

NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY



PESHAWAR - SOUTHERN LINK ROAD PROJECT (SLR)



RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP) (Preliminary Alignment)

January 2025

CONSULTANTS



DISCLAIMER

The current Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Southern Link Road of the Khyber Pass Economic Corridor (KPEC) has been prepared based on the project's preliminary alignment. This document is subject to revision and will be updated once the successful bidder is selected and submits his final design. The final implementation-ready RAP will incorporate necessary adjustments based on the project's detailed design.

REVISION HISTORY

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1st. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)	November. 2023	Rana Abdur Rehman (Resettlement Specialist, RHC)	NHA-EALS Social Safeguards Team
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Corridor
CAS	Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge
CPEC	China Pakistan Economic Corridor
DBO	Design Build Operate
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
DPD	Deputy Project Director
EALS	Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social
EMA	External Monitoring Agency
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
ESF	Environment & Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
GBV/SEA	Gender-based Violence and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
GIR	Grievance Investigation Report
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRF	Grievance Redress Form
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GRO	Grievance Redress Officer
GRS	Grievance Redress Service
KM	Kilo meter
KMZ	Keyhole Markup Language Zipped
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPEC	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Economic Corridor
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	Land Acquisition & Resettlement
NHA	National Highway Authority
NIFA	Nuclear Institute for Food and Agriculture
OP	Operational Policy
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PAF	Project Affected Family
PAP	Project Affected Person
PD	Project Director
PMU	Project Management Unit
POE	Panel of Experts
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RD	Reduced Distance
ROW	Right of Way
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
SDU	Sustainable Development Unit
SLR	Southern Link Road
WB	World Bank

GLOSSARY

Project Affected Person	Any person affected by Project-related changes in use of land, water, natural resources, or income losses.
Project Affected Family/AH	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit adversely affected by the Project; it may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off Date	Cut-off date shall conform to the date of completion of the PAP census survey in the specified area.
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected but is forced through an instrument of law.
Jirga	An assembly of leaders, almost always male, that makes decisions by consensus according to Pashtun social code of Pukhtunwali. It is conducted to settle disputes or reach agreement on issues of common concern among the Pashtuns.
Malik	Malik is chief or leader or headman of a village or one of the notable persons of the tribe, and almost always male.
Newly Merged District	Newly Merged Districts is a term used to refer to the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan, which were merged into the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province in May 2018 upon parliamentary approval of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan. FATA ceased to exist after this merger with KP.
Relocation Residence	Physical relocation of a PAP from her/his pre-Project place of residence
Replacement Cost	The value needed to replace an affected asset as new. In the case of land replacement, value corresponds to the market value of a plot calculated based on survey of land sales in project areas at the time of taking, free of transaction costs plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS). As per crops replacement value is the market value of the crop at farm gate. As per houses and structures, the current fair market price of building materials plus labor and transport without depreciation or deductions for salvaged material and transition period allowances including livelihood and transportation costs etc. The replacement cost of wood trees at market value while that of productive impacted trees is the value of the yearly harvest for the number of years needed to re-grow a tree at same productive level.
Settled District	Refers to those areas that have full integration into the provincial administrative and legal framework. These districts are governed directly by the provincial government and are subject to the same laws, regulations, and administrative structures as the rest of Pakistan. The area has a revenue record showing ownership rights of the communities and individual landowners.

Severe Impact	The PAPs facing 20% or more loss of residential structures, land holdings or productive assets are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset physical displacement due to lost assets.
Vulnerable PAPs	Distinct people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects, including women, children, destitute persons, squatters; those with historical or cultural usufruct rights; and landless groups. Generally, people who are below inflation adjusted current Official Poverty Line (OPL) or earning below the officially declared minimum wage for the current fiscal year by the KP Government are considered as the Vulnerable People.

LOCAL TERMS

Pacca	House or structure with concrete construction and burnt bricks.
Semi-pacca	House or structure constructed with burnt bricks and mud.
Kacha	House constructed with un-burnt bricks and mud, or temporary wooden poles.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES.1. BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

The Southern Link Road (SLR), part of the World Bank-financed Khyber Pass Economic Corridor (KPEC), is a 4-lane dual highway designed to improve regional connectivity between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Spanning 42.53 km, the road links National Highways N-5 and N-55 to the proposed PTEX corridor. The project aims to reduce congestion in Peshawar, improve air quality, and promote regional trade. The alignment passes through Nowshera, Peshawar, and Khyber districts.

Implemented under a Design-Build modality, bidders will propose alignment refinements during the bidding process. Land acquisition and resettlement planning follow World Bank safeguards. The Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared for the Preliminary Alignment will be updated after finalizing the alignment.

The Project uses a Design-Build modality. A characteristic feature of this modality is that the Request for Proposal (RFP) contains a preliminary alignment, and the bidders are invited to submit proposals for both the design and build stages of construction. As part of the Design-Build bidding process, bidders are requested to submit their technical and financial proposals based on their site investigations and surveys. At this stage, bidders may recommend refinements to the preliminary alignment of the SLR contained in the RFP. However, any such refinements must remain within specific parameters, including a 2 km corridor. The final alignment for the SLR has not yet been determined and may be subject to refinement once a bidder has been selected and the final Design-Build contract is issued.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for SLR has been prepared based on the Preliminary Alignment. It will be updated by the Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) after the selection of the bidder/contractor. This process will include consultations with stakeholders on the final alignment, in turn allowing for any outstanding or additional concerns to be heard and discussed. It is pertinent to mention the contractor is yet to be hired, and no land acquisition or physical works have started to date. The NHA started the bidding process in February 2024 and final bidder is expected to be selected by December 2024. The selection of the contractor will also include the approval of the contractor's proposed alignment. After completion of contract award formalities, the contractor will prepare the detailed design within three months of contract signing. After the alignment is finalized, the NHA is required to update this draft Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and the ESIA. Both documents must then be re-disclosed and consulted upon. NHA will submit final versions to the Bank for No Objection. The NHA will not be able to start any land acquisition until the Bank issues its Letter of No-Objection.

The purpose of this RAP is to specify the procedures the NHA will follow and the actions it will take to properly resettle and compensate affected people and communities. It does this by (i) identifying project-affected persons (PAPs) based on the Preliminary Alignment (ii) calculating the extent of losses; (iii) providing the policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration, relocation, and rehabilitation; (iv) outlining mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the PAPs and other stakeholders including women and other vulnerable persons (v) stating institutional arrangement for RAP preparation, implementation, and monitoring; (vi) providing a grievance redress mechanism and (vii) an itemized resettlement budget and an indicative implementation schedule to ensure timely implementation of RAP provisions in compliance with World Bank's safeguard requirements and Government of Pakistan laws before the commencement of civil works.

ES.2. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The RAP aligns with Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 and the World Bank's OP 4.12, ensuring full replacement cost compensation for affected persons (PAPs). A Qaumi Commission will oversee land acquisition and compensation for communal lands in Khyber District. Additional provisions address gaps between national and World Bank policies, ensuring fair compensation and support for vulnerable groups, including women-headed households and marginalized communities.

To reconcile the inconsistencies between the LAA (1894) and WB OP 4.12, it is ensured that compensation is provided with replacement costs for all direct and indirect losses so that no one is worse off because of the project. Provision of subsidies or allowances will need to be given to affected households (AHs) that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable or women-headed households. Project-specific resettlement issues will be addressed to bridge the gap between existing country practice and the requirements of the WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy.

ES.3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

As per the current preliminary design, a total of 1,050 acres of land will be acquired and 16,978 landowners including 286 women landowners, will be impacted by the project. Moreover, 252 residential structures, 48 commercial structures, two mosques, one school, and 05 electric poles need to be rebuilt or relocated. No graveyards will be impacted. The 252 Project Affected Households (PAHs) in residential structures comprise 3,049 PAPs who will be physically dislocated due to project interventions.

Out of a total of 260 PAHs of residential (252 PAHs) and business owners (8 PAHs), the census identified 86 vulnerable PAHs as their monthly income is below the minimum wage rate. These 86 PAHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is restored and improved, while as per WB policy, all the PAPs should be left better off than they were prior to the resettlement. None of the residential or commercial structures was identified as owned by women and or under the vulnerable category. However, 286 landowners are women PAPs.

Out of the 1,050 acres of impacted land, 759.07 acres is agricultural land, 272.8 acres is barren land, 17.47 acres is residential land, 0.52 acres is commercial land, and 0.14 acres is community-owned land. Out of this total, 275 acres will be acquired from the Khyber District, 33 acres from Nowshera District, and 742 acres from Peshawar District. The land cost estimation rates are provided in the Revenue Department's notifications (vide letter No.529, dated 7th August 2023) based on the 2023-24 valuation table under section 27 A of Stamp Act 1894, effective from 1st July 2023. These will be updated when the RAP is updated after the selection of final alignment.

Communal land in Khyber District will be compensated through Qaumi Commission-led processes to ensure fair distribution among rightful owners.

Additionally, the precise location for the Rest Area along the Southern Link Road (SLR) has yet to be finalized. It is expected that this location will be determined during the RAP updating process, following the finalization of the road alignment. The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) data from all 13 project-affected villages regarding vulnerable PAPs was collected and 1,077 persons were found vulnerable; this data will be considered against the final selected alignment to remove PAPs who are not affected by the project.

ES.4. METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The RAP is based on a 100% census of affected families, socio-economic surveys, asset inventories, and stakeholder consultations. Tribal dynamics and land ownership complexities were analyzed to ensure accurate planning and implementation.

ES.5. SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The 13 affected villages have a combined population of 179,985, with agriculture as the primary livelihood. Women face low literacy rates (12.5%), limited access to resources, and health challenges. Gender-sensitive measures and livelihood restoration plans are included in the RAP to address these issues.

ES.6. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

Consultations involved 678 men and 211 women across 13 locations to ensure culturally sensitive engagement. Feedback emphasized minimizing resettlement impacts and ensuring fair compensation. The RAP will be disclosed in English, and its Executive Summary will be translated and disclosed in Urdu and Pushto, with targeted outreach for women PAPs.

ES.7. ES.7. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A multi-tier GRM provides accessible channels for complaints, including a website (<https://grm.kpec.org.pk>), Facebook, X (Twitter), complaint drop boxes, telephone Integrated Voice Recording (IVR) system, and in-person. This GRM will also have provisions to receive Gender Based Violence (GBV) related complaints for onward referral to the project gender specialist and GBV service provider for timely response.

ES.8. ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlement provisions for PAPs losing land, houses, and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies will have been defined in the Entitlement Matrix. Full replacement cost as compensation is the basic principle guiding the allocation of entitlements, i.e. cash compensation for losses in terms of land, structures, livelihood, community facilities, and services, with special provisions for the improvement of livelihoods of vulnerable displaced persons.

Compensation entitlements cover:

- **Land:** Cash compensation at full replacement cost.
- **Structures:** Compensation for residential and commercial buildings.
- **Livelihoods:** Allowances for income restoration and transitional support.
- **Vulnerable Groups:** Special assistance and prioritized support.

ES.9. ES.9. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The RAP has included a detailed budget for the payment of compensation and implementation of the various resettlement aspects for the project, including land acquisition, loss of property and infrastructure, loss of trees and costs of relocation and all admissible allowances. The resettlement budget and financing will also cover funds for M&E, GRM and contingencies. The total estimated resettlement budget is PKR million.

ES.10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The implementation of the compensation/ rehabilitation program described in this RAP involves distinct processes and different agencies. These include PMU NHA as the Executing Agency and the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) in the project area. The list of various actors and agencies involved in the implementation of RAP includes:

- Project Management Unit (PMU) at NHA Headquarter
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU), Peshawar
- Resettlement Advisory Committee
- Social, Environment and Resettlement Implementation Unit (SERU) under PIU
- Resettlement Assistance Disbursement Committee
- GBV Service Provider (Firm), as Consultant to NHA
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), as Consultant to NHA
- External Monitoring Agent (EMA) for RAP, as Consultant to NHA

The numbers and designation details of personnel proposed for each of these entities are provided in the Institutional Arrangements chapter.

ES.11. IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory payment of compensation of land and allowances to all eligible PAPs. The RAP implementation will be verified by an independent External Monitoring Agent (EMA). The WB considers RAP implementation to start after the approval of the final/implementation-ready RAP. All activities before the final RAP approval are considered as part of preparation.

NHA is expected to start RAP implementation in April 2025 and to complete payments of entitlements by August 2025. This Implementation Schedule is a working document that will be updated by the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) based on circumstances and progress on the ground.

ES.12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that the PAPs restore and preferably improve upon their pre-project living standards. The monitoring mechanisms in place will be:

- Internal monitoring of process and output indicators
- External monitoring by an independent monitoring agency or an independent consultant to check the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives have been met.

All information concerning resettlement issues related to land acquisition, socioeconomic information of the acquired land and affected structures, inventory of losses by individual PAP, compensation, entitlements, and finally payments and relocation will be collected and computerized. In addition to the routine monitoring reports explained above, PIU will also submit project completion reports to the World Bank when compensation has been paid and RAP implementation is completed. Besides, in cases where required and agreed upon between NHA and World Bank during execution of the project, the PIU will prepare supplementary monitoring reports and share these with the World Bank.

All monitoring reports will be disclosed on the World Bank and NHA websites as and when cleared by the World Bank.

1 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DESCRIPTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Government of Pakistan has identified logistical barriers to trade as a key constraint on competitiveness for economic growth and has formulated a comprehensive program aimed at reducing travel costs through restoration of transport links and infrastructural development within the country and its borders. Pakistan trade with neighboring countries is expected to rise in future and shall be imperative to develop an efficient fast economic corridor to facilitate the trade and is expected to become a vital link to Afghanistan and Central Asia.

Geographically, Pakistan is situated at an ideal strategic place, which can play a vital role in regional cooperation, linking landlocked Afghanistan, Central Asia, and South Asia more closely together. Pakistan and Afghanistan have a long history of being trade partners. Pakistan provides a shortest route to ports for Afghanistan and Central Asia. Pakistan represents Afghan main access to a seaport for his foreign trade. Afghanistan at the same time has the potential to become a land locked country providing Pakistan with direct routes to the central Asia.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed Project “Peshawar Southern Link Road (SLR)” will connect the Indus Highway N-55 and N-5 with the start point of the proposed Peshawar-Torkham Expressway under the KPEC Project. Its total length is 42.53 km with three interchanges proposed at Bara Road, N-55, and N-5. The proposed SLR will be a 4-lane link road dual highway facility. **Figure 1-1** shows the alignment of the proposed SLR Project.

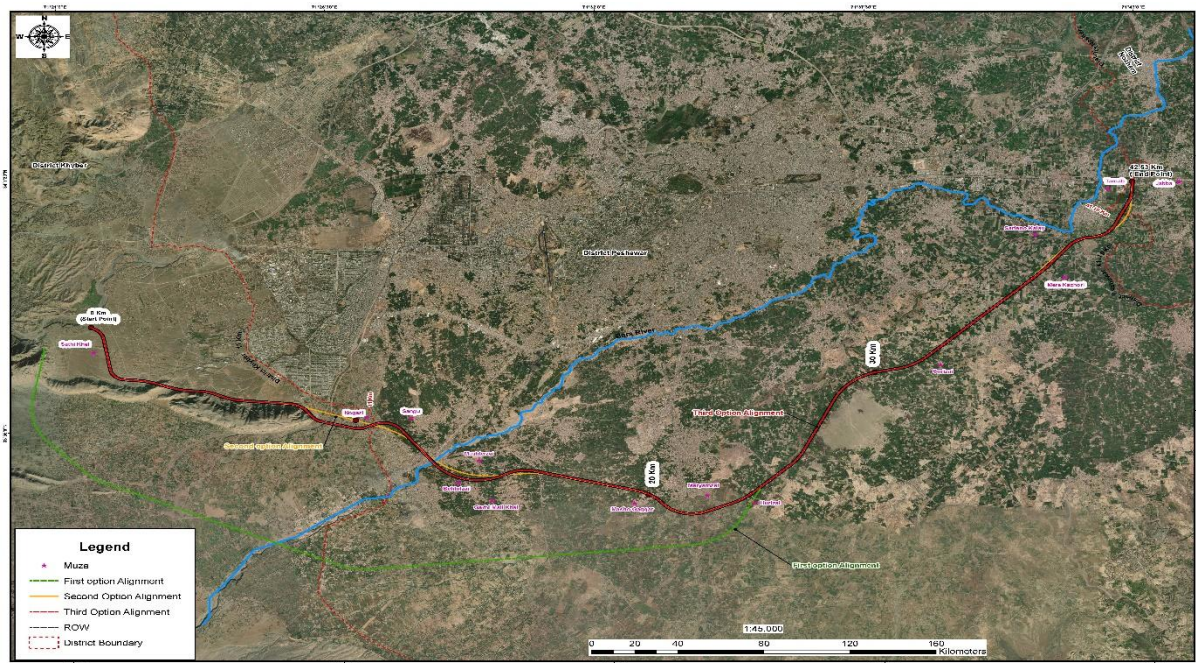


Figure 1-1: Map Showing Proposed Alignment of SLR

The project is funded by the World Bank and is part of a Component-I of the project as described below:

Component I: (i) Expressway development through design and construction of the Peshawar-Torkham Motorway Section (including laying of fiber optic cables and afforestation), (ii) Design and Construction of the access-controlled Southern Link Road connecting M-I, N-5, and N-55. The alignment passes through three districts namely, Nowshera, Peshawar, and Khyber.

The design elements (Key Technical Features) of Southern Link Road (SLR) as per the employer's requirements:

1. **Design Speed:** The design speed ranges from 100 to 120 km/h.
2. **Number of Lanes:** The road comprises 4 lanes, with 2 lanes on each side.
3. **Lane Width:** Each lane is 3.65 meters wide.
4. **Outer Shoulder:** The outer shoulder includes 3 meters plus a 0.5-meter rounding.
5. **Inner Shoulder:** The inner shoulder width is 1 meter.
6. **Right of Way (ROW):** The right of way spans 100 meters.
7. **Interchanges:** The design includes 5 interchanges.
8. **Prestressed Bridges:** A total of 12 prestressed bridges are included.
9. **Flyovers:** There are 4 flyovers in the design.
10. **Box Culverts (1 Cell):** 204 single-cell box culverts are planned.
11. **Box Culverts (2 Cell):** The design includes 11 two-cell box culverts.
12. **Box Culverts (3 Cell):** 6 three-cell box culverts are included.
13. **Box Culverts (4 Cell):** There are no four-cell box culverts in the design.
14. **Box Culverts (5 Cell):** There are no five-cell box culverts in the design.
15. **Subways:** The project includes 37 subways.
16. **Underpasses:** There are no underpasses in the design.
17. **Cattle Creeps:** No cattle creeps are planned.
18. **Mainline Toll Plaza:** A 12-bay toll plaza (6 in each direction) is included.
19. **Entry and Exit Toll Plazas:** 3 entry and exit toll plazas are planned at interchanges.
20. **Service Areas:** A single service area is planned, with one facility on each side of the expressway.

The total length of the SLR is 42.53 km with the Right-of-Way (ROW) of 100 meters (328 ft.) for the proposed road. The construction will be carried out through the "Design Build Operate (DBO)"¹ modality. As per the DBO, the contractor will finalize the design and alignment, and the Construction Supervision Consultant will then update the RAP of the SLR accordingly before the start of construction. The RAP will be updated based on revenue records; land acquisition will be done in sequence with payment of compensation which will in turn follow the construction schedule. This will ensure that compensation is paid before the start of civil work on a particular section of the SLR. The NHA is undertaking the implementation of the KPEC (SLR & PTEX) for the first time through a DBO contractor.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT

The objectives of the project are to (i) enhance the efficiency of the road network (ii) increase access of the rural and urban populations in KP to various social services and markets leading to improved livelihoods and poverty reduction, and (iii) improve the sub-regional trade and cooperation by facilitating road transport to Afghanistan and Central Asian Republics

¹ In a design-build contract, the project's alignment (e.g., the precise route of a road or corridor) is often not fully determined until the contractor is selected. The contractor is tasked with optimizing the design to improve efficiency, cost, and technical feasibility. This means that the final alignment, and therefore the specific areas and households that will be impacted, can change from the preliminary design. Updating the RAP based on the finalized alignment ensures accurate identification of affected households, fair compensation, and legal compliance. This approach avoids reliance on preliminary data and ensures that all PAPs are included in the resettlement and compensation process.

(CARs). The construction of the Expressway will help in overall socio-economic development in the KP, particularly the newly settled Khyber District.

