 (LAR Unit) at PIU

252. 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, iv) resettlement specialist mobilized through design/construction supervision consultants, and the land staff (Patwaris) and social mobilizers 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
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)

253. 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 district and sub-district level including Revenue Department, Forest Department, Irrigation and Agriculture Department as well as with local community, property agents (estate agencies), and appraisers for asset (land and other assets) valuation and compensation calculation in a manner consistent with this LARP provisions.
- Ensure that land acquisition activity after 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

254. 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, assistant commissioner and land acquisition collector/LAC) at the district and sub-district (Tehsil) level. All land acquisition affairs, including publication of notifications under LAA provisions, identification and assessment of land, determination and delivery of compensation for land acquired under law rest with the LAC. The LAC is assisted by the sub-district level land revenue officers (district officer revenue, tehsildar, qanungo and patwari).

255. 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

256. NHA will engage 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.

257. At PIU, the resettlement specialists and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will also be mobilized through the CSC for assisting the LAR unit in PIU to review, verify and update impact data and census of DHs and delivery of compensation and internal monitoring of the LARP. The safeguards team to be mobilized will be placed in LAR unit with PIU which will provide technical support and advice to the LAR unit on safeguards management and will assist the LAR unit in implementing CPID strategy, recording and redressing the grievances, mobilization of the 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 Monitor

258. NHA will hire an individual expert for external monitoring and evaluation of the LARP implementation progress of the project under the CAREC MFF. The external monitor 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**.