1.4 SLR ALIGNMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF LAND USE

From the starting point of SLR, the first 09.19 km of the SLR passes through Mouza Sathi Khel/ Shah Kass (Khyber district) up to Bara River which included barren land, hills, rocks, and bed of a seasonal stream (nullah). From 09.19 km to 42.53 km (tail) up to M1 is a very fertile land with all types of crops, orchards, and vegetables. This area has a canal irrigation system. Overall, the SLR project passed through three districts and 13 Mouza. The land type and land use of SLR Project of 13 mouza is provided in **Table 1-1**.

Table 1-1: Length wise Type of Land and Mouza Falling in the ROW

Chainage (km)	Land Use	Quantity of Land (acres)	Mouza/ Location	No. of Mouza	District
0+00 to 11.0	Barren land, hilly, rocks and bed of nullahs	275	Sathi Khel/Shah Kass, Nogazi	2	Khyber
11.0 to 41.19	Agricultural land	742	Sangu, Mushterzai, Garhi Mali Khel, Behlolzai, Masho Gagar, Hurizai, Maryamabad, Surizai Payan, Mera Kachori, Tarnab.	10	Peshawar
41.19 to 42.53	Agriculture land	33	Jabba	01	Nowshera
	Total	1050		13	

1.4.1 Objectives and Scope of RAP

The overall objective of the RAP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying (i) the extent of losses; (ii) compliance with the policy framework for compensation payments, income restoration, relocation and rehabilitation; (iii) mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the PAPs and other stakeholders including women (iv) institutional arrangement for RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring; (v) grievance redress mechanism and (vi) itemized resettlement budget and an indicative implementation schedule to ensure timely implementation of RAP provisions in compliance with World Bank's safeguard requirements and before the commencement of civil works.

Following the terms of reference, this section describes the scope of the preparation of RAP for the SLR Project, which will include the following aspects:

- Identification of the key social impacts using various assessment tools including the Census Survey and Socio-economic Survey.
- Enumeration of different categories of PAPs eligible for assistance, compensation, rehabilitation, or relocation.
- Definition of the eligibility criteria for compensation and entitlement package of compensation and rehabilitation measures for each category of PAPs.
- Accurate estimation of the number of people who will receive compensation and allowances.
- Establishment of an effective gender-responsive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and preparation of an outreach program for the PAPs on how the mechanism will

- work and ensure it is accessible to PAPs including, vulnerable groups, the elderly, and women.
- vi. Documentation of detailed gender disaggregated record of grievance handling and complaints resolution.
 - vii. Development of a system for community consultations and information disclosure to ensure PAPs are aware of the project impacts, eligibility, entitlements, compensation and allowances, schedule of compensation disbursement, complaints and grievance redress procedure, and all relevant project-related information.
 - viii. Documentation of the PAP's concerns and offers viable remedial measures to address those concerns.
 - ix. Institutional arrangements and/or an execution mechanism that provides for the implementation of applicable local laws and regulations dealing with expropriation, right to property, and the management of resettlement activities on time;
 - x. Allocation of clear roles and responsibilities for the execution of all elements of the RAP, and provisions for proper coordination with other project components.
 - xi. Involuntary Resettlement (IR) budget estimation to cover RAP implementation costs including costs of entitlement package of compensation and rehabilitation measures for each category of PAPs.
 - xii. Provide a RAP implementation schedule synchronized with the project implementation/ construction activities with clearly assigned roles and responsibilities; and
 - xiii. Development of the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the project.

The design-build contract nature of the project means that the final alignment of the Khyber Pass Economic Corridor (KPEC) will only be determined after the Contractor is selected. As a result, this Preliminary RAP has been prepared on the Preliminary Alignment, which the Contractor can amend within a 2km corridor. The current absence of finalized alignment prevents the final identification of affected households (AHs). Once the alignment is finalized, the RAP will be updated by the Construction Supervision Consultant to accurately reflect the specific households impacted.

1.5 EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE THE INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

During September-October 2022, the RAP Consultant RHC's environmental and social safeguards team worked on a first alignment option. The ROW was visited from start to end point with the help of preliminary design and coordinates. The social and environmental teams noted the impacts on land, residential and commercial structures (shops/hotel), nurseries, poultry farms, community structures like mosques and public structures, i.e., electricity poles, irrigation channels, roads, nullah and gas pipelines. Overall, this alignment impacted 1085 acres of land, 506 residential structures, 71 commercial structures, 10 mosques, five graveyards, two schools and one petrol pump (First Option-Alignment).

In an effort to minimize these IR impacts, a new alignment was studied during the month of May 2023. This second option would result in impacting 1070 acres, 238 residential structures, 49 commercial structures, two mosques, 10 graveyards and two schools (Second Option-Alignment).

In response to community requests to further reduce impacts and especially avoid impact on graveyards, the alignment was further rationalized in the month of August 2023. This alignment impacted 1050 acres land, 252 residential structures, 48 commercial structures, two mosques, and one school (Third Option-Alignment).

A brief comparison of impacts of different preliminary alignment options with respect to IR impacts is provided in the following **Table 1-2**.

Table 1-2: Comparison of Different Preliminary Alignment Options with Respect to IR Impacts

Sr. No.	Affected Asset	First Option-Alignment	Second Option-Alignment	Proposed Option-Alignment
01	Land	1,085	1,070	1,050
02	Residential Structures	506	238	252
03	Commercial Structures	71	49	48
04	Mosques	10	02	02
05	Graveyards	05	10	00
06	School	02	02	01
07	Petrol Pump	01	00	00

Based on the above analysis of IR impacts, the third option alignment has been selected as the Preliminary Alignment.

2 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 LEGAL AND POLICY BACKGROUND

The compensation and rehabilitation program detailed in this RAP has been based on the requirements of the Government of Pakistan legislation and of the World Bank Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (OP 4.12). This section details the legal background, compares Pakistani Law and World Bank policies, and indicates differences and ways to reconcile them.

2.1.1 The Land Acquisition Act (LAA), 1894

The Pakistan law governing land acquisition for public purposes is the LAA of 1894 and its successive amendments. LAA implementation rests on the provincial governments and more specifically on the Provincial Board of Revenue and on the action of the District Collectors. After the merging of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) into KP province in May 2018, the LAA of 1894 is also applicable to land acquisition in the Khyber district, which was part of the former FATA.

2.1.2 Legal Framework

In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the de facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to PAPs. The LAA establishes the right to acquire land for public purposes and specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and assets for development projects. It covers notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Surveys for land acquisition are to be disclosed to the displaced persons. Most notably, only legal owners and tenants registered with the Revenue Department or with formal lease agreements are eligible for compensation or livelihood support under the LAA. No laws exist in Pakistan either at federal or at provincial level that consider non-titleholders for compensation, thereby excluding the poor, vulnerable groups, and the severely affected, such as tenants, informal settlers and occupants. The LAA does not provide for rehabilitation of losses in income or livelihood nor for resettlement costs.

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 titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 3 to 5 years average of registered land sale rates. However, in several recent cases the median rate over the past 1 year, or even the current rates, have been applied with an added 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge in accordance with the law.²

The LAA is the most used law for the acquisition of land and other properties for development projects. It comprises 55 sections about area notifications and surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards and dispute resolution, penalties, and exemptions. A few relevant sections from the Land Acquisition Act 1894 are summarized below in **Table 2-1**.

Table 2-1: Relevant Sections of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 and its Successive Amendments

Sections of Act	Salient Features of the Sections
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose.
Section 5a	Section 5a allows the hearing of objections.

² Resettlement Policy Framework, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Irrigated Agriculture Improvement Project (KPIAIP), Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Sections of Act	Salient Features of the Sections
Section 6	The Government makes a formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order for the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC directs the land to be marked out and measured
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all PAPs/DPs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to them at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the PAPs in the area land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest in the Government, free from all encumbrances. While as per WB IR 4.12 policy, no land possession can be done until payment is made to the DP.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, PAPs may request the LAC to refer the case to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The Collector announces the award of compensation for the owners after necessary enquiries and compensation for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in consideration of compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 24	The factors not considered by the Court during compensation determination include: the urgency prompting acquisition; the owner's reluctance to sell; damage not actionable if caused privately; potential post-acquisition land damage; future land value increase due to planned use; rise in neighboring land value due to acquisition use; unauthorized land improvements post-acquisition notification; and value increase from prohibited or against-policy land use.
Section 31 (3)	Section 31 (3) provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

2.1.3 The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act 2020

Before the merger, the Khyber District was part of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), enjoying special constitutional protection to preserve its customary and political institutions. This special status exempted FATA from many national laws, including the Land Acquisition Act of 1894, which was substituted by the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR) of 1901. The FCR governed land acquisition processes, emphasizing consultation and agreement between the Political Agent and tribal representatives.

After integration into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province in May 2018, the Khyber district fell under provincial governance, subject to the legal framework of KP, including the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. On February 24, 2020, the Provincial Assembly enacted the KP Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act, 2020 which added a new section 11-C to the LAA 1894.

The Section 11-C recognizes communally and tribally owned land and puts in place procedures for land acquisition and compensation for the newly merged districts where land settlement has not been done by the government and therefore land records are not available.

The Amendment states that “notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or any other law for the time being in force, in the Merged Districts as defined in paragraph (c) of Article 246 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, where no record of rights exists, the land acquisition and subsequent determination of price shall be made, on the bases of prevailing local customs, traditions and usages regarding determination of ownership of land its sale or purchase, including but not limited to Qaumi commission of elders of the locality, *nikat* or equality in benefit sharing where the ownership is undisputed, in the manner as may be prescribed.”

2.1.4 The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Land Acquisition Rules 2020

The Amendment and subsequent Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Land Acquisition Rules (2020) are in use for land acquisition by the government in the Newly Merged Districts. The Rules 2020 based on the LAA 1894 govern land acquisition in KP province covering compulsory acquisition by the government, acquisition through private negotiations, and acquisition by companies. Part IV of the Rules covers land acquisition in Merged Areas subject to the identification of land by the Collector and availability of sufficient funds for acquisition by the Acquiring Department.

Section 20 of the Rules allows the Land Revenue Collector to notify a Qaumi Commission of elders of up to twenty members from amongst the notable of the area from where the land is proposed to be acquired. A Quami Commission facilitates the Acquiring Agency in the land acquisition process in matters such as determination of ownership of the land, assessment of price and compensation, dispute resolution as to the ownership or share of any person in the land, acting on behalf of owners (if a power of attorney is provided) in transferring the land in favor of the Acquiring Agency.

Upon the issuance of a land award, the members of the Qaumi Commission receive an honorarium in accordance with a percentage of the award prescribed in the Rules. The Rules also require publishing of the list of owners in a local daily paper in the public interest, and for the Collector to receive objections on the same within 15 days of publication. The disbursement of the compensation amount among the owners of land according to their respective shares is the responsibility of the Collector.

The 2020 Act and Rules streamlines land acquisition procedures while respecting tribal customs and ensuring transparent compensation practices.

2.1.5 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12)

World Bank’s experience indicates that involuntary resettlement under development projects, if unmitigated, may give rise to severe economic, social, and environmental impacts: common types of impacts may include the dismantling of production systems; impoverishment when productive assets or income sources are lost; people are relocated to environments where their productive skills may be less applicable and the competition for resources greater; community institutions and social networks are weakened; kin groups are dispersed; and cultural identity, traditional authority, and the potential for mutual help are diminished or lost. OP 4.12 includes safeguards to address and mitigate these impoverishment risks.

Scope and Triggers: 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 access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

The overall objectives of the policy are given below:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement should be avoided where feasible, or minimized, by exploring all viable alternative project designs;
- 2) Resettlement activities should be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs, where it is not feasible to avoid resettlement.
- 3) Providing sufficient investment resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits. Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs; and
- 4) Displaced persons should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing before the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.
- 5) The WB IR policy 4.12 emphasizes, no land possession under section 16 of LAA 1894 until land payment is made to the DP.

The key Principles of the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy are:

- 1) The need to screen the project early in the planning stage;
- 2) Carry out meaningful consultation;
- 3) At the minimum restore livelihood levels to what they were before the project, improve the livelihoods of affected vulnerable groups;
- 4) Prompt compensation at full replacement cost is to be paid;
- 5) Provide displaced people with adequate assistance;
- 6) Ensure that displaced people who have no statutory rights to the land that they are working are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for the loss of no land assets; and
- 7) Disclose all reports.

2.1.6 Comparison of LAA - 1894 and WB OP 4.12

The comparison of the LAA (1894) and the World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy principles specifically related to land acquisition and resettlement is given in **Table 2-2**. The objective of this exercise is to identify if and where the two frameworks conform to each other and more importantly, where there are differences and gaps.

Table 2-2: Approaches to Bridge the Gap between WB OP 4.12 & LAA-1894

Sr. No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles OP- 4.12	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps
1	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 affected persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent Requirements	Screened and categorized. Scope defined, social assessment and gender analysis undertaken.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with affected persons, host communities, and concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of	No specific requirement. The decisions regarding land acquisition and the rate/amount of compensation to be paid are published in the official gazette which is notified in accessible places so that the	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through project specific grievance redress mechanisms.

Sr. No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles OP- 4.12	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps
	resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women, children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of affected 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.	people affected are informed. Established under LAA through the formal land acquisition process at a point in time or through appeals to the court. Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the pre-land award authority to marks.	Consultations conducted, the vulnerable groups identified and supported as relevant.
3	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all affected persons. through (i) 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, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.	No equivalent Requirements	Livelihoods restoration is required, and allowances are provided.
4	Improve the standards of living of the affected poor and other vulnerable groups, including Women, to at least national minimum standards.	No additional support to vulnerable Households	Vulnerable HHs identified and support provided
5	Develop procedures in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.	Equivalent, negotiation responds to PAPs requested price	Procedures put in place.
6	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.	Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Non-title holders are provided with resettlement and rehabilitation support. Provide compensation for non-land assets.
7	Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy,	No resettlement Plan is Prepared	Plans prepared and Disclosed

Sr. No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles OP- 4.12	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894	Approaches to Address the Gaps
	institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time bound implementation schedule.		
8	Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program. Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a standalone operation.	No equivalent requirement	Addressed as relevant.
9	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	No equivalent Requirement	Compensation Payments paid before damages occur. And before possession of land
10	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of affected persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by considering the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	Monitoring reports not Required	Monitoring reports prepared and disclosed

2.2 BRIDGING THE GAPS BETWEEN THE LAA AND WB POLICY

Project-specific resettlement issues have been addressed to assist non-titled persons and bridge the gap between existing practice and the guidelines of the WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12 as given below in **Table 2-3**. To reconcile the inconsistencies between the LAA (1894) and WB OP 4.12, it is ensured that compensation is provided at replacement cost for all direct and indirect losses so that no one is worse off because of the project. Provision of subsidies or allowances will need to be given to affected households that may be relocated, suffer business losses, or may be vulnerable.

2.3 APPLICABILITY OF WORLD BANK SAFEGUARD POLICIES

The World Bank Policy covers both direct economic and social impacts that are caused by involuntary taking of land, resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihoods, whether or not the PAPs must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the project affected persons (PAPs).

Displaced persons that are eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance will include not only the PAPs with legal rights under the law but all those without formal legal rights to own or use land and other assets or natural resources such as people with customary rights. The policy also requires that compensation and resettlement assistance should be paid, before the displacement, or before the impact occurs.

2.3.1 Remedial Measures to Bridge the Gap

To establish a land acquisition and resettlement policy framework for the project, which reconciles LAA 1894 and World Bank's OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, and addresses the gaps between the two systems and harmonize the discrepancies, it is imperative to guarantee that compensation is disbursed at replacement cost for both direct and indirect losses, ensuring that no individual or household is disadvantaged due to the project. Furthermore, subsidies or allowances must be provided to support affected households facing relocation, business disruptions, or vulnerability.

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Land Acquisition Rules 2020 viz a vis World Bank Policy is being provided in the following **Table 2-3** for comparison and gap analysis. The contents of key LAR features are significantly different from the LAA 1894 and WB OP 4.12.

Table 2-3: Comparison Between KP Rules 2020 and WB OP 4.12

Key LAR Features	KP Rules 2020	World Bank, OP 4.12	Measures Proposed to Bridge the Gaps
Involuntary LAR	Governed through negotiated settlement based on consensus rates.	Eminent domain is recognized while negotiated land acquisition is encouraged subject to social safeguards provisions.	Compensation of the lost assets through negotiation will guarantee the maintenance of the pre-project living standards of the PAPs
LAR Planning	No requirement of RAP	Preparation of draft and final RAP	LAR Planning and preparation of the RAP
Loss of means of livelihood is to be avoided or minimized.	Not specified	Adverse impacts on PAPs would be avoided or minimized to the possible extent.	Alternatives were explored to minimize social impacts to the extent possible.
Assessment of social impacts	No requirement	Census, socio-economic survey, detailed measurement survey and valuation of lost assets to be conducted.	A comprehensive assessment of social impacts was carried out to detail the project impacts.
Consultation information and participation of PAPs	The consultation about land acquisition and compensation rates is carried out with the Qaumi Commission	Meaningful consultation, timely disclosure of relevant information and participation in LAR planning.	Key stakeholders and PAPs were consulted during the planning and design of the project.
Replacement of lost assets	Compensation of lost assets through consensus-based negotiation with Qaumi Commission	Prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for losses of assets attributable directly to the project	Full replacement cost includes fair market value or as per negotiation rate with Jirga.
Rehabilitation and Income Restoration	Not covered under the Rules.	OP 4.12 distinguishes between compensation for expropriated assets and rehabilitation measures to restore, incomes or standards of living	Income restoration and rehabilitation measures are proposed in the RAP to restore standard of living at pre-project stage.
Disclosure of RAP	No RAP Requirement as such.	Disclosure of draft & final RAP to PAPs and on World Bank Website	Disclosure is proposed in the RAP at planning, design and implementation.
Grievance redress	All disputes including land are	Establish GRM scaled to risks and impacts of	A three-tier project specific GRM is

Key LAR Features	KP Rules 2020	World Bank, OP 4.12	Measures Proposed to Bridge the Gaps
Cut-off date	There is no specific requirement; however, with initiation of consultation with affected properties owners and communities are listed for eligibility purposes.	Eligibility for entitlements under World Bank's IR requirements is limited by a cut-off date, determined at the time of social impacts assessment.	The Cut-off date was established of the last day of the Census Survey.
Eligible PAPs	All PAPs occupying land on or before project are eligible to the extent of usufruct right as per local customs.	All physically and economically displaced persons, including titled and non-titled are eligible for compensation as specified in the Entitlement Matrix.	Eligibility of entitlement for PAPs is discussed and established in detail and included the RAP.
Compensation of structures	The valuation of structures is based on consensus rates negotiated through the Qaumi Commission.	Replacement of structures or cash compensation at replacement value, salvage material allowed without deduction for all PAPs, titled and non-titled.	Cash compensation at the replacement value is computed and included in the resettlement budget.
Community and public resources	Damage done to land and structures is to be paid for rehabilitation.	Restoration/provision of civic infrastructure and community services.	Restoration or compensation as per pre-project level.
Income restoration and livelihood support	Only compensation for lost assets with no resettlement allowances and/or any income restoration support.	Enhance, or at least restore, PAPs' livelihoods including credit, training and employment assistance; project development benefits.	Measures for livelihood restoration are included in the RAP.
Relocation assistance	No provision	Secure tenure, better housing, transitional support, infrastructure and services.	Relocation, transition, or rehabilitation allowances are provided as contributing to replacement cost.
Notification of displacement	The Act protects the property rights and requires compensation before depriving the affected person of his assets	No physical or economic displacement before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and income and livelihood	LAR conditionalities were proposed for RoW clearance prior to displacement.
Vulnerable People/ groups	There is no acknowledgement of compensation to vulnerable groups	World Bank Policy guidelines require providing special attention to vulnerable people and groups.	Vulnerability allowances and employment opportunities were proposed for widowed, disabled and poor families below poverty line.
Monitoring and evaluation	No requirement under the Act.	Monitoring and assessment of IR outcomes; disclosure of monitoring reports.	Both internal and external monitoring and post-project evaluation is proposed in the RAP

3 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

3.1 OVERVIEW

Resettlement planning is necessary whenever displacement or relocation occurs as part of project activities. During the planning of the resettlement tasks, the methodology used for the RAP preparation includes collection and review of relevant documents including policy and previous study documents, use of satellite imagery and Google Earth, onsite social investigation, consultation with stakeholders, and undertaking the social impact assessment and analysis. Mitigation measures are put in place to address negative impacts, and compensatory plans are designed but still the project has adverse negative impacts on land and structures.

This RAP has been prepared based on a 100 percent census of affected families, an inventory of losses in terms of land, structures, trees, and other assets, and consultations with PAPs in groups & individual, and other stakeholders. For social impact assessment and RAP preparation, the key considerations of the approach adopted for the study are briefly described as follows. The different types of questionnaires covering all project impacts, surveys, and consultations are provided in **Annexure VIII**.