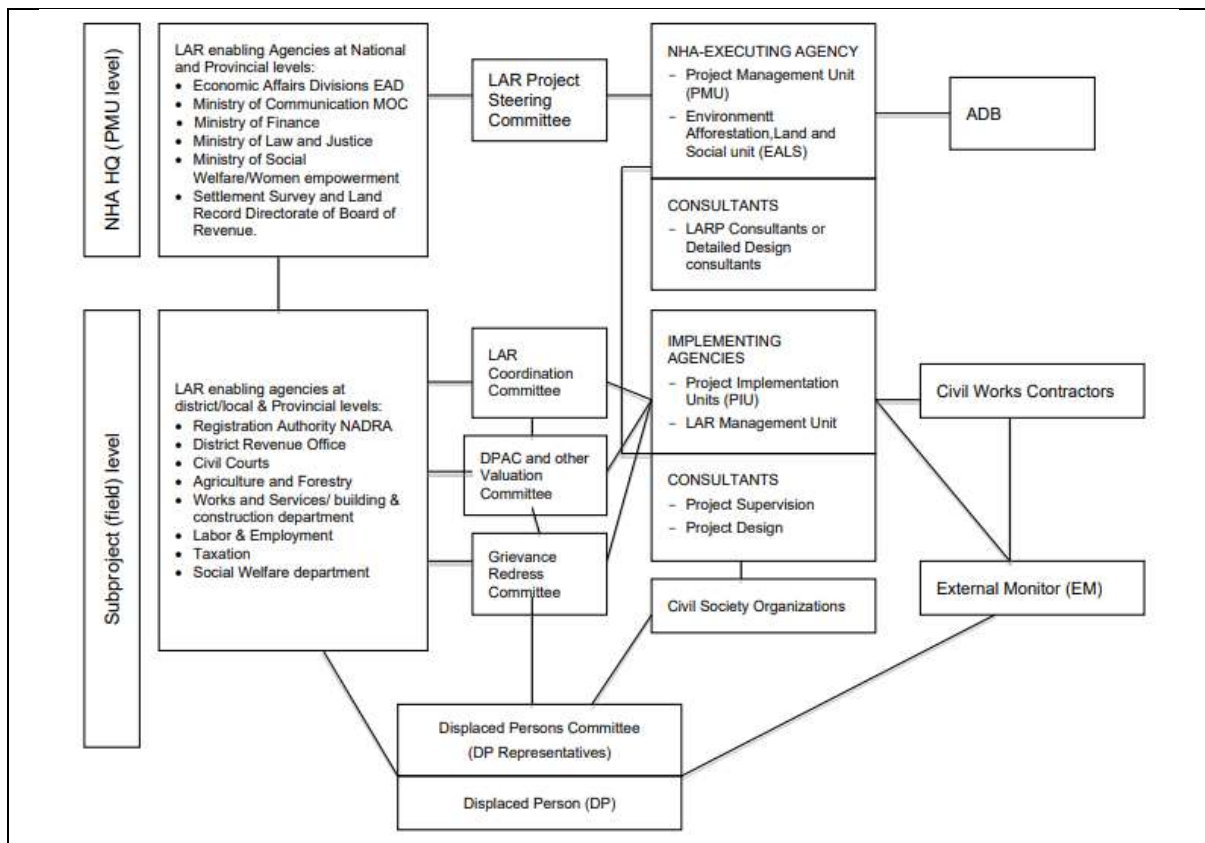


Figure 9.1 : Institutional Set-up for LAR Management

9.3 COORDINATION INITIATIVES

9.3.1 LAR Coordination Committees (LCC) at PIU Level

259. 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

260. 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

261. 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)	Convener
• 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

262. As per detailed design, execution of the project works will strictly follow the existing alignment and available government owned ROW in Section 3A (91.10 km). For Section 3B (5.40 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 3A and acquisition of ROW land for Section 3B. The LARP implementation timelines are synchronized with the contract award and construction schedule for the Section 3 (Tibi Qaisrani – DI Khan section) subproject.

10.2 PREPARATION OF DRAFT LARP

263. 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 (91.10 km) and construction of bypass carriageways (5.40 km) by acquiring ROW land on new alignment to avoid congested city section at one location i.e. Ramak.

264. The assessed LAR impacts and inventory of lost assets that are encroaching within the existing ROW of N-55 for Section 3A (91.10 km) is complete but the calculation of compensation will need to be verified in the IVS. For section 3B (5.40 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 3A 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 3B. The details about implementation arrangement including implementation timelines for Section 3A (91.10 km) and Section 3B (5.40 km) are detailed in the subheadings below.

10.3 LARP IMPLEMENTATION IN SECTION 3A (91.10 KM)

265. 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 3A 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 3A. 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 3A 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 start immediately with LARP implementation process and continues until the end of the LARP implementation is completed in all respects. Thus, in this phase 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 3A. 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 3A

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 non-land assets costs incorporated into the LARP costs. Final section LARP for 3A approved by ADB and disclosed 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
7	Full implementation of LARP confirmed by the external monitor, and construction allowed.	3 rd Quarter of 2024	PIU/Contractor



10.4 SECTION 3B: BYPASS SECTION (5.40 KM) FINALIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 3B LARP

266. Section 3B (5.40 km) includes the construction of 1 bypass carriageway to avoid congested urban section. For construction of designed bypass carriageway, 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 3B will be prepared in parallel with completion of the land acquisition process under the LAA.

267. The main tasks for the final assessment and for completing the land acquisition process for Section 3B 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 3B 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.

268. 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 3B by Q-2 of 2024. After ADB's acceptance of the final LARP for Section 3B 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; completion of IVS report; 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 3B, 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

269. 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 a 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.

270. 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 Section 3 (Tibi Qaisrani-DI Khan Section) subproject (Km 96.7)																			
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 3A (91.10 Km)																			
Section 3A: Implementation and Monitoring of the LARP for carriageway section (91.10 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 3B during execution of the Project.																			
Section 3B: Bypass Section (5.40 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

271. 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.
272. 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.
273. 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.
274. 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

275. 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 includes: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation and disbursement of compensation payments to DHs/DPs, including if necessary, supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and, (iii) remedial actions, as required.

276. 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.

Monitoring Aspects	Monitoring Indicators
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. • 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

277. 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.

278. 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 delivered? • Was sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displaced persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to 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?



Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
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?

279. 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.

280. 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

281. 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.

282. 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.