3.2 DATA COLLECTION SOURCES AND SURVEY TOOLS

3.2.1 Data from Primary Resources

3.2.1.1 Field Surveys

The preparation of this RAP has involved intense fieldwork in the project corridor of impact (COI), and survey activities including the execution of: (i) Impact assessment/ PAP census survey, (ii) Socio-economic survey, and (iii) Ethnographic research and anecdotal records for establishing tribal Genealogical Charts (iv) Valuation survey covering all affected assets; and (v) Gender survey. To conduct gender and social impact assessment, a range of survey tools and data-gathering techniques were used in the field are summarized below.

- i. Household surveys – individual affected household interviews including their socio-economic condition have been conducted;
- ii. Census survey – A complete census/ enumeration of assets has been done for 100% of the PAPs;
- iii. Asset inventory - site visits were conducted by traveling along the proposed alignment to physically measure the size of affected structures with the type of construction, *pacca*, semi- *pacca*, and *kacha* for the preparation of the asset inventory;
- iv. Physical land identification within ROW was conducted with the help of Revenue Patwari to prepare revenue records;
- v. Consultations and scoping sessions were conducted with PAPs losing residential structures and commercial structures;
- vi. Consultations with key stakeholders including NHA staff, Project representatives, the Buildings Department and the Revenue Department;
- vii. Consultations with residents in the project area along the route alignment; and
- viii. Gender assessment survey along the proposed alignment.

The social impact assessment process has involved community participation as discussed below.

3.2.1.2 Group Consultations with PAPs

To ensure community participation, the RAP included the results of consultations carried out in a timely and socio-culturally appropriate manner with representative cross-sections of the project-affected communities. Consultations were initiated in the inception and planning phase and will be continued throughout the execution, monitoring, and evaluation of the Project. Care was taken to identify the most vulnerable subgroups and to ensure that their interests were adequately represented in this process. Community consultations were carried out by the Consultant after prior intimation to the communities. In the project area, consultation was carried out along the entire alignment of the road. The detailed outcome of the consultation process is provided in the consultation section of the RAP.

3.2.1.3 Individual PAP Consultation

During the census inventory survey, all individual PAPs along the proposed SLR route were accounted for, who are losing their residential structures, along with PAPs facing the loss of commercial structures. Regarding land-affected PAPs, individuals from various mouzas along the proposed alignment were contacted. They were briefed about the project and its impacts, and a detailed measurement study (DMS) was conducted using a structured questionnaire to gather socio-economic data.

This data collection covered various questions such as family size and composition, land holding, monthly income (this helps to identify vulnerable PAPs), residential set-up/ pattern, availability of social facilities, educational attainment, primary source of income, major occupation, household expenditures, involvement in social organization, residential area dimensions including the number of rooms, affected area, drinking water sources and quality, perceptions of project impacts, compensation as per WB policies, PAP sentiments regarding the proposed project, as well as any additional remarks and suggestions provided by the respondents.

3.2.1.4 Data Collection for Village Profile

During the census survey and DMS of affected structures, along with individual interviews, comprehensive village profile data were collected from affected mouzas. This aggregate dataset covered various parameters, including the total number of households, population distribution by gender, housing construction types, households, tribe groups and the dominant tribes in each mouza, ethnicity, means of transportation, drinking water sources and quality, irrigation sources for agriculture, crop seasons and types of crops cultivated, social amenities prevailed in the mouza, common diseases and available medical facilities in the area, educational attainment levels within the population, existing educational institutes and their performance, employment distribution across various sectors, cultural heritage and archeological sites, women's participation in socio-economic activities including gender participation, and views of participants regarding the proposed project, along with their actions and reaction.

3.2.1.5 Data from Secondary Sources

Data from secondary sources were collected from NHA - Headquarters Islamabad and the Project Director (PD) Office, Peshawar, and reviews including relevant policy documents and development statistics of the project area. The most important policy documents as amended in 2020 (i.e., LAA Rules/Policy related to merged area), provide national policy proclamation regulations on unique governance structure and private resource acquisition of the projects in the public interest to be implemented in three districts Peshawar, Nowshera, and Khyber. The World Bank Policies & Guidelines were reviewed extensively. The RAP document

of the Peshawar-Torkham Expressway (PTEx) was also reviewed for better understanding of the project including public action and reaction regarding project impacts of the proposed road alignment.

The other main documents reviewed included the project's overall inception report, feasibility study, and relevant literature. In addition, data from secondary sources were collected to ascertain a broad overview of the socio-economic development of the project area, which would enable the consultant to follow an appropriate line of action for the preparation of RAP to accomplish the objectives of the assignment.

3.3 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Social Impact Assessment was conducted based on the preliminary alignment using a mix of qualitative and quantitative data to determine the likely impacts on the affected people. It considers the views and preferences of PAPs and other stakeholders to improve the design of the project and establish a participatory process for project implementation and monitoring. Concerted efforts were made to integrate gender aspects into the project design and social assessment process for collecting disaggregated sex data.

The key objective of the Social Impact Assessment was to identify social impacts and prepare an inventory of all affected assets including land, crops, trees, and structures. This also included compiling a list of all affected families and people, land assessment, assessment of other losses resulting from land acquisition and resettlement, and considering the social, cultural, and economic impacts on PAPs.

3.3.1 Socio-economic Survey

The objective of this task was to provide a broad overview of the project area, and the socio-economic profile of the population affected by the project, including improvements such as increased property values, enhanced transportation infrastructure for improved mobility, and expanded employment opportunities. To achieve this, a representative sample comprising 20 to 25 percent of households was selected based on the population size along the road alignment. The collected information covered various aspects including: (i) demographic composition and settlement pattern; (ii) social organization; (iii) leadership dynamics and power structures within the community (iv) economic resources and livelihood patterns; (v) land ownership distribution; (vi) cultural and customary practices, (vii) governance and administrative system (viii) availability of social services in project areas; (ix) specific impacts on the poor, women, and other vulnerable groups.

The detailed analysis provided valuable insights into the positive socio-economic changes to be brought about by the project and its implications for the affected population.

3.3.2 The Census Survey

The census survey was carried out for 100 percent of affected households falling within the ROW. The cut-off-date for the census survey was August 31, 2023³. A structured questionnaire was used to collect both quantitative and qualitative information on PAPs. Additionally, open-ended questions were incorporated to elicit insights into their concerns, issues, and suggestions regarding the proposed project. The survey specifically focused on parameters for social inclusion, targeting persons with disabilities and individuals belonging to minority groups within the project area. The following information was collected during the survey:

³ Cut-off date conforms to the date of completion of the PAP census survey in the specified area.

- 1) Demographic and Socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs
- 2) Family structure and size
- 3) Levels of literacy
- 4) Occupation type and income levels
- 5) Impacts on assets categorized by type and extent of loss
- 6) Effects on community resources
- 7) Perceptions regarding resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- 8) Perceived measures for income restoration
- 9) Awareness and knowledge related to the project
- 10) Project-related awareness and knowledge
- 11) Perceived benefits and losses resulting from the project

The findings from this survey have been analyzed and are presented in subsequent sections. The survey data not only facilitated the development of the RAP but also provided crucial insights into the potential impacts on affected households. Furthermore, it served as the foundation for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget.

3.3.3 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted for each affected asset to assess the exact size, type, and quality of each affected asset (land, structures, or other assets appended to land) with the quantum of impact/ acquired part thereof with ownership title, type based on the available preliminary design as given in the above Table 2-3.

The details were documented by using a structured questionnaire to enumerate an inventory of losses. The DMS was carried out with the participation of PAPs for identifying and measuring the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets, including, as applicable, land (residential/commercial and agricultural, etc.), buildings (residential and commercial) communal/public or cultural/religious facilities, crops, trees, and business incomes and wages.



Figure 3-1: Detail Measurement Survey of the Affected Structures

3.4 VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY AND ASSETS

The following method and procedure have been applied for the valuation of affected assets and structures including trees and crops. All compensation under this RAP is subject to the requirements described in Chapter 2: Legal and Policy Framework.

3.4.1 Land

In Peshawar district, land compensation is calculated as per Notification issued by the Deputy Commissioner Peshawar, referenced as letter No. 529, dated August 7th, 2023, under section 27-A of the Stamp Act. 1899. Similarly, the valuation table of the Nowshera district was used to assess the land price to be acquired from Jabba Mouza (the only mouza affected in District Nowshera). Cash compensation will be disbursed at the full replacement cost, along with an additional 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) for the PAPs. Additionally, the land rate applicable in Nowshera District is also applied on one mouza of Jabba. The letter from the District Collector regarding land and building rates is provided in Annexure X.

In Khyber District, where official land records do not exist, the Project will follow the requirements of the KP Land Acquisition Rules 2020 (Part IV) and the setting up of the Qaumi Commission in addition to the requirements of the LAA 1894 for land assessment, measurement, and valuation.

3.4.2 Trees

The PAPs whose fruit trees are impacted will be compensated based on the current market rate and average yield for perennial tree production. For immature non-fruit-bearing trees, compensation will be calculated by multiplying the market rate by the years required for the trees to reach productivity. For mature crop-bearing trees, compensation will be determined by multiplying the market rate by the average years of crops foregone. The final compensation assessment will be done by the Horticulture Department during RAP implementation.

3.4.3 Crops

Compensation for each crop lost during Kharif/Rabi agriculture seasons will be determined and approved by the Provincial Agriculture Department before being provided to the PAPs. Following the award of Section 11 and compensation to the PAPs, they will be informed by the revenue officer (patwari) to stop further cultivation or use of the land to ensure the timely availability of ROW. Generally, notices are served from LAC to each PAP indicating their land to be acquired and the compensation to be paid. The announcement was also made in the local newspaper. This will help to avoid any potential disputes or confusion regarding the project.

3.4.4 Residential and Commercial Structures

Cash compensation will be provided at replacement costs for affected structures and other fixed assets. PAPs will receive salvaged materials without deductions. Additionally, a lump sum transportation allowance will be disbursed to facilitate household relocation. The assessment of the affected structure will be based on the replacement rate provided by the District Buildings Department. They will do the assessment before the announcement of Awards on the direction of the DC and the same assessment will be incorporated in the RAP during its up-dation process.

The compensation for business losses will be calculated based on the monthly income for the period of business disturbance due to project intervention.

3.4.5 Community and Public Structures

For community and public structures, the replacement cost, along with relocation expenses, will be provided to the relevant department or agency. In the case of a mosque, a local committee will be formed to determine the reconstruction location. For public structures such as schools, the relevant department, assisted by the help of the district buildings department,

will manage the relocation and construction of new buildings. Public Structure (Govt. Primary School) under Project Impact.

A Government Boys and Girls primary schools of Mouza Surizai Payan, the relevant department with the help of the district Buildings Department will oversee the relocation and construction of new buildings.

3.5 DATA QUALITY AND VALIDATION

The surveys and studies were conducted by a skilled team comprising five male and a female social investigator, a social and resettlement specialist, and a data analyst. The social investigators, with proper experience in field surveys from similar projects, possessed familiarity with the local terrain and culture, ensuring efficient data collection. Additionally, consultations were held by the resettlement and gender specialists with community leaders, as well as male and female PAPs.

To ensure effective implementation and quality data collection, Field staff comprised environmentalists, sociologists, enumerators, and retired revenue patwari were supervised by the resettlement specialist. Three teams were constituted, consisting of six members. Two teams conducted the census survey, inventory assessment, and structure measurements, while the third team, led by the Social and Resettlement Specialist, facilitated stakeholder consultations, supervised enumerators, and ensured quality assurance.

Before the commencement of the intensive field survey, a day-long training session was conducted to provide an orientation of the project and briefing on the administration of the questionnaire. Following this, a two-day practical rehearsal was conducted, focusing on the identification of ROW, DMS training, interview techniques, and filling of questionnaires. The training concluded once the team felt fully confident in understanding the scope of work of their work and ensuring accurate data collection with due precision and quality.

To ensure the quality and accuracy of data collection, a social assessment and resettlement consultant accompanied the team throughout the survey process. Daily evening sessions were held with the team to review the collected data, ensure its consistency, and provide constructive feedback. The approach allowed for improvement in data collection and editing based on daily survey work and feedback received.

3.6 RESETTLEMENT DATABANK

To accomplish the desired objectives and results, different databases were developed using Microsoft Excel such as socioeconomic indicators, datasets for inventory/assets, public and private infrastructure, trees inventory, land acquisition, community consultations, compensation payment and entitlements and relocation. Upon completion, the survey data was checked for consistency and entered for necessary processing. This data bank would form the basis of information for RAP implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and to facilitate efficient resettlement management.

4 IDENTIFICATION OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT (LAR) IMPACTS

4.1 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

The assets inventory survey of the SLR Project was conducted during the months of August and September 2023 as per the latest alignment provided by the NHA in August 2023. The design plan was followed to identify the scope of land acquisition and affected assets falling within 100 meters ROW. All identified impacts within the ROW were enumerated and measured to determine the extent of losses. The owners/ occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to identify the ownership status and socio-economic status of the PAPs and affected households. The district wise type of impact is provided in the following **Table 4-1**.

Table 4-1: District wise Type of Impact

S. No.	Project Impact	Khyber		Peshawar		Nowshera	
		Area/No	PAPs	Area/No	PAPs	Area/No	PAPs
1	Land (acres)	275	2405	742	14329	33	244
2	Residential Structure (No.)	53	53	196	196	3	3
3	Commercial structure (No.)	0	0	48	8	0	0
4	Community Structures(mosque)	0	0	2		0	0
5	Public Structures(school)	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Sub total		2458		14533		247
	Total PAPs	17238					

According to the design specifications, considering the length and width of the proposed road, a total of 1050 acres of land will be acquired. The rates for estimating the cost of affected areas have been adopted as per the notification from the Revenue Department, referenced as letter No.529, dated 7th August 2023, under section 27-A of the Stamp Act 1894. This notification includes the valuation table for the year 2023-2024, effective from 1st July 2023. The notification letter is attached along with the land rate of Mouza Jabba (only one Mouza affected from District Nowshera) in the Nowshera District is provided in **Annexure-I**.

4.2 CUT-OFF DATE

The census of PAPs was finalized on August 31, 2023, serving as the official Cut-off Date for compensation purposes. People relocating to the project area after the cut-off dates are not entitled to compensation or any other rehabilitation measures offered by the project. It is emphasized that persons settling or occupying the ROW after the cut-off date will not be considered eligible for compensation.

4.2.1 Impact on Land

The project will need about 1,050 acres of land to be acquired for the construction of the SLR Project. Out of the total impacted land, 742 acres is located in the Peshawar District, 33 acres from Nowshera District and the remaining 275 acres is located in District Khyber. The distribution further specifies 17.47 acres of residential land, 0.52 acres of commercial land, 0.14 acres of community-owned land, 759.07 acres of agricultural land and 272.8 acres of

barren land impacting a total of 16,978 landowners. Among these, 16,692 are male landowners and 286 are female landowners.

The application of **Section 5** of the Land Acquisition Act will be initiated once the alignment of the **Southern Link Road (SLR)** is finalized. The final alignment will only be confirmed after the contractor responsible for the design and implementation of the project is appointed. As a result, conducting a detailed survey or census at this stage is not feasible, since it depends on the finalized alignment, which is contingent on the contractor's proposed alignment.

Once the contractor is onboard and the design is finalized, a comprehensive survey will be conducted in areas where the contractor's proposed alignment is different than the preliminary alignment, to assess the affected population, land, and other assets. This assessment will inform the preparation of an implementation-ready and updated **Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**.

At that stage, **Section 5** will be applied, and a formal notification will be issued, declaring the land required for public purposes. This notification will serve as a public announcement, informing stakeholders and affected communities about the impending land acquisition for the project.

Land to be acquired in Khyber District: In Khyber District, the proposed road covers a length of 11 km and passes through Bara and Jamrud Tehsils. Keeping in view the ROW of 100 m, the identified land for acquisition sums up to 275 acres. The land is characterized as barren, unproductive, and uneven, owned by the local tribes (Katia Khel (Kuki Khel) and Shalober (Qambar Khel) belonging to the main tribe of Afridi) asserting customary rights. The Assistant Commissioner of Jamrud and Khyber has issued letters outlining the land ownership status, ongoing disputes among tribes over land possession, and associated court cases, (see **Annexure-II**). The area is earmarked for potential government schemes in the future, a land parcel near the road's outset has been demarcated for a WAPDA grid station, with Section 4 under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 already notified. Coordination with relevant departments is imperative to discuss the road project, and its impacts and gather valuable feedback. Mouza-wise details of the land to be acquired are presented in **Table 4-2** and **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-2: Summary of the Affected Land

District	Affected Land (Acres)					
	Agriculture (Acre)	Barren (Acre)	Residential (Acre)	Commercial (Acre)	Community (Acre)	Total Land (Acre)
Khyber	00	272.8	2.2	00	00	275
Nowshera	32.98	00	0.02	00	00	33
Peshawar	726.09	00	15.25	0.52	0.14	742
Total	759.07	272.8	17.47	0.52	0.14	1,050

Table 4-3: Mouza wise Affected AHs and Land to be acquired

District	Sr. #	Name of Impacted Mouza	Union Council	Tehsil	Land PAPs		Land to be Acquired (Acres)	Length of SLR (km)
					Male	Female		
Khyber (Communal land)	1	Sathi Khel/Shah Kass	VC 2 of Shahkass 12	Jamrud	1,405	0	202	8.1

District	Sr. #	Name of Impacted Mouza	Union Council	Tehsil	Land PAPs		Land to be Acquired (Acres)	Length of SLR (km)
					Male	Female		
	2	Nogazi	UC 51 of Nogazi Baba	Bara	1,000	0	73	2.9
Peshawar (Private land)	1	Sangu	Sangu	Mattani	1,880	179	108	4.3
	2	Mushterzai	Mushterzai	Mattani	888	10	27	1.1
	3	Garhi Mali Khel	Garhi Mali Khel	Mattani	775	9	49	2.0
	4	Behlolzai	Behlolzai	Mattani	1,084	5	23	1.0
	5	Masho Gagar	Masho Gagar	Mattani	1,546	0	122	4.9
	6	Hurizai	Hurizai	Peshawar	226	0	44	1.8
	7	Maryamzai	Badabair	Peshawar	350	2	65	2.6
	8	Surizai Payan	Surizai Payan	Peshawar	2,850	47	159	6.4
	9	Mera Kachori	Kachori	Peshawar	4,130	15	120	5.0
	10	Tarnab	Lala	Chamkani	314	7	25	1.0
Nowshera (Private land)	1	Jabba	Taru	Pabbi	244	12	33	1.4
Total	13				16,692	286	1050	42.53

4.2.2 Communal Land-Affected Households and PAPs

About 2,405 HHs comprised of 21,645 persons/population will be impacted due to communal land (275 acres) acquisition in District Khyber. The details of HHs and PAPs of subtribes and clans who owned the RoW within the Afridi tribe are provided in **Table 4-4**. A Tribal Schema of sub-tribes, clans, and sub-clans are provided as **Annex-III**.

Table 4-4 : Sub-tribe and Clan wise Communal Land Ownership in Jamrud Tehsil, Khyber District

Tehsil	Clan and Sub-clans	AHHs	PAPs
Jamrud (Katia Khel)	Makki Khel		
	Zaman Khel	320	2,880
	Sar Khel	315	2,835
	Mastal Khel		
	Allah Dad Khel	85	765
	Mangidad Khel	46	414
	Shah Muhammad Khel	38	342
	Sati Khel	30	270
	Pirdad Khel	28	252
	Sep Khel	26	234
	Dildar Khel	35	315
	Wahab Khel	36	324
	Shadad Khel	31	279
	Dildar Khel		
	Ismail Khel	215	1,935
	Ibrahim Khel	200	1,800
Bara (Qambar Khel)	Shalobar Khel		
	Qayyum Khel	550	4,950
	Warin Khel	450	4,050
Total		2,405	21,645

4.2.3 Option of “Land for Land”

During consultations with local communities and jirga meetings, land-affected persons expressed a preference for cash compensation over the "land for land" option. However, to explore the feasibility of the latter, the Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social (EALS) Section of the NHA contacted the Commissioner of Peshawar for clarity on Government land availability.

According to the Commissioner Peshawar's letter No. 2-17 MISC/AR/2023, dated 09-09-2024, no suitable Government land parcel is available. A copy of the Commissioner Peshawar's letter is included in Annexure XVIII for reference.

Given the unavailability of state land across the three districts of similar use, the "land-for-land" compensation model, which typically involves providing displaced landowners whose livelihoods are land-based with alternate land, becomes difficult in this case. NHA therefore would like eligible PAPs to consider cash compensation as a viable alternative. Offering replacement cost as cash compensation equivalent to the land acquired will ensure that affected landowners are adequately compensated. These PAPs will also be eligible for the Livelihood Restoration activities offered under the Project.

4.2.4 Loss of Trees

During the impact assessment survey of ROW of SLR project, about 9,420 fruit trees and 1,740 non-fruit trees will be uprooted. The PAP wise distribution of trees and compensation cost will further be finalized after section -5 and DPAC of District Collector, Revenue. As per notification Agriculture Extension Department, Govt. of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, No.35/DDA/Peshawar, dated 11-9-20'5, the total compensation cost is estimated PKR million. The type of fruit and non-fruit trees are provided in the following **Table 4-5**.

Table 4-5: Summary of the Affected Trees

TENTATIVE COST ESTIMES OF FRUITIS AND FOREST SPECIES TO BE PAID TO ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (KEPEC/SLR)				
Type	Species	Source of Rate	Unit Rate	Nos
Fruit	Plum	Agriculture Department Khyber Pakhtun Khwa	30040	7035
	Peech		21040	1430
	Orange		30065	480
	Apricot		67545	180
	Guava		50070	75
	Persimmon		12040	76
	Pomegranante		84020	56
	Lemon		30065	88
Total				9420
Forest	Species	Khyber Pakhtun khwa Forest Department	Compensation per tree	Replanting cost per Tree
	Euclyptus		1500	2500
	Poplar		2000	2500
	Alintahus		1000	2500
	Kiker		2000	2500
	Mulbery		2000	2500
	Phulai		2000	2500
	Bakian		2000	2500
	Shisham		3000	2500
	Willow		2000	2500
Total				

4.2.5 Affected Residential and Commercial Structures

The project impacts include loss of land, private residential cum commercial structures as well as loss of cultivable land due to land acquisition along the proposed alignment. Due to the proposed alignment, 252 residential (owned by 252 PAPs) and 48 commercial structures (owned by 08 PAPs) will be affected. None of the residential or commercial structures was identified as owned by female PAPs. The summary of project-affected structures falling within ROW is given in **Table 4-6**.

Table 4-6: Categories of Affected Structures and Number of AHs

Sr. No.	Affected Structures	District Khyber		District Nowshera		District Peshawar	
		No. of Structures	No. of AHs	No. of Structures	No. of AHs	No. of Structures	No. of AHs
1	Residential Structures	66	66	03	03	183	183
2	Shops, hotel, poultry farm	0	0	0	0	48	08
	Total	66	66	03	03	231	191

4.2.6 Estimation of the Affected Covered Area of the Residential Structures

During the asset inventory survey, data was collected about the type of structures (residential and commercial), construction types of the main structure, and the size of the structure. The construction types used for the classification of the affected structures are pacca, semi-pacca, and kacha.

A total of 186 residential houses will be impacted located within the right of way in District Peshawar and Nowshera. Based on the consultation with the PAPs as well as other community members along the project corridor, physical measurement, size, and type of structures, the replacement value of residential structures located within the project ROW was estimated. The summary of the affected covered area is given in **Table 4-7** and details of these affected residential structures are provided in **Annexure-IV**.

Table 4-7: Estimated Covered Areas of Affected Residential Structures

Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Area in Marla	Area in kanal
Pacca	96	321,116	1181	59.0
Semi Pacca	65	168,552	619	31.0
Kacha	25	73,950	272	13.6
Total	186	563,618	2072	103.6

The Project in Khyber District involves land acquisition and resettlement, with minimal impact on land-based activities as most of the project route traverses hilly or barren terrain, except for a few settlements along the corridor.

A total 66 residential houses within the RoW will be affected in District Khyber. Error! Reference source not found. and details of these affected residential structures are provided in **Annexure-V**.

Table 4-8: Estimated Covered Areas of Affected Residential Structures of Khyber Area

Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Area in Marla	Area in kanal
Pacca	58	111,187	408	20.4
Semi Pacca	04	19446	71.43	3.57
Kacha	04	9716	35.69	1.78

Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft)	Area in Marla	Area in kanal
Total	66	156,711	575.61	28.78

4.2.7 Estimated Covered Areas of Affected Commercial Assets

The project will also impact 48 privately owned/ individual assets of eight PAPs in District Peshawar. The summary of the affected commercial structures, PAPs, and their total affected covered area is given in **Table 4-9**. A detailed list of the affected commercial structures is attached as **Annexure -VI**.

Table 4-9: Commercial Structures under Project Impact

Type of Asset	No. of PAPs	No. of Affected Assets	Total Area (sq. ft)	Area in Marla	Area in kanal
Shops/hotel / Factory	8	48 (Shops: 46, Hotel: 01, Factory:01)	21,250	78	3.9

4.2.8 Communal Land in District Khyber

There is communal land of 275 acres to be acquired for the project. Revenue records do not exist for this land and it is jointly owned by the different tribes and clans. Local subtribes (Kuki Khel and Shalobar belonging to the main tribe of Afridi) assert customary rights. Under KP Land Acquisition Rules (2020) rule 20, the Collector shall notify a "Qaumi Commission" of elders comprising members up to 20 in number from amongst the notable of the area where the land is to be acquired. The purpose of the rules of the Qaumi Commission is to facilitate the Collector and Revenue Department in the land acquisition in a smooth manner. In case of any objection, the Collector may seek the recommendations of the Qaumi Commission to resolve the objection. The Qaumi Commission will identify the land ownership of each eligible tribal male rightsholder belonging to the respective sub-tribe.

Since no land is available for a "land-to-land" compensation option in District Khyber (as per Annexure XVIII), cash compensation is the only viable alternative and has already been accepted by the local population.

The Qaumi Commission, comprising representatives from each tribe, will be responsible for determining the compensation plan. The head of each tribe will prepare a detailed plan identifying the land belonging to their tribe, the compensation amount, and the distribution of funds among the affected Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within their tribe.

In cases where there are reservations regarding the land valuation or the distribution of compensation, the concerned Malik (tribal leader) or tribe head may approach the Deputy Commissioner to request a review. The Deputy Commissioner, with the support of revenue staff, will assess the case and announce a final decision regarding compensation payments through the Qaumi Commission.

4.2.8.1. Compensation process for communal land falling within the ROW:

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province, Rule 2020 governs unsettled land and outlines the procedures for determining land value and its distribution. In such cases, the Deputy Collector/Deputy Commissioner (DC) constitutes a Qaumi Commission to decide the land value and identify the tribes and sub-tribes eligible for compensation.

Since no land is available for a "land-to-land" compensation option in District Khyber, cash compensation is the only viable alternative and has already been accepted by the local population. The Qaumi Commission, comprising representatives from each tribe, will be responsible for determining the compensation plan. The head of each tribe will prepare a detailed plan identifying the land belonging to their tribe, the compensation amount, and the distribution of funds among the affected Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within their tribe. Tribes and sub-tribes are required to adhere to the decisions made by the Qaumi Commission.

In cases where there are reservations regarding the land valuation or the distribution of compensation, the concerned Malik (tribal leader) or tribe head may approach the Deputy Commissioner to request a review. The Deputy Commissioner, with the support of revenue staff, will assess the case and announce a final decision regarding compensation payments through the Qaumi Commission.

4.2.8.2. Impacts due to Rest Area Development

Additionally, the precise location for the Rest Area along the Southern Link Road (SLR) has yet to be finalized. It is expected that this location will be determined during the RAP updating process, following the finalization of the road alignment. Once identified, the updated RAP will incorporate specific resettlement provisions to address any impacts related to the Rest Area's development, ensuring that the concerns of PAPs are thoroughly considered and that land acquisition and appropriate compensation is provided as required in compliance with the World Bank Policy OP 4.12.

4.2.9 Affected Community and Public Structures

The major community and public infrastructure includes two mosques, one school, and five electric poles that need to be rebuilt or relocated. The budget of mosques is estimated for the compensation to the PAPs. The summary of the affected community and public infrastructures is summarized in **Table 4-10**.

Table 4-10: Community and Public Structures under Project Impact

Sr. No.	Affected Asset	No.	District
1	Electric Pole	05	Khyber, Peshawar
2	Mosque	02	Peshawar
3	Govt. Primary school for boys and girls	01	Peshawar

Installation of Fiber Optic Cabel:

As part of the project, an intelligent traffic system will be established, with ducts and fiber optics installed during the construction phase.

Additionally, as per the prevailing practices of the National Highway Authority (NHA), utilities likely to be disturbed due to construction activities will be relocated. The departments concerned will be compensated through a utility shifting allowance accordingly.

4.2.10 Handling/ Procedure of Shifting Individual Graves

Currently, there is no specific policy in place at the client level regarding the handling of individual graves during land acquisition or project implementation. However, if relocation of graves becomes necessary, a thorough consultation process will be conducted with the affected community and religious authorities to ensure respect for local customs and sensitivities.

Key steps in the process include:

- i. Consultation with the Affected Community:
 - The first step will involve initiating a dialogue with the affected community members, including the families of the deceased, local leaders, and other relevant stakeholders. This consultation aims to gather consent and ensure that all parties are aware of the process and their concerns are addressed.
- ii. Identification and Provision of Alternate Land:
 - An alternate plot of land for the graves will be identified. This new location will be selected after mutual agreement between the affected community and the project authorities, ensuring the site is culturally and logistically appropriate for grave relocation.
- iii. Cost Coverage:
 - The costs associated with the relocation, including exhumation, transportation, reburial, and any traditional or religious rites that may need to be performed, will be fully covered by the project. This ensures the community is not financially burdened by the process.
- iv. Site Selection Process:
 - The selection of the new burial site will involve mutual consultation between the affected families, local religious leaders and the project team. The location should be easily accessible to the community, culturally appropriate, and suitable for future grave visits.
- v. Facilitation by Local Authorities:
 - The local administration, specifically the Assistant Commissioner (AC), will oversee the entire process to ensure Islamic rituals are observed in transparently and respectfully. The Patwari (local land record officer) will assist in coordinating the logistics, such as the demarcation of the new burial site and facilitating the dignified relocation of remains.
- vi. Execution of Grave Shifting:
 - The actual shifting of the grave will be carried out on mutually agreed dates, ensuring that the community has ample time to prepare. The project team will ensure the process is conducted with the utmost respect and dignity, adhering to cultural and religious traditions.
- vii. Post-Relocation Support:
 - Following the relocation, continuous communication with the affected families will be maintained to ensure their satisfaction with the new site and to address any post-relocation concerns.

4.2.11 Loss of Income/ Livelihood

The businesses affected by the alignment included 48 structures/properties/assets owned by eight PAPs as provided in **Table 4-11**. These businesses are mostly located in different buildings to be demolished in the existing ROW. During the consultation with these PAPs, it appeared that the income of all these businesses is almost similar except for one poultry farm where the business premises/sheds could be rebuilt in an average of six months.

The loss of identified commercial structures will result in a loss of income. It is anticipated that eight employees will also be affected by the project. At the time of implementation of RAP, the exact number of employees will be updated and confirmed and will be entitled to payment of compensation.

Table 4-11: Loss of Income / Livelihood

Sr. No.	Affected Asset	No. of Affected Structures/ asset	No. of PAPs	Avg. Net Monthly Income (KPR) *	Village/ District
1	Poultry farm	01	01	35,000	Masho Gagar- Peshawar
2	Mineral Water Plant	01	01	35,000	Mushtarzai – Khyber
3	Shops/hotel	46	06	35,000	(Bara/Mushtarzai – Khyber (25), (Mashogagar-Peshawar:21)
	Total	48	08		

4.2.12 Impact on Employees of Affected Commercial Structures

A total of eight employees of the following enterprises may be affected by the project interventions. They will be entitled to compensation for income/wage loss for three months. The number and name of these employees may vary at the implementation stage, and this information will be updated. It is noted that the poultry farm is closed for 4 months in the summer and the owner laid off the laborers to save the cost. Similarly, the hotel owner in the month of Ramadan closes the hotel or reduces the timing to save the cost. It is not sure if the laid-off employees will join again. They might have secured alternate employment. The details of the employees are provided in the following **Table 4-12**.

Table 4--12: Income loss of Affected Employees of lost businesses

Sr. No.	Type impacted Business	Nos. of Employees	Avg. wage of an employee
1	Factory (mineral water)	03	20,000
2	Poultry Farm	03	18,000
3	Hotel	02	16,000
	Total	08	

4.2.13 Vulnerable PAPs of Impacted Structures

The displaced poor and other marginal groups, including, the elderly, differently abled persons, and female-headed households are also disproportionately affected by the impact on affected residential structures and land acquisition. These vulnerable groups require special consideration. According to the census survey, out of 252 PAPs whose residential structures are affected, 86 PAPs have incomes below the poverty line. None of the women PAPs was identified as vulnerable. These individuals will be entitled to special assistance in the form of a vulnerability allowance equivalent to three times the minimum wage officially announced by the KP Government in the budget book for 2024-25 amounting to PKR aimed at restoring or improving their living standards. For a detailed list of vulnerable PAPs, please refer to **Annexure-VII**. A letter of minimum wage of the KP Government to provide vulnerable allowance is provided in **Annexure XI**.

4.2.14 Vulnerable PAPs of Impacted Land

There are a total of 16,978 PAPs affected due to land acquisition as identified by the Revenue Department. To identify how many of these are vulnerable PAPs, data of the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) was collected. This BISP data suggests that 1,077 vulnerable PAPs live in the 13 villages that fall in the project area. Exactly how many of these 1,077 vulnerable PAPs may be losing land to the Project will be determined at the stage when the alignment is finalized.

The aggregate data of registered BISP recipients in the 13 villages is provided in **Table 4-4** below while the list of aggregate vulnerable PAPs/Unique HH ID No. is provided in **Annexure-XVI**.

Table 4-13: Vulnerable PAPs of the Impacted Villages as Per BISP

District	Villages		Total Vulnerable HHs	Male	Female
			1	2	3
Peshawar	1	Tarnab	46	44	02
	2	Surizai Payan	01	01	0
	3	Maryamzai	498	430	68
	4	Sangu	9	8	1
	5	Behlolzai	7	7	0
	6	Mashogager/Mera Mashogager	5	4	1
	7	Garhi Mali khel (Hurizai)	189	164	25
	8	Mushterzai	266	229	37
	9	Hurizai	01	01	0
	10	Mera Kachori	12	11	01
Nowshera	11	Jabba	27	22	05
Khyber	12	Nogazi	2	1	01
	13	Shahkas/Sathikhel	14	11	03
Grand total			1,077	933	144

The aggregate village data of BISP recipients will be updated during the implementation stage by identifying and segregating individuals affected by the final project alignment.

The land-affected PAPs will be provided with a vulnerable allowance for three months minimum wage @ PKR per month to the tune of PKR total for each land PAP. However, at present the tentative vulnerable allowance of 1,077 persons is being allocated in the budget.

5 SOCIOECONOMIC ASSESSMENT AND PROFILE

This section briefly describes the overall socio-economic condition of the surveyed/ studied population living in villages along the ROW. Overall, the socioeconomic survey was conducted in 12 villages, aimed at collecting substantial information on: (i) Demographic Characteristics; (ii) Ethnography (iii) Main Occupation & Source of Income (iv) Land Ownership Status (v) Housing Condition (vi) Religion (vii) Language Spoken in the project area (viii) Institutional Facilities (ix) Educational Facilities; and (x) Source of Drinking Water.

5.1 SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

To study the overall socioeconomic conditions at the affected village level, socio-economic data was collected from the 12 Mouza/villages falling within the ROW. The information was gathered through a structured interview guide. To collect the data, meetings were conducted with the key informants, maliks, elders, teachers, imam masjids, chairmen, and other community participants.

5.1.1 Social and Tribal Structure

The social structure in Peshawar and Nowshera Districts is characterized by a blend of traditional familial ties and tribal affiliations, with extended families forming the core of social networks. Tribal dynamics play a significant role in shaping power structures and social norms, intersecting with familial relationships to reinforce traditional hierarchies. Access to education and infrastructure varies across different areas, with efforts underway to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Despite challenges such as socio-economic disparities, the social structure presents opportunities for development through initiatives aimed at improving education, healthcare, and economic opportunities for all segments of society. The main tribes in Nowshera Districts are Pashtuns of Durrani, Khattak and Yousafzai tribes and in Peshawar District are Khalil, Arbab, Mohmand, Awan and Khattak.

The tribal structure in Khyber District, led by the Afridi tribe, has a rich history deeply rooted in tradition. The Afridi tribe, which is part of the Pukhtun ethnic group, consists of different sub-groups called sub-tribes, clans, sub-clans, sections, sub-sections, and family on segmentary lines, locally organized into *qaum*, *khel*, *tappa*, *kande* and *kor*. The tribal values are attached to notions of male honor, and by an unwritten behavioral code called *Pukhtunwali*. This code defines the way people should behave to keep the tribe together. The *Pukhtunwali* shapes social interactions and dictates norms of behavior, including hospitality, loyalty, and revenge. The Afridi tribe is patriarchal, with a strong emphasis placed on familial bonds.

Within the ambit of social structure, the fundamental residential and economic entity is the patrilocal extended family, comprising the elder's household and his married sons. Daughters leave to join their husband's family upon marriage, potentially being married to their husband's brother if widowed. Married sons usually reside within their father's compound, with the elder or eldest brother typically holding authority over the extended family. This unit serves as the primary source of solidarity, providing security and mutual support for its members.

The tribe mainly lives in the rugged terrain of Khyber District, with their ancestral lands spreading into nearby areas such as the Khyber Pass. Historically, the Afridi tribe has been predominantly pastoralist, with many members engaged in animal husbandry, agriculture, and trade along the Khyber Pass. However, due to changes in socio-economic dynamics and increased urbanization, some Afridi individuals have diversified their livelihoods to include professions such as business, government service including military service. Migration patterns affect population distribution, with some families moving to urban areas for economic reasons while others remain tied to rural ancestral lands.

Inter-tribal and intra-tribal feuds have been a recurring aspect of the social dynamics within the Afridi tribe. These conflicts can arise due to various factors such as land disputes, resource competition, honor issues, and historical grievances. These disputes can stem from territorial disputes over grazing lands, water rights, or strategic locations such as mountain passes. These intra-tribal conflicts may arise from disputes over inheritance, leadership succession, or perceived slights to honor.

Traditionally, tribal leaders, known as Maliks or elders, hold multifaceted roles in the Afridi Tribe, from mediating disputes to safeguarding tribal customs and representing Afridi interests in wider socio-political arenas. Through forums like Jirgas, they facilitate collective decision-making and conflict resolution, preserving traditional norms and Afridi cohesion. During land acquisition negotiations, these leaders advocate for fair compensation and tribal rights, wielding significant social influence within their communities. Their endorsement or opposition can sway public opinion and affect project outcomes. However, these roles are now largely replaced by the Quami Commission, overseen by the Tehsil administration. Quami Commission is constituted/announced officially for a specific purpose and is time based whereas Jirga is informal set up for decision making at the community level.

While the traditional tribal structure remains largely intact, modernization and urbanization have brought about changes in the Afridi tribe. Nonetheless, the tribe continues to play a significant role in local politics, community affairs, and upholding traditional values.

5.1.2 Demographic Profile

The data analysis showed that the largest village, Mera Kachori, comprises 10,000 HHs with a total population of 120,000 persons. In contrast, the smallest village, Masho Khel, consists of 23 HHs, with a population of 300 persons. Across all surveyed villages, the total population stands at 179,985 with a gender distribution of 48.5% males and 51.5% females, resulting in an average HHs size of 12 persons. **Table 5-1** shows the detailed demographic characteristics of the surveyed villages.

Table 5-1: Demographic Characteristics of the Population

Sr. No.	Population of the Studied Village						
	Name of Visited Village	Total HHs	Total population	Avg. Family size	Male (%)	Female (%)	Sex Ratio
1	Mera Surizai	45	675	15	49	51	100:104
2	Mera Kachori	10,000	120,000	12	50	50	100:100
3	Jabba	6,000	72,000	12	48	52	100: 108
4	Sattenno	340	4,420	13	47	53	100:112
5	Surizai Bala	3,000	33,000	11	49	51	100:104
6	Masho Gagar	450	5,850	13	48	52	100:108
7	Ghareebabad	200	2,200	11	48	52	100:108
8	Mushterzai	70	840	12	47	53	100:112
9	Mera Masho Gagar	300	4200	14	47	53	100:112
10	Masho Khel	23	300	13	49	51	100:104
11	Nogazi Baba	100	1,500	15	48	52	100:108
12	Bara Qadeem	700	7,000	10	48	52	100:108
	Total	21,228	179,985	12	48.5	51.5	100:105

5.1.3 Main Occupations, Source of Income and Land Ownership Status

During the field survey, data on main occupations, primary sources of income, and land ownership status were collected from residents during community meetings. The gathered

data revealed that in the Peshawar and Nowshera areas, the land was fertile and predominantly under cultivation. Most of the residents were engaged in farming, with exceptions such as in the village Nogazi Baba, where government service was the primary source of income for most HHs. The main crops cultivated in the area include wheat, rice, maize, sugarcane, fodder, *jawar* (millet), and *bajra* (sorghum), with some residents involved in business ventures and others employed in government positions. In contrast, in Khyber District, where there is a lack of proper canal supply and low rainfall, locals pursued non-agriculture occupations for livelihoods, such as driving, running small shops, and engaging in small-scale businesses. The table below shows the general profile of the villages that fall in the project area showcasing their livelihood resources/patterns.

Table 5-2 depicts the main occupations, income sources, and land ownership status of the population in survey/studied villages.

Table 5-2: Main Occupations, Source of Income of the Studied Villages

Sr. no.	District	Mouza	Occupation (%)					Landownership
			Farming	Govt. Service	Private. Service	Own Business	Other	
1	Nowshera	Jabba	70	5	-	25	-	Owners
2	Khyber	Bara Qadeem	60	-	-	40	-	Owners
		Nogazi Baba	20	75	-	0	5	Owners
3	Peshawar	Mera Surizai	70	-	-	30	-	Owners
		Mera Kachori	60	-	-	30	10	Owners
		Satteno Village	90	-	-	5	5	Owners
		Surizai Bala	80	-	-	15	5	Owners
		Masho Gagar	70	-	-	15	15	Owners
		Ghareeb abad	80	5	5	5	5	Owners
		Mushterzai	80	-	-	10	10	Owners
		Mera Masho Gagar	80	-	10	5	5	Owners
		Masho Khel	70	15	5	5	5	Owners

5.1.4 Construction Pattern of Housing

During the data collection of socioeconomic village profiles, details regarding construction types of residential structures were recorded. The subsequent analysis revealed that 53 percent of the houses in the studied villages were of pacca construction, followed by 35 percent of Semi-pacca structures, with only 12 percent being Kacha houses. Residents tended to invest their savings in constructing pacca or semi-pacca houses due to their durability and safety, especially during heavy rains and flood seasons.

5.1.5 Religion Composition

The survey findings show that 100 percent of people were Muslim in and around the project area.

5.1.6 Language Spoken

The survey findings show that 100 percent of people were Pukhtun, and their mother tongue was Pashto. In project districts, local people can speak Urdu as well.

5.1.7 Educational Institutions in the Surveyed Villages

The collected data revealed that in nearly all villages, primary, middle, and high schools were accessible. Moreover, in five of the surveyed villages (Mera Kachori, Satteno Village, Mera Masho Gagar and Bara Qadeem), inter-colleges were available for boys, while degree Colleges were present in Satteno Village, Mera Masho Gagar and Masho Gagar. Following the completion of surveys in the villages along the alignment in October and November 2022, and in May 2023, it was noted that a girl's school was impacted and thus required relocation. The overall educational institutions in the studied villages are presented in the **Table 5-3**.

Table 5-3: Educational Institutions in Studied Villages

Facility			Mera Surizai	Mera Kachori	Jabba	Satteno	Surizai Bala	Masho Mera	Ghareebabad	Mushtarzai	Maira Masho Gagar	Masho Khail	Nogazi Baba	Bara Qadeem
Primary School	Boys	YES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		NO												
	Girls	YES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		NO							N					
Middle School	Boys	YES	Y	Y		Y		Y		Y	Y		Y	Y
		NO			N		N		N			N		
	Girls	YES		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y			Y	Y
		NO	N						N		N	N		
High School	Boys	YES		Y		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		NO	N		N				N					
	Girls	YES			Y		Y			Y	Y		Y	Y
		NO	N	N	N	N		N	N	N		N	N	
Dini Madrassa	Boys	YES	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		NO							N					
	Girls	YES	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		NO				N			N					
Inter College	Boys	YES		Y		Y		Y			Y			Y
		NO	N		N		N		N	N		N	N	
	Girls	YES			Y						Y			Y
		NO	N	N		N	N	N	N	N		N	N	N
Degree College	Boys	YES				Y					Y			Y
		NO	N	N	N		N		N	N		N	N	
	Girls	YES		Y	Y	Y					Y			
		NO	N				N	N	N	N		N	N	N

*Y denotes Yes and **N denotes No

5.1.8 Institutional Facilities Available

The data presented in the **Table 5-4** indicates the availability of various facilities across the survey villages. For instance, in the village of Mera Surizai, a comprehensive range of amenities including hospitals, dispensaries, BHU, private practitioners, veterinary dispensaries, post offices, banks, and police stations are accessible. However, in Masho Gagar Village, there is a lack of such facilities. Nevertheless, residents often utilize facilities in neighboring villages when unavailable locally, thus benefiting both directly and indirectly from these facilities.

Table 5-4: Availability of Institutional Facilities

Facility		Mera Surizai	Mera Kachori	Jabba Khalsa	Satteno Village	Surizai Bala	Masho Gagar	Ghareeb abad	Mushtarzai	Maira Masho Gagar	Masho Khail	Nogazi Baba	Bara Qadeem
Hospital	YES	Y				Y	Y					Y	Y
	NO		N	N	N			N	N	N	N		
Dispensary	YES	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
	NO					N	N			N			
BHU/RHU	YES	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y					Y	Y
	NO			N				N	N	N	N		
Private Practitioner	YES	Y	Y		Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	NO			N			N	N				N	N
Veterinary Dispensary	YES	Y				Y						Y	
	NO		N	N	N		N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Artificial Semination Centre	YES												
	NO	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Post Office	YES	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
	NO			N						N			
Bank	YES	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y			Y	Y
	NO			N						N	N		
Police Station/ Post	YES	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	NO			N									

*Y denotes Yes and **N denotes No

5.1.9 Source of Drinking and Irrigation Water

In most of the villages, the major source of drinking water was through hand pumps. In a few villages, water supply systems and wells were also the main source of drinking water. The source of drinking water is shown in the **Table 5-5**.

Table 5-5: Source of Drinking Water

Sr. No.	Surveyed Mouza	Hand Pump	Well	Water Supply	Others (Bore)
1	Surizai Payan	✓			
2	Mera Kachori	✓		✓	
3	Jabba	✓			✓
4	Satteno	✓			✓
5	Surizai Bala	✓			✓
6	Masho Gagar	✓			✓
7	Ghareebabad		✓	✓	
8	Mushtarzai			✓	
9	Mera Masho Gagar		✓	✓	
11	Nogazi Baba		✓	✓	
12	Bara Qadeem			✓	

Mostly farmers were using the canal water for irrigation and few farmers have installed their private Tube wells for agriculture purposes. Sources of water for irrigation purposes are shown in **Table 5-6**.

Table 5-6: Availability of Source of Irrigation Water

Sr. No.	Surveyed Mouza	Canal	Tube Well	Well	Rain	Canal + Tube Well
1	Surizai Payan	Yes				
2	Mera Kachori					Yes
3	Jabba	Yes				
4	Satteno	Yes				
5	Surizai Bala	Yes				
6	Masho Gagar	Yes				
7	Ghareebabad					Yes
8	Mushtarzai	Yes				
9	Mera Masho Gagar		Yes			
10	Masho Khel					Yes
11	Nogazi Baba		No		Yes	
12	Bara Qadeem	Yes				

5.2 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INTERVIEWS OF LAND AFFECTED PERSONS

The social team conducted the interviews of about 250 land-affected persons falling within the ROW of Mouzas located along the proposed SLR. There are hardly any PAPs doing independent own business in the project area. Most of the farmers have established shops along with the farming activities to meet their livelihood requirements because farming alone can meet their family economic needs. Therefore, the respondent's income sources have been grouped as per their occupations. Shop keeping is easily controlled/run business by each family member not requiring any specific skills.

The findings of the survey are being provided in the following **Table 5-7**:

Table 5-7: Average HH Size, Monthly Income, and Main Occupations

Sr. No.	No. of PAPs	Family Size (persons)	Monthly Income Rs.	Source of Income Rs.	Alternate Source of Income
1	75	8 – 12	Up to 35,000	Farming+ Shop Keeping	Shop Keeping
2	75		Up to 50,000	Farming+ Private Job	Private Job
3	100		+50,000	Farming+ Private Job	Private Job

Table 5-8: Construction Pattern of the Houses

Sr. No.	Pacca House	Semi Pacca House	Kacha House	Total
1	132 HHs	92 HHs	26	250
Overall %age	53%	36%	11 %	100 %

Table 5-9: Cropping Pattern and PAPs Opinion about the Project

Sr. No.	No. of PAPs	Main Crops	Respondent's Opinion regarding land acquisition
1	75	Potato, Brinjal, Radis, Cucumber, Capsicum etc.	It's a good development project as it offers better rates of compensation.
2	75	Broccoli, Spinach, Carrot, Occra etc.	No comments
3	100	Corn, Sugarcane, Wheat, Chickpea, Lemon, etc.	Due to this project, the land use pattern will be changed.

5.2.1 Communal Land Ownership

In Khyber District, land ownership within Afridi sub-tribes is mostly clan and sub-clan-based, with each clan, and sub-clan inheriting distinct areas passed down through generations by customary rules. Some areas are collectively held by the entire sub-tribe or specific lineage groups for activities like grazing and cultivation. This dynamic interplay between tradition and external influences shapes land ownership patterns within the Afridi tribe.

Over time, the distribution of tribal lands among Afridi sub-tribes may have shifted due to various factors such as population growth, internal conflicts, external pressures, and government policies. Changes in land tenure systems, commercial use, and infrastructure development projects also impact on land distribution patterns.

The tribal structure significantly influences land acquisition in the deeply ingrained traditional systems of the Khyber District, where communal ownership is common. The land is viewed as collective tribal or clan property, with usage rights allocated according to customary laws. Negotiating land acquisition involves tribal leaders and community consensus due to this communal ownership, impacting social dynamics and power structures. Influential clans or families may complicate negotiations, while intra-tribal conflicts add further complexity. Resistance to land acquisition arises from concerns about livelihoods and the potential future commercial value of land due to proximity to Peshawar City. Tribal structures can facilitate or hinder development projects depending on community cooperation. Clear communication and negotiation channels within tribal structures can streamline land acquisition, but misunderstandings or lack of consent may cause delays or conflicts, affecting project progress. There are disputes among different tribes over landownership falling within ROW.

For land acquisition of communal land within ROW, the Quami Commission to be notified by the district administration, will play an important role in resolving the disputes and establishing the land ownership rights of the PAPs. The Quami Commission, comprising representatives from each tribe, will be responsible for determining the compensation plan and resolving the conflicts among the tribes as per the traditional system of the area. The head of each tribe will prepare a detailed plan identifying the land belonging to their tribe, the compensation amount, and the distribution of funds among the affected Project Affected Persons (PAPs) within their tribe. Tribes and sub-tribes are required to adhere to the decisions made by the Quami Commission.

In cases where there are reservations or conflicts regarding the land valuation or the distribution of compensation, the concerned Malik (tribal leader) or tribe head may approach the Deputy Commissioner to request a review. The Deputy Commissioner, with the support of revenue staff, will assess the case and announce a final decision regarding compensation payments through the Quami Commission.

The existing three-tier mechanism of the GRC, along with the Quami Commission assisting the district revenue authorities, provides a robust framework for dispute resolution. These mechanisms are well-equipped to address disputes effectively prior to the disbursement of compensation and the commencement of construction activities.

As discussed earlier, the Afridi tribal structure can be segmented into various sub-tribes, each with its own distinct identity, lineage, and territory within the broader Afridi community. Key clans like Qamber Khel (Bar Qamar Khel an offshoot) and Katia Khel, a clan of Kuki Khel sub-tribe, have ownership of the SLR ROW in Jamrud and Bara Tehsils in the Khyber District. While it's challenging to provide an exhaustive segmentation due to the complexity and fluidity of tribal affiliations compounded by limited documentation, see **Annex 1**, Tribal Schema of the ROW.

5.2.1.1 Gender Disparity in Land Ownership

Women in the Khyber District are disproportionately affected in terms of land ownership due to the absence of proper documentation, perpetuating a cycle of marginalization. Under the former tribal system, land ownership was exclusively vested in the male head of the household, with inheritance rights primarily reserved for male heirs. This systemic bias not only undermines women's economic autonomy but also hinders their ability to access resources and participate fully in the socio-economic fabric of their communities.

The Quami Commission (QC), traditionally composed of local elders and maliks appointed by the local administration, is predominantly male, reflecting Pakhtun cultural norms. To address concerns about women's participation, the project will adopt a culturally sensitive strategy to identify and include suitable female representatives from the area. These representatives will be individuals who are respected within the community and acceptable to tribal leadership, ensuring they can effectively participate on behalf of women Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) to ensure that processes and decisions are responsive to the needs of women.

The Field Implementation Unit (FIU) will oversee this process, ensuring that women's land rights are safeguarded effectively. The FIU will also ensure these rights are thoroughly identified, documented, and upheld. In cases where direct female representation in the QC is not feasible, the project team will remain committed to meeting World Bank policy requirements for women's inclusion and equitable consideration. This commitment includes incorporating women's voices and addressing their needs through alternative mechanisms to ensure their rights and perspectives are represented in all project-related decisions.

5.3 GENDER ASSESSMENT

Consultations were conducted with women in eight villages along the ROW in the districts of Peshawar and Nowshera during June 2024, resulting in data collection from 151 female respondents. Efforts were made to engage with females in Sathi Khel, Khyber District regarding project interventions; however, due to the extreme conservatism within the local social environment, access was restricted. The female respondents in Peshawar and Nowshera districts represented both farming and non-farming communities. A structured questionnaire was used for interviews and data collection, covering a range of topics including women's roles and responsibilities, decision-making power regarding family size and a number of children, preference of male children, gender bias towards girl births, women's participation in various institutions, gender preferences in education, women's health issues, access to and quality of drinking water, authority over asset sale and purchase, financial control, access to earning opportunities, utilization of earnings and control, male attitudes towards women, vulnerability, and caregiving, social protection for vulnerable individuals, gender-based violence (GBV), benefits of the project for women, the project's impact on women, and the pressing needs of women.

The details of surveyed villages and participants are summarized below **Table 5-10** in the, while photographs of the female participants are appended in **Annexure IX**. The scanned attendance sheets of female participants are provided in **Annexure X**.

Table 5-10: Name of the Surveyed Villages and Numbers of Female Participants

Date	District	Name of Village	No. of Participants(F)
27-06-2024	Peshawar	Sangu	30
03-05-2024	Peshawar	Tarnab	30
28-02-2024	Peshawar	Mera Kachuri,	20
17-6-2023	Peshawar/ Nowshera	Tarnab and Jabba	06

Date	District	Name of Village	No. of Participants(F)
14-6-2023	Peshawar	Aziz Khan Garhi, Mera Kachori	06
17-6-2023	Peshawar	Khankhel Mohallah, Surizai Bala	08
15-6-2023	Peshawar	Garhi Mali Khel	15
15-6-2023	Peshawar	Mohalla Afridi/Badabair	06
15-6-2023	Peshawar	Masho Gagar	06
14-6-2023	Peshawar	Mushterzai	10
14-6-2023	Peshawar	Ghareebabad	14
Total			151

The analyzed data is tabulated for interpretation and in narrative form with an explanation deriving a conclusion and recommendation, which are presented in the following sections.

5.3.1 Roles and Responsibilities of Women

During the field assessment, data was collected to ascertain the situation regarding gender roles and responsibilities in the project area.

In the villages surveyed along the project alignment, women in households are deeply involved in a wide array of daily activities. These tasks encompass caring for children, cooking meals, washing clothes, maintaining cleanliness in the house, ironing, fetching water, collecting fuelwood, and providing care for sick family members. Additionally, they shoulder duties related to livestock care, such as preparing fodder, milking animals, and overseeing their well-being. In agriculture pursuits, women actively participate in tasks like sowing seeds, harvesting crops, and picking vegetables. Their roles are truly multifaceted, involving both domestic responsibilities and agricultural labor, showcasing the breadth and significance of their contributions to their families and communities. The findings align with the socio-cultural norms prevalent in Pakistan, where household responsibilities are typically divided between genders based on familial preferences. Women are predominantly responsible for domestic chores, while men are primarily engaged in outdoor activities. Most female respondents highlighted that due to low income and limited resources, their lives are marked by restlessness, and they struggle to access nutritious food, resulting in health issues such as joint pain, hypertension, and skin ailments. This situation highlights the pressing need for project interventions to create and improve economic opportunities and living conditions.

A significant number of female respondents expressed a deep sense of restlessness in their lives, largely attributed to their low income and limited access to resources. In their communities, men are traditionally perceived to be the primary breadwinners, solely responsible for the entire burden of income generation. However, a substantial portion of these men either work as laborers in the Middle East or are engaged in low-paying jobs locally due to limited literacy levels.

Roles and Responsibilities of Women regarding Livestock and Agriculture Management

The findings from the ten selected villages in both districts align with the socio-cultural norms of the province, i.e., family responsibilities are divided between males and females. Women are predominantly responsible for overseeing and carrying out most of the housekeeping activities, while men are primarily engaged either in outdoor tasks or are unemployed- doing nothing. Women play significant roles in livestock and agriculture management, including but not limited to caring for animals (i.e., daily care of livestock, including feeding, cleaning, and ensuring their well-being), breeding management, and healthcare. Women are also engaged in crop cultivation, planting and harvesting, weeding and pest control, water management, as well as community and family support.

5.3.1.1 Decision Making

According to the Pakistan Census Report of 2023, the overall rural population rate stands at 61.18%, with 49% of this population attributed to females. In the eight villages surveyed along the project alignment, with a total population of 209,856, comprising a total of 17,488 households, including 7 women-headed households in the selected villages.

The area is predominantly male dominated, where men wield authority over crucial aspects such as children's education, marital arrangements, assets transactions, and women's employment choices. Women's involvement in decision-making is notably limited, mainly confined to select matters like arranging children's marriages and selecting healthcare options. Due to the low female literacy rates and entrenched patriarchal attitudes, there's a pervasive lack of awareness about women's rights among the communities in the project area. Women's rights are either intentionally or unintentionally disregarded or violated, particularly regarding their property rights.

It was also observed during the discussion with the women's group at Faqir Village, that women lack autonomy over their rightful inheritance shares and are dependent on men and merely treated as beneficiaries. In this societal context, women are often denied their rightful inheritance, as property ownership is traditionally perceived as the exclusive domain of men. Consequently, women are discouraged from asserting their property rights, and even if they do, it is culturally deemed inappropriate. Women are expected to relinquish their inheritance rights in favor of their brothers and other male family members, leading them to be unjustly deprived of their property rights. The conservative norms in the area either discourage or do not allow females to pursue higher education and engage in non-traditional work outside their homes. Addressing these cultural norms is essential to ensuring gender equality and promoting women's rights through project interventions.

5.3.1.2 Access to Education and Skill

Education plays an important role in the overall development of a society.

In this regard, the project area lags due to the non-availability of educational and vocational institutions. Out of a total of 71 contacted women, only nine were literate (12.5%) indicating that women are not encouraged to pursue education. Three questions were placed in the questionnaire regarding "Access to Education and Skill":

- Are there any constraints for girls accessing education? What are the main constraints?
- Gender preference for sending children to school?
- Are there any vocational centers/schools for girls/women? What kinds of training courses are available in these vocational centers?

During the field assessment, the data was collected through open-ended questions with responses recorded in narrative form, reflecting qualitative insights.

The area exhibits characteristics of a typical male-dominant society, with a significant portion of girls being illiterate in the area, posing a major obstacle to female education. Gender bias is evident in educational opportunities, with nearly 99 percent of boys attending school while girls remaining at home.

It was observed that in some of the villages adjacent to urban Peshawar along the project corridor, higher education facilities and technical training opportunities are available for both girls and boys. While boys take advantage of these opportunities, girls often remain deprived due to cultural reasons. Women in the area have requested the availability of these

opportunities for both their daughters and sons at the village level. This would not only save money spent on transportation for male students but also enable girls to learn technical skills and pursue higher education. Some of them expressed a desire for their daughters to receive higher education for self-awareness and independence.

5.3.1.3 Access to Health Facilities

Health facilities showed a disappointing situation in the area. All the respondents showed their serious concerns over health facilities. A few questions were put in the questionnaire for female respondents:

- What kinds of health facilities are available in the area? Do women seek pre-and post-natal health Consultations and care? If not, what are the main constraints?
- Distance from the nearest health facility in km. (BHU, RHC District Hospital)?
- What are the main health issues for women? Any common water-borne diseases in the area?

In the villages Khan Khel, Garhi Mali Khel, and Ghareebabad in District Peshawar, access to healthcare is limited, with only two to three villages having BHUs. Many villages lack health facilities. Usually, women don't seek pre- and post-natal healthcare services. Several constraints hinder access to healthcare for women. Poverty limits their ability to reach distant health facilities. Additionally, their male partners' indifference exacerbates the situation, as they prefer traditional herbal remedies passed down through generations. Most health facilities are located 25-30 kilometers away from their villages, further impeding access. Common health issues among women include anxiety, skin diseases, diabetes, hypertension, disabilities, and chest infections. Waterborne diseases are less prevalent due to the widespread use of piped water using borehole systems. However, there is a pressing need for female reproductive health services, including access to gynecologists, and medical specialists. Many people resort to consulting local dispensaries staffed by unqualified medical staff who rely on steroids for treatment.

5.3.1.4 Access to Drinking Water

During the field assessment, the data on drinking water and its quality was collected. Three questions were added to the questionnaire to ascertain the existing situation of drinking water. The following questions were asked:

- What are the main sources of drinking water?
- What are the key issues of drinking water in the area?
- Do women fetch water in the area? Distance traveled by women (in km) to access water? Time used in fetching water.

Women are hesitant to fetch water from distant locations, opting instead to access water through shared pipes connected to neighboring houses with boreholes or hand pumps. As per the statement of respondents, 57 percent reported the quality of drinking water as good, whereas 43 percent expressed concerns about its quality. However, independent monitoring and testing performed during baseline studies revealed that the quality of water is satisfactory.

5.3.1.5 Access to Finance/ Credit

The study of the project area indicated the following situation against the following questions:

- What kind of financial services (such as banking, micro-finance, and savings) are available to women?
- What kind of challenges/constraints do women face in accessing financial services?

There was a noticeable absence of a trend where women sought loans. If there is a need of finance, the male members arrange from different sources including banks. No bank account was reported by the female respondents as males do not allow for such activities.

5.3.1.6 Access and Control over Resources/Property

The study conducted in the project area indicated the following situation against the questions:

- What are the common trends of women's ownership of land and assets?
- What kind of issues, do women face in access and control over resources/assets/property?

In most HHs, the management and control of assets and property rest solely with the male members. Even when legally owned by women, they often face barriers in asserting their ownership rights and are discouraged from disclosing such information to others. After the assessment was conducted across eight villages, data was collected to better understand these local dynamics. Remarkably, all respondents informed that females alone cannot initiate property transactions, although widowed women are an exception, being granted authority over their land and property, including the ability to sell it. However, in most cases, males oversee these transactions or reach an agreement through mutual understanding. For example, if a male desires to sell a woman's property for another purpose, he typically involves her in the process, requesting her to follow through and sign the necessary documents.

5.3.1.7 Access to Income Earning Opportunities

In general, rural women in the districts of Peshawar and Nowshera are not typically engaged in formal income-generating activities on farms, such as selling produce or receiving payment in the form of farm goods for their labor. However, in specific villages like Tarnab (Peshawar) and Jabba (Nowshera), the situation differs. The poorest women or those who own land are earning income either through farm labor or, in the case of wealthier women landowners, from the sale of farm produce. Despite this, control over the income generated remains largely in the hands of the male heads of households, limiting the women's financial autonomy.

During the field assessment and meetings with female respondents, questions were asked about various aspects, including their sources of income, autonomy in utilizing their earnings within the household, and their levels of satisfaction regarding their salaries and wages.

Most of the women in the surveyed districts (Peshawar and Nowshera) were not involved in income-generating activities. However, in Ghareebabad Village of Peshawar District, there were notable exceptions: one woman served as a government teacher, two worked as private teachers, one was employed in the government health department, and three were serving at private health clinics. Interestingly, none of the women were found to be working with NGOs. In all villages except Ghareebabad, women face restrictions on working outside their home village. Respondents attribute this limitation to the reluctance of male family members, particularly young females, due to concerns over low wages and security risks associated with employment opportunities outside the hometown. Additionally, data collection efforts focused on identifying potential areas for increasing women's participation in economic activities. During the discussion with female respondents, the following key area was identified for increasing women's participation.

- Gardening and stitching
- In the education sector (government and private)
- In health sector, public and private sector

In the villages of Tarnab and Jabba (located in Districts Peshawar and Nowshera) females expressed a keen interest in participating in the above-mentioned activities to enhance their skill and increase their participation. However, in most villages, there was a lack of emphasis on activities aimed at enhancing women's skills and participation. In the Aziz Khan Garhi Village, it was stated that men hold the authority to determine the fields in which their female family members participate.

5.3.1.8 Gender Preference

Data was collected regarding the attitude of husbands and in-laws towards the presence of more girls in the family. The findings indicated a rigid stance from husbands and in-laws, favoring the birth of baby boys over baby girls.

5.3.1.9 Women's Participation in Local Forum

The population and sex ratio data suggest a higher number of females compared to males. To better understand the existing situation regarding women's engagement, participation, and involvement, most of the respondents highlighted a common sentiment: males typically prohibit women from participating in the activities.

5.3.2 Vulnerabilities (Elderly, Disabled, Widows and Minorities)

In the villages surveyed, vulnerable women including the elderly, differently abled persons, and widows live in miserable conditions. Typically, the responsibility for their care falls solely on a single family member. In poor households, this situation becomes worse. The BISP aggregated data indicated that in the 13 affected villages, 91 male and 9 female were recorded as disabled while 48 women were widows in the project area.

5.3.3 Gender-Based Violence

Gender-based violence (GBV) in the project area is based on the social, cultural, economic, and political dynamics. Women communities at eight different villages along the project alignment have reported that GBV has never been considered violence and it often goes unreported due to fear, stigma, and societal pressure.

The data collected show very disheartening results. Except for only one case in village Khan Khel Mohallah, Surizai Bala Village of Peshawar District, where no reports of violence against women from male counterparts were identified, in most villages, women reported instances of both physical and mental abuse due to domestic and economic issues. Despite the prevalence of such occurrences, no complaints against such violence were reported/registered with any NGO or police within the surveyed districts. Instead, incidents of violence are often silenced, and serious issues are typically resolved through the traditional Jirga system.

5.3.4 Project Benefits for Women

Women in most of the selected villages stated that the compensation provided by the project will help them construct new houses that they expect will be better catered to their family requirements. Some women expressed that they would have the option to construct new houses in another place or move to areas outside the city where their daughters can also access better education opportunities, along with their sons who can secure good jobs. It was also anticipated by the women in these communities that the land compensation could help them spend money on their children's education, and families can invest the money in income-generating businesses.

Women mostly demanded a change in the alignment as they feared potential social disturbance in their surroundings. They also emphasized that protective measures should be put in place during project implementation to ensure their mobility is not restricted and their safety is ensured. The project should not place obstacles that prevent them from going into their fields. Women expressed apprehensions about increased safety, security, and privacy risks associated with the presence of external labor during the project's construction phase. Regarding benefits, the women respondents hoped the project would assist in the following:

- **Educational Facility:** There is a need to establish more schools proportional to population size. Moreover, primary schools should be upgraded to high schools and colleges, so that the maximum number of children could go to school and college.
- **Health Facility:** Sufficient and improved medical facilities are not available in the project area. The females highlighted their concerns that they never get reasonable treatment from the existing basic health units in the area. No proper medical equipment is provided to the health institutions. They reported that there is a serious issue of non-availability of a qualified gynecologist in the existing basic health units. Most cases are referred to Peshawar resulting in numerous birth complications and imposing significant financial burdens on the affected individuals.
- **Vocational Training Centers:** Keeping in view the training needs of the community, vocational institutions should be established at the Union Council level for easy access of the female community.
- **Drinking Water:** Chances of improvement of availability of drinking water for the locals. Due to the construction of the road, Government water supply will become easier.

5.3.5 Overall Concerns of women communities about the project:

Women across all villages express concerns about potential social disconnection resulting from displacement due to construction activities. Given the conservative nature of the region and the restrictions on women's movement, there are heightened worries about the influx of labor from outside the community and its implications for female security. Additionally, women voice anxieties about the safety of young girls attending school, fearing displacement, and expressing concerns about health issues, such as respiratory problems, arising from heavy dust during construction. One local woman greatly affected by the project, is concerned about her house, constructed just two years ago, which will be demolished for the road construction. The prospect of losing her home distresses her and her family deeply. The new project alignment should be considered and try to avoid her structure.

Property ownership in the area is predominantly held by men in these communities, with a few exceptions such as widows and relatively affluent unmarried women. The communities are also uneasy about property ownership and associated encroachments, not only for women but for the entire community. Insufficient legal documentation can lead to various problems, including the fear of property loss and the potential inability to receive compensation.

The women PAPs are anxious since official property compensation rates often fall below market rates. This concern significantly affects those dealing with encroachment issues, as they fear the compensation received will be inadequate for replacing or relocating their properties. They demanded fair compensation along with other incentives timely to reconstruct their houses in a better condition.

5.3.6 Findings of the Gender Assessment

The gender assessment and consultations with women provided valuable insights, highlighting several significant concerns summarized as follows:

Overall, several women respondents expressed serious concerns about the proposed project alignment. They expressed fears of displacement due to the labor-intensive work and associated security risks, especially for their daughters. A few women expressed deep distress, as their newly constructed houses fell directly within the new alignment. They strongly resisted the idea of demolishing their houses and worried about the potential social disconnection and the lengthy process of establishing new social bonds. Given their restricted mobility and adherence to cultural norms, women expressed reluctance to readily engage with new individuals. Consequently, some women requested alterations to the alignment to safeguard their newly constructed houses.

The area exhibits a notably low women's literacy rate, with significant decisions predominately made by men. Women, apart from a few widows heading their households, are often deprived of property inheritance rights.

The region's deeply entrenched conservatism regarding women's roles and rights is evident, leading to women's reluctance to participate in group photos during project meetings and consultations. Consequently, many participants refrained from signing attendance sheets to avoid revealing their identities to outsiders. Additionally, women highlighted the distressing prevalence of physical and mental violence within their families.

The project will establish dedicated women's groups in each of the 13 affected villages to ensure meaningful consultation, engagement, and understanding of women's needs in relation to the project's objectives. In District Khyber, the project will also build on existing women-focused structures that have been developed by NGOs and INGOs. These established platforms will be assessed for their suitability, and where appropriate, they will be adopted and strengthened to align with project requirements.

Members of these women's groups will receive targeted training to enable their direct or indirect engagement in various project activities. Additionally, elderly women or men may be identified as community facilitators to coordinate communication and decision-making processes. Their role will be pivotal in ensuring a smooth and culturally appropriate flow of information among male and female stakeholders, fostering inclusivity and collaboration.

6 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

6.1 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATION

Community participation, consultations, and information disclosure are an integral part of the involuntary resettlement planning, RAP preparation, and implementation for the project with LAR impacts. The consultation and the information campaign are essential to justify the project, explain why resettlement is necessary, provide a preliminary assessment of its impacts, and disclose the fundamental principles on which the resettlement program will be designed, the procedures for assessing compensation, and the timetable for any displacement and relocation.

Impacts on residential structures, mosques, and graveyards created apprehension within the potential PAPs and surrounding population, making consultations challenging at times. To ensure the project's acceptability within local communities, the alignment underwent rationalization and exploration of three alternate options to minimize adverse social impacts. Ultimately, the alignment with least impacts and more socially acceptable was chosen for detailed social surveys. As per WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy OP 4.12, it is imperative to consult with the PAPs to disclose project interventions. Due to frequent meetings and consultation, most of the communities agreed on the third option as the preliminary alignment while demanding fair and timely compensation.

6.2 PURPOSE OF CONSULTATION

The main purpose of the consultation was the:

- Discussion on the proposed alignment with the help of a map.
- Discussion on the length and width of the proposed link road.
- Exchange of views on project impacts.
- Suggestions of PAPs on the proposed design to mitigate adverse impacts in the design.
- Documentation of PAPs concerns apprehensions on removal of their structures particularly residential structures.
- Compensation of the affected assets as per World Bank Policy along with other support and allowances.

6.3 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Consultations were carried out with the key stakeholders including PAPs, residents, and different government departments. Consultation with the PAPs was carried out to solicit their views on proposed project design and implementation and to ensure that it takes into consideration their concerns in a culturally sensitive manner. In this respect, several consultative meetings and FGDs were held in the project corridor. These consultations included representation by notables and maliks of different clans of Afridi including Katia Khel (Kuki Khel) and Qamber Khel sub-tribes, and their clans as well as with political administration. The government stakeholders consulted include the Departments of Revenue, Buildings, and Forest. While consultation with District Administration including Revenue Officials, Assistant Commissioners, DCs, Pakistan Army, and Frontier Constabulary was conducted over alignment and its impacts.

During the meetings, the different stakeholders including PAPs and residents shared their observations, concerns, comments, and recommendations for consideration in the final design. Suggestions were also received from the community regarding various alignment

relocation options, and types of assistance offered for the potential impact on land, structure, and other assets such as agriculture crops, trees, and community assets. The views of the community and PAPs were documented and have been integrated into the resettlement measures and strategies outlined in this RAP.

6.4 CONSULTATION WITH MALES

The group consultations were arranged at eight locations with 678 male participants from the affected communities to record their concerns, suggestions, and priorities. The consultation was varied during August, September, November 2022 and May & June 2023 and February, May, June and July 2024. A summary of the schedule and number of participants is provided in **Table 6-1**.

Table 6-1: Schedule of Consultation Meetings

Sr. No.	Date	District	Village/ Venue	No. of Participants	Remarks
01	July/August – 2024	Peshawar	PD Office NHA Peshawar	08	Combined with community leaders of village Tarnab, Sangu and Mera Kachuri.
02	June – 2024	Peshawar	Sangu	50	
03	May – 2024	Peshawar	Tarnab	45	
04	February - 2024	Peshawar	Mera Kachuri	12	
05	May – 2023	Peshawar	Masho Khel	40	-
06	May – 2023	Peshawar	Masho Khel	25	-
07	June – 2023	Peshawar	Garhi Mali Khel	70	Jirga did not allow to prepare the attendance sheet
08	Aug – 2023	Peshawar	Surizai	30	-
09	Sep – 2022	Peshawar	Satteno	34	-
10	Aug – 2022	Nowshera	Jabba	35	-
11	Sep – 2022	Peshawar	Tarnab	26	-
12	Nov – 2022	Khyber	Sathi Khel/Shah Kass/ Nogazi/Sangu	85	Jirga did not allow to prepare the attendance sheet
13	Feb.- 2024	Peshawar	Mera Kachuri	15	
14	June -2024	Peshawar	Sangu	50	
15	Aug. - 2024	Peshawar	Hurizai	40	
16		Peshawar	Badaber	53	
17	Sept- 2024	Peshawar	Mashogagar	60	
	Total			678	

6.4.1 Consultation with Females

Community consultations for the gender assessment were conducted in eight villages, while community outreach sessions were organized across all 13 villages involved in the project. Initially, in the village of Maira Kachori, women were unaware of the project. However, after conducting outreach sessions, they were provided with all the necessary information, including details about the project's potential impact on women in the area. In contrast, women in the other villages had already been engaged, and their feedback was collected and incorporated into the draft RAP document as it was received.

The female consultation and assessment were also conducted in the field because women are more vulnerable and face issues in case of relocation of the residential house. In this regard, a female gender specialist was deployed to conduct consultations and assessment with female population residing along the proposed alignment. Consultation with 211 female participants was arranged in the villages along the ROW. The summary is provided in **Table 6-2**.

Table 6-2: Summary of Consultation Meetings with Female PAPs

Date	District	Name of Village	No. of Participants (Female)
27-06-2024	Peshawar	Sangu	30
03-05-2024	Peshawar	Tarnab	30
28-02-2024	Peshawar	Mera Kachuri,	20
17-6-2023	Peshawar/ Nowshera	Tarnab and Jabba	06
14-6-2023	Peshawar	Aziz Khan Garhi, Mera Kachori	06
17-6-2023	Peshawar	Khankhel Mohallah, Surizai Bala	08
15-6-2023	Peshawar	Garhi Mali Khel	15
15-6-2023	Peshawar	Mohalla Afridi/Badabair	06
15-6-2023	Peshawar	Masho Gagar	06
14-6-2023	Peshawar	Mushterzai	10
14-6-2023	Peshawar	Ghareebabad	14
28-2- 2024	Peshawar	Mera Kachuri	17
27-6-2024	Peshawar	Sangu	23
6-8-2024	Peshawar	Hurizai	20
Total			211

The summary of concerns raised by the female participants is given below:

Question	Answer
The females inquired about the project details.	The project was described in detail to the female participants.
What is the route alignment of the road?	The females were shown the route alignment of the SLR Project on the map.
Some of the participants showed their concern that the road passes through their houses.	Yes, it is inevitable, however, the affected household will be compensated on the market rates.
Will the compensation of the affected structures be paid before relocation?	Yes
Would we be able to reconstruct the new house with compensation?	Yes. The compensation will be paid fairly.
Is there any opportunity for a female job?	Yes, at the camp house, there are certain positions where females can provide their services like laundry, kitchen, and cleaning.
What about land compensation? The male will receive and use it as they wish.	The amount of land compensation will be paid to the female landowner through a crossed voucher/cheque and not to her husband or any other family member.
Is it mandatory that the woman PAP will go to the revenue office to receive the land compensation cheque?	No, if there is any issue with going to the revenue office, she can authorize any family member to receive the compensation cheque.
There will be a relocation issue as there is no place for a new house?	The project will pay only for the affected structure and not land for land.
The issue of social mobility and security during the construction period!!!	A strict check and balance will be there to maintain female privacy and protection.

The summary of the different stakeholders consulted is given below in **Table 6-3**.

Table 6-3: Consultation with Stakeholders and their Participants

Sr. #	Types of Meetings/Consultations	No. of Participants
1.	PAPs of residential structure (Individual)	252
2.	PAPs of commercial structure (Individual)	8
3.	Consultation (In group 8 meetings) along the alignment in different mouzas	460
4.	Consultations with Women for Gender Assessment (in 11 mouza)	151
5.	Village profile meetings (in 14 mouza)	124
	Total Participants	955

The details are provided in the following sections.

6.4.2 Findings of the Consultation

The concerns and issues raised were almost the same of the PAPs and residents and they highlighted the issues to consider the different alignment options to minimize the IR impacts on local communities. This concern was addressed, the three different alignment options were studied, and the finalized option was adopted with the consent of the local communities. During the consultation process, most of the participants of the meetings refused to sign the attendance sheets, however, few agreed and signed the attendance sheet. A total of 12 consultation sessions were organized including men and women in the villages located along the proposed SLR alignment. The scanned copy of the attendance sheet of the participants with their photographs is attached as **Annexure-IX**. The questions raised during these consultation sessions and their responses are reflected below in **Table 6-4**:

Table 6-4: Questions Raised and their Responses

Question	Answer
Participants asked for Identification of ROW.	The ROW of the proposed alignment was shown on the map to the participants.
Is the alignment finalized?	This is not the final alignment. It will be finalized by the contractor before the start of construction. However, it has been selected in a way that causes minimum IR impacts.
When will the project construction start?	The design team is working to prepare a detailed design. After the finalization of the detailed design, the construction will get started. However, it may take a year to start its construction.
Is the project approved?	Yes, the project is approved but it is at the preparation stage.
What are the major project impacts?	The construction of the project will impact the residential houses, land, trees, crops, etc.
What about the land compensation?	The affected landowners will be compensated for the market rates of land prevailing in the project area.
Which rates will be adopted for compensation of land, trees, and structures?	Market rates will be adopted for compensation for lost assets. Land compensation will be estimated by the Revenue Department, structures by the Buildings Department, trees and crops by the Agriculture/Horticulture Department, and non-fruit trees will be by the Forest Department for fair compensation.

Question	Answer
The PAPs enquired what would be the other benefits along with land and assets compensation.	The project will provide different types of allowances like transportation, vulnerable, and livelihoods allowance based on minimum wage for the year 2024-25 officially announced by the KP Government in the budget book 2024-2025 @ PKR per month to restore your livelihood and socio-economic condition.
Is there a possibility to change alignment to avoid residences and religious structures of mosques and sensitive sites like graveyards?	In the start, graveyards were falling within the ROW. The issue was discussed with the NHA and the design consultants. Now, all the graveyards have been avoided. Few mosques may be under project impact; however, these mosques will be rebuilt by the mosque committee at a suitable place with the consultation of the locals.
We want to meet the Project Director to avoid adverse project impacts, how could we do this?	You can meet the PD to register your issues/ complaints. Shared with the participants the address of the Project Director, Peshawar.
The women inquired that is there any chance to avoid their houses.	Maximum efforts will be made to avoid the relocation of the houses. However, in case the relocation is unavoidable, PAPs will be compensated at the market rates.
By avoiding graveyards, many houses near these graveyards may also be safe.	Yes, due to the change in certain sections of the alignment graveyards, and the houses near those graveyards are also saved and have been avoided from relocation.
The Community of Surizai Payan inquired that a school is under project impact. What is the policy to rebuild the school, so that the education of the children should not suffer?	There is a policy to reconstruct and relocate the school to a proper and safe place with the consultation of parents and the community. The project will pay compensation through the education department.
The women asked that the land for new houses be provided by the Government.	The department will try, however, if the land is not available, the cash compensation of the affected house and land will be paid to the PAPs. The PAP can arrange a new site of living as per his own choice and requirement.
Agree or disagree with the proposed project?	After avoiding graveyards, the locals are satisfied with the present alignment. However, due to the impact on residential structures, they demanded that they must be compensated properly and fairly at the market rates, then they will not have any objection to the alignment.



Consultation with PAPs at Nogazi



Consultation with PAPs at Garhi Mali Khel

**Consultation with PAPs near Ghareebabad****Consultation with PAPs at Jabba****A part of Nuclear Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) under project Impact, Peshawar****NIFA Officials are visiting the area under Project impact**

6.5 CONSULTATION WITH PAPS DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

The NHA through its consultants will conduct meaningful consultation with PAPs and other affected groups throughout the project lifecycle. Consultation proceedings will be properly documented. The essential documents will include the date, location, a list of the key issues raised by the participants, agreed actions, photographic records, and list(s) of participants. The minutes of the consultations, together with scanned sign-in sheets of the participants will be included in the monthly and quarterly reports and the RAP. The data will be disaggregated by gender, with the key information recorded at the top of the minutes, stating the number of participants, the number of men, and the number of female participants.

6.6 RAP DISCLOSURE PLAN

The primary objective of the disclosure of this Preliminary RAP is to inform and continually update about the project and to engage, seek, and maintain active participation and support of PAPs, local communities, and their representatives throughout the various stages (appraisal, planning, implementation, follow up, monitoring and evaluation) of the project. Specific objectives include the following:

- 1) To inform the PAPs and other stakeholders about LAR activities and discuss the nature and scale of adverse and beneficial socio-economic impacts of the project on their livelihoods more transparently and directly and seek their active participation in the project cycle; and
- 2) To give PAPs and other members of affected communities a chance to raise their concerns and express their views in the planning and implementation of the Project that affects them directly.

The summary of the Preliminary RAP will be disclosed to PAPs in the form of an Urdu language booklet that will serve to inform PAPs about key aspects of the compensation and entitlements established for the SLR project and the implementation and monitoring mechanisms that will ensure transparent and fair execution of these aspects.

The information booklet will be prepared and distributed by the NHA for availability at easily accessible local places, like administration offices, girls school, and mosques. The summary RAP in Urdu and the full Report in English will also be posted on the NHA website and on the World Bank website.

The Preliminary RAP will be updated after the alignment is finalized by the Contractor. This will also include updating of final impacts inventory and compensation costs. The final RAP will be endorsed by the NHA for the World Bank's review and approval. After approval by the World Bank, the final RAP will also be uploaded on NHA and WB websites while hard copies of the approved RAP will be placed in relevant government departments and locally at easily accessible places.

Finally, the NHA will keep the PAPs informed about the implementation process of this RAP and will continue the consultation process to ensure that the PAPs can give proper feedback on the implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program.

The main consultation activities while implementing the RAP will be during:

- 1) Updating, implementation, and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan.
- 2) Updating the census of PAPs by type, category, and severance and preparation of compensation packages based on agreed unit rates and entitlements criterion.
- 3) Distribution of the notices to the entitled PAPs regarding their payment of compensation.
- 4) Facilitation to PAPs in the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments.
- 5) Guiding the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility & entitlement.
- 6) Payment of compensation.
- 7) Facilitation to the PAPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRC; and
- 8) Internal and external monitoring.

7 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The KPEC Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been designed to provide a timely, responsive, and effective system of resolving community or individual grievances related to the KPEC project. It is a multi-tiered process starting at the village level and ending at the PMU level. The multi-stage process will ensure that all stakeholders are involved in finding solutions to the grievances raised by the communities affected by the project. The GRM has also integrated online system, easily accessible by all the stakeholders and complaints can be lodged through website (<http://grm.kpec.org.pk>, Facebook, twitter, drop box and in person). The GRM will help the Project management team to effectively collect and respond to key stakeholders' inquiries, suggestions, concerns, and complaints which, if left unresolved, may cause delays in project implementation, and prevent the delivery of project benefits.

7.2 WHY GRM FOR THE KPEC PROJECT

The World Bank requires that all projects funded by the Bank have a complaint handling system in place. A GRM provides a predictable, transparent, and credible process to all parties, resulting in outcomes that are seen as fair, effective, and lasting. In the absence of a project specific GRM, PAPs will seek solutions to their grievances through other redress avenues that exist outside the project such as the existing judicial system or public administration. Engagement of such external problem-solving systems could lead to a lengthy process and not all PAPs will have ease of access and capacity to approach the external systems.

PAPs need quick relief for their problems, particularly when projects are likely to cause property loss and displacement which could push PAPs into a state of high vulnerability, insecurity, and impoverishment. The lack of establishment of GRM and its poor access or effectiveness could also create hostility from the depriving PAPs toward the project that might hamper the smooth implementation of the project and its related activities and dampen its overall accomplishments. Delays in project implementation will increase government expenditures such as compensation to contractors for loss of work, and staff maintenance. Project delays can also affect the reputation of the implementing agencies.

7.3 PURPOSE OF GRM

The purpose of the GRM is to outline KPEC's approach for accepting, assessing, resolving, and monitoring grievances from those affected by the project and sub-project activities. If well handled, an effective feedback and grievance mechanism can help foster positive relationships and build trust with stakeholders. This GRM has been designed to promote dialogue, patient hearing to the PAPs, and problem solving as an intermediate way for stakeholders to discuss and resolve problems.

The KPEC GRM has the following specific objectives:

- To be responsive to the needs of the complainants, who may also be project beneficiaries, by providing a channel for feedback and resolving grievances and disputes at various levels (Village, Tehsil, and District) in the project area;
- To provide an opportunity for the aggrieved party and the project implementers to resolve disputes in a short time before they escalate;
- To facilitate effective communication between the project and the affected parties;

- To enhance the project's legitimacy among stakeholders by resolving complaints, promoting transparency and accountability, deterring fraud and corruption by referring these to appropriate GRM; and
- To provide a platform that can ensure compliance with applicable World Bank policies and GoP and GoKP laws, policies, and regulations while respecting prevailing tribal norms in the project area.

7.4 SCOPE

The scope of grievances to be addressed by KPEC GRM will be as provided in the Project Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) to address potential grievances and disputes that arise during the implementation of the project components and sub-projects.

A complaint or grievance is an issue, concern, problem, or claim (perceived or actual) that an individual stakeholder or community group has related to KPEC activities. The GRM can be used by parties or stakeholders living in the target areas or those that have a stake in the targeted areas that might have been inadvertently affected by the project activities and/or outcomes.

The mechanism does not impede access to judicial or administrative resolutions. This GRM will not address employee's grievances as other channels will exist to address such.

7.5 GRM JURISDICTION

This is a project specific GRM and applicable to solve the concerns of the stakeholders of the Project. The GRM will cover the KPEC operational areas of District Khyber, Peshawar, and Nowshera and will focus on specific activities financed under the Project.

7.6 POTENTIAL GRIEVANCES

The PD's office will be proactive in addressing grievances by ensuring adequate stakeholder participation and consultation during the project processes. The Project's ESMF, the RPF, and the RAP are the guiding documents for addressing environmental and social safeguards and guide anticipated grievances. The potential conflicts or grievances within or between affected communities will need to be resolved. The ESMF describes potential grievances that relate to access to natural resources, access to project benefits, and resettlement issues that may arise during project implementation. The RPF and RAP are mainly concerned with measures to be undertaken where involuntary resettlement may arise and where restrictions to access natural resources in the project areas will arise.

The KPEC GRM shall deal with project-specific grievances and disputes such as the following (examples only):

- Inventory errors made during census survey as well as inadequate valuation of properties;
- Errors related to identification and disagreements on boundaries between affected individual(s) and specifying their land parcels and associated development;
- Disagreements on plot/ asset valuation;
- Where the affected individual(s) opt for a settlement-based option and there is disagreement on the settlement package;
- Delayed Resettlement and Rehabilitation (R&R) and compensation payment support.
- Traffic problems related to project activities;
- Construction site-related complaints, i.e. noise, dust, labor influx;

- Issues related to communities that are related to affected persons including compensation, R&R assistance, the loss of assets, livelihoods, and access rights; and
- GBV and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse/Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) related complaints (these will be referred to and treated by a separate GBV/SEA GRM in accordance with specific protocols).

7.7 GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL

Grievances cannot be avoided entirely, but much can be done to reduce them to manageable numbers and reduce their harmful impacts on the project implementation. The Project team should be aware and accept that grievances do occur and that dealing with them is part of their work. NHA and SDU as Implementing Agencies (IAs) will do the following:

7.7.1 Create Awareness

The project will publicize the GRM in local or Urdu Language to all those who may wish to access it and provide adequate assistance for aggrieved parties who may face barriers of access, including language, literacy, awareness, distance, or fear of reprisal. All PAPs will be informed of their rights to raise grievances about KPEC. Pamphlets, banners, posters will be circulated and posted at key project sites/offices and at public facilities. The KPEC Implementing Agencies (IAs) (NHA and SDU) websites will also feature the GRM.

7.7.2 Provide sufficient and timely information to communities

Many grievances arise because of misunderstandings, lack of information or due to delayed, inconsistent and insufficient information. Accurate and adequate information about the project and its activities, plus an approximate implementation schedule, will be communicated to the communities, especially APs, regularly. Appropriate communication channels and means of communication will be used to ensure that relevant information (whether positive or negative) about social and environmental safeguard issues is made available in a timely manner, in all villages, union councils office and Tehsil HQs in Pushto and Urdu to affected people.

7.7.3 Conduct meaningful community consultations

The PIU will continue the process of consultation and dialogue throughout the implementation of the Project. Information, reporting on project progress, providing community members with an opportunity to express their concerns, clarifying, and responding to their issues, eliciting communities' views, and receiving feedback on interventions will benefit the communities and the project management.

The field-level staff and contractor employees will be provided with adequate information on the project such as project design, activities, implementing schedules, and institutional arrangements. Staff skills will be enhanced in effective communication, understanding community culture, dynamics and processes, negotiation, and conflict resolution. Building trust and maintaining good rapport with the communities by providing relevant information on the project and responding effectively to the needs and concerns of the community members will help solve issues before they become grievances. It is also important that the field-level staff provide regular feedback on their interactions with the communities to the higher levels of the implementing agencies. Overall, good management of a project will also contribute to minimizing complaints.

7.8 GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF GRM

7.8.1 GRM Principles

The proposed Project GRM will address any complaints and grievances arising during the entire implementation period of the project. Members of the communities may perceive risks to themselves or their property or have concerns about the environmental and social performance of the project. Any concerns or grievances should be addressed quickly and transparently and without retribution to the Complainant. This GRM will be guided by the following principles:

- **Simplicity and accessibility:** Procedures to file complaints and seek redress will be simple and easy to understand and grievances may be submitted through a range of means. All people in the target communities must have unrestricted access to the GRM. The affected persons shall be kept informed at each stage of the process as prescribed in the KPEC Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF).
- **Equity and Inclusivity:** No complaint is too big or small. All complainants regardless of their social standing, gender, ethnicity, age, political affiliation, religious affiliation will be given the opportunity to approach the GRM without prejudice.
- **Broad representation:** The KPEC GRM will allow for broad representation of any consultative body, including youth, women, and marginalized and vulnerable groups. Its design mustn't entrench existing power structures.
- **Gender sensitivity:** The design of the GRM will ensure that women and children have a safe means to air grievances. The project will be responsive to the needs of women including their complaints and grievances. A separate GBV GRM will respond to incidents of GBV and SEA that are reported.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Members of the community or aggrieved parties have the right to information on the grievance mechanism, how to access it, who is responsible for handling their complaints and the potential outcome of the processes. The GRM system will be publicized to a broad audience at all levels (from village to District level) and to various actors (beneficiaries, public, CSOs, media, government officials).
- **Timeliness:** All complaints received will be treated with the urgency and the attention they deserve. Minimum response times are included in these guidelines to ensure grievances are handled promptly.
- **Right of appeal:** The channels for appeal to the existing administrative and judicial systems will remain available if complainants are not satisfied with the resolution offered by GRM.

7.8.2 Eligibility

A complaint is considered valid and will be processed by the GRM whenever:

- It relates to an ongoing KPEC-financed sub-project;
- It is filed by project-affected individuals and/or communities, or their representatives, who believe that they are or may be directly and adversely affected by the project;
- The complainant is not a directly affected/beneficiary of the project, but the subject of the complaint affects him/her or their community;
- Complaints with inadequate details will not be rejected for lack of information; the project will seek additional information from the Complainant/s and then decide on eligibility.

7.8.3 Exclusions

The following types of complaints shall not be taken into consideration:

- Frivolous issues that are unrelated to the Project;
- Cases involving decisions/policy matters in which the complainant has not been affected directly/indirectly;
- Cases where quasi-judicial procedures are prescribed for deciding matters or cases that are sub judice;
- A grievance that has already been disposed of by the GRM unless new evidence is submitted; and
- Complaints about corruption should be lodged and dealt with separately from this system.

7.9 RESPONSIBILITIES OF GRIEVANCES REDRESS

Responsibilities related to the handling of the grievance redress rest with the PD, Deputy PD, Social and Resettlement Specialist/s, and Social Mobilizers. Other Project officials, consultants, and Contractor/s will play a role in grievance redress. At each Tier of the GRM, a Grievance Officer would be designated who will manage the Grievance Redress process. The core responsibilities of these key personnel are as follows:

7.9.1 Project Director

The PD role in grievance redress will be to:

- Notify and establish GRM at Tehsil and village levels before the commencement of project activities to resolve issues;
- Provide oversight and chair the GR Committee at the PMU level;
- Provide necessary funds and assign staff to facilitate GRM operations;
- Coordinate the functions of GRM with external authorities, if required;
- Address appeals from APs on grievances related to land acquisition and compensation through GRC at PMU level;
- Refer to technical experts to conduct necessary assessments of damage to property, livelihood, and environment;
- Get contractors to pay compensation for damage and loss of property and livelihood caused during construction activity; and
- Approve capacity-building training for GRC members, staff, and contractors.

7.9.2 Social and Resettlement Specialist/s

The responsibilities of Social and Resettlement Specialist as a Grievance Redress Officer (GRO)/Secretary at the PIU and PMU level will be to:

- Act as the GRO/secretary on Grievance Redress issues at the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and PMU, NHA;
- Record, register, and sort grievances to determine eligibility and maintain grievance-related reports with support from the Project Monitoring & Evaluation Unit;
- Document the GRC proceedings, and decisions, and inform Complainant;
- Liaise with the GRC chairperson and provide him/her support in resolving grievances;
- Assist Project M&E in maintaining a GRM database on the status of grievance handling;

- Monitor the project activities of contractors and consultants on the redress of grievances; and
- Prepare monthly/quarterly progress reports on grievance handling and report the progress to PMU and the World Bank.

7.9.3 Social Mobilizer

The responsibilities of Supervision Consultant's Social Mobilizers (Male and Female) as a GRO/Secretary at the village level will be to:

- Function as the GRO to the GRC at the Village level;
- Liaise with the environment and social teams for grievance handling and redress;
- Create awareness of the GRM amongst all the stakeholders through public awareness activities;
- Record, register, and sort grievances at the village level;
- Conduct an initial assessment of grievances and field investigation at the village level;
- Monitor the progress of grievance handling by contractors;
- Refer grievances to PIU that are not resolved at the village level; and
- Reporting the progress of grievance handling to PIU and PMU.

7.10 IMPLEMENTATION STEPS FOR THE GRM

The GRM Value Chain depicted in **Figure 7-1** outlines the 6 steps that are necessary to have a functional and effective GRM in place. These include (i) uptake, (ii) sort and process, (iii) acknowledge and follow up, (iv) verify, investigate, and act, (v) monitor and evaluate, and (vi) provide feedback (to the GRM user). This is a useful framework for analyzing project-level GRMs.

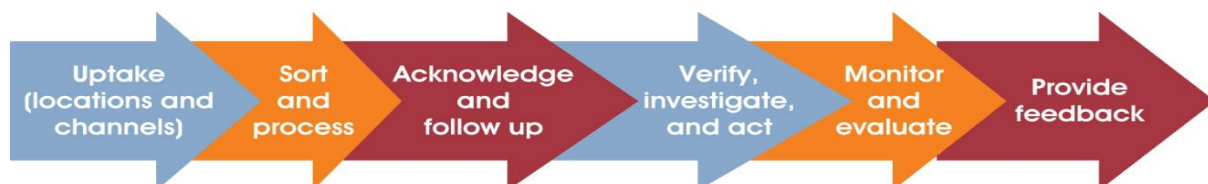


Figure 7-1: GRM Value Chain

7.10.1 Step 1: Uptake (locations and channels)

A GRM should be located as close to the people as possible to be accessible to the PAPs including vulnerable groups. Project stakeholders and PAPs will be able to use a variety of channels to access GRM. It is important to identify and make provisions for different means of entry into the grievance redress process, as it helps to increase the access of APs to the GRM. The channels of presenting complaints could include presentation of complaints through community representatives/Jirga members, face-to-face meetings, phone, WhatsApp, and email communications, written complaints, etc. Complaints can be submitted by mail or by hand delivery to the Project office directly. Form of application procedure and process is provided in **Annexure XV**.

1. By Phone: Village Level: XXXXXX PIU: XXXXXX PMU Level: XXXXX⁴
2. By email: PIU: XXXXXX PMU: XXXXX

⁴ The phone numbers and addresses will be added to the Preliminary RAP when the RAP is updated to ensure accuracy of provided information.

3. By Post: PIU: XXXXXX PMU Level: XXXXX
4. In person: PIU: XXXXXX PMU Level: XXXXX
5. Complaints/ suggestion box which will be placed on-site at suitable places.
6. A tab on the NHA and SDU website for those who choose to submit online.
7. Links: Facebook Link: XXXX Twitter handle XXXXX

7.10.2 Step 3: Acknowledgement and follow-up

Receipt of grievances will be acknowledged as soon as possible and not later than 48 hours in writing. A reference number will be assigned to each complaint for tracking purposes. All grievances will be recorded in a complaint register which includes a reference number, date of the complaint, name of the complainant/s, gender, national identification number/s (if available), address of the complainant/s and summary of the complaint. Confidentiality will be provided if sought by the Complainants. All complaints will be tracked through a reference number, which will be communicated to the Complainant. In case grievance is assessed to be out of the scope of the GRM, the complainant will be informed in writing and the reasons stated therein.

Within seven (7) days of the date a complaint is submitted, the GRO will communicate with the complainant and provide information on the likely course of action and the anticipated timeframe for resolution of the complaint. If complaints are not resolved within 15 days, the GRO will provide an update about the status of the complaint/question to the complainant and record the status with a date.

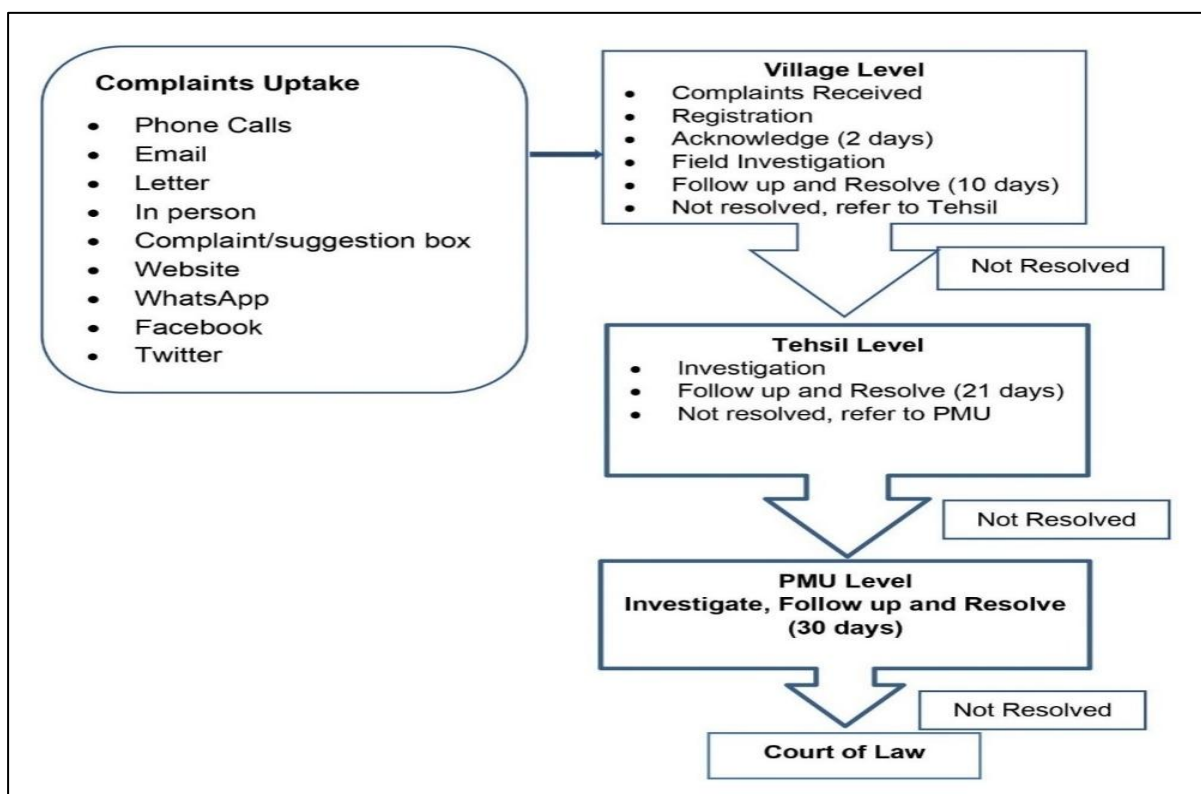


Figure 7-2: GRM Flow Chart

Once the grievance is received and recorded, the Tier 1 GRO shall identify the project personnel or contractor responsible for resolving the grievance. The department concerned will undertake an enquiry into the specifics of the grievance. Depending on the sensitivity of the issue, a site inspection can be undertaken to check the validity and severity of grievance.

For this purpose, the department concerned will also undertake discussions with the aggrieved concerned and external stakeholders.

Based on the case investigation, the Chairperson of the Tier 1 GRC, in consultation with relevant departments and GRC, shall identify a suitable resolution to the issue. In case the issue is beyond the purview of the Tier 1 GRC, it should be escalated to the Tier 2 Tehsil Level GRC. If, however, the Tehsil level is not able to identify an adequate resolution for the grievance, the Complainant may choose to escalate the grievance to the PMU (Tier 3) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The Tier 3 GRC will resolve the grievance within 30 working days.

The KPEC will ensure that its GRM is neutral, and that its officials do not have a stake in the outcome of the investigation. Once the grievance is resolved and the same has been communicated to the complainant, the grievance shall be duly documented and closed in the grievance register with the approval of the Chairperson of a specific Tier of the GRM. At the end of the field investigation, the Grievance Officer will compile a Grievance Investigation Report (GIR) using a standard template (**Annex XII**) to document the outcome of the investigation and final resolution. These instances shall then serve as references for any future grievances of a similar nature.

7.10.3 Step 4: Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are critical to the success of any GRM. Monitoring refers to the process of tracking grievances and assessing the extent to which progress is being made to resolve them. This will be accomplished by maintaining the grievance register and records of all steps taken to resolve grievances or otherwise respond to feedback and questions. The Project's M&E Section will design a simple GRM Management Information System (MIS). This can be easy-to-use, Excel - based grievance registration and monitoring database in consultation with the GRO. The M&E Section will regularly review and update the Complaint/Grievance Register on a weekly basis to indicate resolved (closed-out) and unresolved cases, those pending with the Grievance Committee or other forums i.e. courts, tribunal etc.

The project monitoring and evaluation information system will also include indicators to measure grievance monitoring and resolution. These grievance redress indicators will be incorporated into project results frameworks. An effective GRM will allow projects to potentially address up to three of the proposed indicators: (i) grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are addressed in number and (%); (ii) grievances responded to and/or resolved within the stipulated service standards in number and (%); and (iii) project-supported organization(s) publishing periodic reports on GRM and how issues were resolved [including resolution rates] (Yes/No).

Monitoring will be conducted by the PMU M&E Section using performance indicators, which will be presented on two different outputs: participation and effectiveness every 3 months (quarterly). For transparency, stakeholders will have an opportunity to track grievances as well. The PMU will monthly basis prepare a report and a list of existing and new grievances and share on its website and with stakeholders at all levels. The complaint, region/area and status of grievance handling will be made public. The PMU will prepare a monthly Report on the Grievance Redress issues of the Project in addition to reports. The GRC may review the nature of grievances represented and if grievances are repeated, recommend suitable changes in implementation procedures, and recommend these to the PD for consideration.

7.10.4 Step 5 Providing Feedback

This step involves informing the Complainants on how the complaint was resolved. Complainants will be informed of the proposed resolution in writing and if need be, the same can be explained over the telephone or in person. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he or she will be informed of further options, which would include pursuing remedies through the World Bank, as described below, or through avenues afforded by Pakistan's legal system.

The written response will clearly outline the course of action of the project that has been undertaken to redress the grievances and the specific terminal date by which the recommended remedies shall be completed. Potential actions will include responding to a query or comment, providing users with a status update, and referring the grievance to another level of the system for further action. The project will take some action on every grievance and shall even give a hearing to the complainant who has filed an irrelevant complaint before formally closing it. The Affected Person shall provide a written response, agreeing or disagreeing with the proposed course of action within a minimum reasonable period after receiving the recommended actions.

The GRO, with assistance from the M&E Section, will ensure that the status of all complaints/grievances is kept current and will brief the PD primarily on a monthly basis or more frequently on a need basis on the status of all current complaints/grievances. On a monthly basis, the Grievance Officer and M&E Section will produce a summary status report that defines trends in the types of complaints and will send this report to the PD and other relevant officials of the Project. A bi-annual Gender-disaggregated qualitative review of a sample of complaints processed (ensuring variation such as type of complaint, resolution status, etc.) will also be undertaken to analyze the efficacy of the system. Regular monitoring of the grievance mechanism and its outcomes, particularly of trends and patterns, will be critical to the identification of systemic problems and the adoption of solutions accordingly.

7.11 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM STRUCTURE

A three-tier redress structure is planned to address all complaints in the Project. The KPEC Component-2 will have separate GRCs at Tier 1 and Tier 2 in all three districts. Tier 3 (PMU NHA) of Component-2 will serve SLR interventions. For Component 2, Tier 3 GRC will be established at PMU SDU.

Table 7-1: Composition, Roles and Timeframe for Grievance Close Out at each Level

Level	Chair	Secretary/ GRO	Members	Frequency of Meeting	Timeframe for Close- out
Tier 1- Village Level	Assistant Director NHA	Social Mobilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Representative Social Organizer Male Social Organizer Female Contractor representative Design & Supervision Consultant (E&S) Special Invitees (by invitation) 	Weekly	10 days

Level	Chair	Secretary/ GRO	Members	Frequency of Meeting	Timeframe for Close- out
Tier 2- Tehsil Level	Assistant Commissioner	Social and Resettlement Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Representative Social & Resettlement Specialist Gender Specialist Environment Specialist Contractor representative Deputy Director NHA Design & Supervision Consultant Special Invitees (by invitation) 	Weekly	21 days
Tier 3- PMU	Project Director	Social & Resettlement Specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Director KPEC DPD Deputy Director (Land/RS) NHA Social & Resettlement Specialist-PIU Environment Specialist PIU Gender Specialist PIU Resident Engineer – Design and Supervision Consultants Environment & Social Specialist Contractor representative GBV/SEA Service provider Representative Any other member Special Invitees (by invitation) 	Bi-Monthly	30 days

7.11.1 First Tier - Village Grievance Redress Committee

Complaints can be received at village/community levels. The concerns of the Complainant will be examined at the village level through the involvement of the Affected Persons Committees (APCs), formed at the village level. The Social Mobilizers (male & female) will, act as focal persons to get the grievances recorded, investigated and discussed during APC meetings; facilitate the APs to Project issues in accordance with provisions of the RAP and ESMPs and coordinate with the GRC and to ensure that the APs recommendations will be implemented,

and the grievances are addressed accordingly. If the grievance is not resolved at the village level it shall be raised at the Tehsil level. A Village level Grievance Redress Committee will comprise:

- Assistant Director NHA, Chair
- Social Mobilizers (Male and Female).
- A representative from APC
- A representative from the Contractor.
- Design & Supervision Consultant (E&S).
- Special Invitees (by invitation)

Functions and key responsibilities of Village level Tier 1 GRC:

- Organize weekly meetings with the PAPs who have grievances to redress them;
- Ensure that follow-up actions in response to grievances are taken within an agreed timeframe. Report on outstanding/resolved grievances on a weekly basis to the Project Authority particularly serious cases;
- Coordinate through GRC-PIU & PMU with Government departments, at district, provincial and civil society organizations to resolve the grievances of the local communities;
- Ensure the availability of grievance registration forms (in Urdu & Pashtu) in the project area; and
- Decision to be taken within 10 days of receipt of complaint.

In addition, the Village GRC will ensure that those issues that cannot be solved at the Village level are elevated to the GRC established under the chairmanship of the Assistant Commissioner at the Tehsil level. The complainant may also request that the issue be transferred to the next level if he or she feels it is not being addressed.

7.11.2 Second Tier - Tehsil Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

If a grievance is not resolved at the Village Level, the Village GRC will elevate it to the PIU level established under the chairmanship of Assistant Commissioner at each Tehsil level. social mobilizers will be responsible for providing the required feedback to the Deputy Director and Social and Resettlement Specialist regarding the complaints and efforts made at Village Level to resolve the issue.

The GRC at Tehsil level will comprise:

1. Assistant Commissioner, Chair
2. Deputy Project Director NHA
3. Deputy Director (Land/RS) Project
4. Social and Resettlement Specialist, Secretary of the Committee
5. Environment Specialist
6. Gender Specialist
7. Environmental & Social Specialist- Construction Contractor
8. A Representative from APC
9. Special Invitees (by invitation)

Following the preliminary assessment, the AC will investigate the complaint through Social and Resettlement Specialist, which will share its facts finding report with AC in 15 days of receipt of complaint. After receipt of the fact-finding report, within the next 7 days the AC will convene its meeting with other members as provided above. However, if the complainant/aggrieved persons are not satisfied with Tehsil GRC decision or if there are delays in

resolution, the complainant can request the Committee to elevate the complaint to Tier 3 PMU GRC headed by the Project Director, PMU.

Functions and Key Responsibilities of Tehsil level GRC are:

- Conduct bi-monthly meetings to address grievances not resolved at the village level;
- Ensure that handling of grievances is in accordance with national laws and the World Bank procedures;
- Ensure that follow-up actions in response to grievances are taken within an agreed timeframe;
- Maintain a database of all registered grievances, along with details on the nature of the issues raised, the case history and actions taken;
- Report on outstanding/resolved grievances on a weekly basis to the chair particularly serious cases;
- Coordinate with Government departments, at district, provincial and national levels and civil society organizations to resolve the grievances of the local communities;
- Ensure the availability of grievance registration forms (in Urdu & Pashtu) in the project area; and
- Coordinate with community representatives on the efficacy and usefulness of grievance redress procedures and recommend changes, if any are required.

7.11.3 Third Tier of Redress - Project Management Unit (PMU)

If the complainant is not satisfied and the issue is not resolved at the Tehsil level, then the Social and Resettlement Specialist will forward the complaint to PMU for remedial measures and decisions/grievance (s) will be resolved accordingly. The PMU will be based at Peshawar and will be headed by the Project Director, KPEC. The PMU-level grievance committee will comprise the following members.

- Project Director KPEC
- DPD
- Deputy Director (Land/RS) NHA
- Social & Resettlement Specialist-PIU
- Environment Specialist PIU
- Gender Specialist PIU
- Resident Engineer – Design and Supervision Consultants
- Environment & Social Specialist Contractor representative
- GBV/SEA Service provider Representative

Any other member Special Invitees (by invitation)

Upon receipt of the complaint, the PMU will review the record and call the complaint/complainants to hear and record their concerns and initiate any further investigations (if required) for resolution of the complaint.

The PMU will decide regarding the complaint and inform the aggrieved person, PIU, and Village GRC, of the required execution on-ground and closure of the grievance process in 30 days. The Complainant may decide to take legal action or any other recourse if he/she is not satisfied with the resolutions due to the deliberations of the tiers of GRM. The detailed TORs of the GRC-PMU are as under:

- i. The Tier 3-PMU level GRC will meet at least twice a month and more regularly as needed and shall convene its meeting on the availability of 60% of the quorum/committee members;

- ii. The Project Director will ensure effective implementation of the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) by establishing and notifying the Village (Tier 1) and at the Tehsil Level (Tier 2);
- iii. Ensure community outreach and information dissemination about the Project GRM;
- iv. Investigate grievances specific to Component 1 brought forward by affected persons and the public and shall also review the latest proceedings of the Tier-2 and Tier-3 Committees;
- v. Ensure easy access to GRM for affected communities, especially for women and other vulnerable groups;
- vi. Provide a time-bound early, transparent, and fair resolution of social and environmental concerns linked to the project and provide timely responses to Complainants;
- vii. The committee shall generate a monthly report on the proceedings and progress of Tier-3 GRC; and
- viii. Maintain and update the GRM Database/Complaint Register.

7.11.4 Step 2: Sorting and processing

Complaints and feedback will be recorded by the social organizer at PIU and documented in a register or directly into a Grievance Log. Submissions related to the resettlement and compensation issues will be referred to the concerned unit for processing and resolution. The Environment and Social Unit will be responsible for dealing with each complaint and may approach other sections of the project after screening the issue and concern raised in the grievance, including following through with NHA and SDU to arrive at a resolution, to resolve complaints within 30 days of receipt.

7.12 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING

The Project will implement a training program to train staff, contractors, community members, and other stakeholders on how to handle grievances and why the GRM is important to the project's success. This training will include information about interacting with beneficiaries about grievances and the project's internal policies and procedures in relation to grievance redress. It will also be useful to build community-based GRMs by providing grievance redress training for stakeholders at the local level. This greatly reduces GRM costs while enhancing beneficiary satisfaction with, and ownership of, the grievance redress process.

7.13 HIRING OF GBV FIRM

The project will hire the GBV firm to support the PIU in preventing and mitigating GBV risks, including SEA and workplace SH, by implementing monitoring, reporting, and safety measures for vulnerable populations. It will conduct workshops, map GBV service providers, assess their capabilities, and integrate them into project mechanisms. The firm will engage stakeholders, raise GBV awareness, and develop culturally sensitive strategies, addressing traditional dispute mechanisms and ensuring survivor-centered reporting. It will provide case management, audit infrastructure safety, train security forces on SEA/SH, and ensure accountability. The firm will implement GRMs, develop GBV action plans, ensure contractor compliance with CoC, monitor breaches, and prevent the rehiring of violators while building capacity across the PIU and contractors to create a safe and inclusive project environment.

7.14 COST OF GRM

For the implementation of GRM, a lump sum provision of PKR is estimated.

8 ELIGIBILITY, ENTITLEMENTS AND ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

8.1 PROJECT RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES

The involuntary resettlement requirements apply to full or partial, permanent, or temporary 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) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or access to legally designated parks and protected areas. Resettlement is considered involuntary when displaced individuals or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition, which results in displacement. This occurs in cases where (i) lands are acquired through expropriation based on the eminent domain, and (ii) lands are acquired through negotiated settlements if the expropriation process would have resulted in the failure of negotiation.

The concept of eligibility is used with respect to the definition of PAPs and the criteria for determining their qualification for compensation and other resettlement assistance. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date on the day of the completion of the impact assessment. PAPs, who settled in the affected areas after the cut-off date (31 August 2023) of the actual survey. After the cut-off date, no changes, additions, and false information will be entertained for any compensation.

8.2 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS AND VALUATION METHODOLOGY

Entitlement provisions for PAPs losing land, houses, and income losses and rehabilitation subsidies will include provisions for permanent and temporary land losses, house and buildings losses, crops and trees losses, a relocation subsidy, and a business losses allowance based on their average income as per Census survey and/or lump sums. Except for land under the impact, the informal occupiers will also be entitled to the affected structures and assets fall in the ROW.

According to the World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, the following types of impacts will be eligible for compensation, and their entitlements are detailed below:

Permanent land impacts. The land cost will be estimated as per notification of the Revenue Department vide letter No.529, dated 7th August 2023 under section 27-A of Stamp Act 1899, the valuation table for the year 2023-2024, with effect from 1st July 2023. The letter also covers the compensation of building structures under project impact. A copy of the letter is provided in Annexure **XII**. The affected land will be compensated at replacement value in i) cash at current market rates (which has been determined by the District Price Assessment Committee (DPAC) and Board of Revenue in consultation with “Qaumi Commission” (tribe leaders/ community elders & Maliks by land use categories). The following mouza/villages fall in the project area are mentioned below in the **Table 8-1**. Except for Mouza Sathi Khel/Shah Kass of Khyber area, all other mouza/villages fall in the category of canal-irrigated area and agricultural land as well. The rates are applied to agricultural land.

Table 8-1: Rate of Land as per Notification of Revenue Department

Land Rate as Per Notification of District Collector Peshawar, 2023-2024						
S.#	Mouza	Residential Per Marla	Commercial Per Marla	Agriculture Per Kanal (Nehri)	Non Agriculture Per kanal (Banjar)	Agricultural Land Rain fed Per Kanal
1	Tarnab	154,556	605,465	1,554,540	877,260	1,169,660

Land Rate as Per Notification of District Collector Peshawar, 2023-2024						
S.#	Mouza	Residential Per Marla	Commercial Per Marla	Agriculture Per Kanal (Nehri)	Non Agriculture Per kanal (Banjar)	Agricultural Land Rain fed Per Kanal
2	Mera Kachori	77,404	170,288	862,840	523,880	708,760
3	Surizai Payan	89,014	242,765	629,440	523,880	523,880
4	Maryamzai	36,415	395,616	554,680	277,340	369,800
5	Mushterzai	73,384	235,594	924,480	616,320	770,400
6	Hurizai	73,384	324,423	1,078,560	616,320	832,040
7	Behlolzai	69,889	95,636	924,480	308,160	462,240
8	Masho Gagar	73,211	324,423	1,078,560	616,320	832,040
9	Garhi Mali khel	62,124	139,775	735,680	154,080	308,160
10	Sangu	88,280	367,826	1,078,560	400,600	770,400
11	Nogazi	88,280	367,826	1,078,560	400,600	770,400
12	Sathi khel/Shah Kass	*				

*No land record with Revenue Department. Letters attached. The price of land will be determined by the Quami Commission once notified by the Deputy Collector, District Khyber.

Land Rate of District Collector Nowshera, 2023-2024					
Mouza	Residential Per Marla	Commercial Per Marla	Agriculture Per Kanal (Nehri)	Non Agriculture Per kanal (Banjar)	Agricultural Land Rain fed Per Kanal
1- Jabba/Nowshera	178,609	606,744	406,341	150,100	150,100

Residential land will be compensated for as replacement cost at current market rates at the rate agreed between elders/PAPs and the Revenue Department. The compensation will be paid directly to the head of the affected extended family or household.

Residual Land: If the residual of the asset being taken is not economically viable, compensation and other resettlement assistance will be provided as if the entire asset had been taken.

Houses, buildings, and structures will be compensated in cash at replacement cost, free of deductions for depreciation and other transaction costs (if any) directly to the head of the extended family or household.

Crops: After land award Section 11, the PAPs of land will be asked to stop further cultivation of acquired land. This action will facilitate the project authority to avoid any dispute of taking over the land for the implementation.

Trees: Cash Compensation to the cultivator's household shall reflect income replacement considering both timber and fruit trees.

Businesses: Business losses will be compensated to the owner of the business with a lump sum of PKR.....corresponding to the average income of the affected shops and hotel owners over a period of three months (the period of business interruption based on the time needed to rebuild the shop).

Relocation Assistance: PAPs forced to relocate will receive a relocation subsidy of PKR..... to cover relocation costs and living expenses for six months.

Community Structures and Public Utilities: Will be fully replaced or rehabilitated to satisfy their pre-project function.

Vulnerable People Livelihood: Vulnerability allowance equivalent to three months of KP Government's officially declared minimum wage for the fiscal year 2024-25 @ PKR per month will be provided over and above other entitled compensation; and vulnerable PAPs will be given priority in employment in project-related jobs. The letter of minimum wage from KP Government is provided in Annexure X. The Government announced the minimum wage in the budget book 2024-2025 but has not notified yet.

Provisions for Female PAPs: 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.

8.3 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Based on the above discussed eligibility criteria and compensation entitlements and keeping in view the nature of losses and implementation issues of the proposed project, an Entitlement Matrix (EM) has been prepared as provided in **Table 8-2**.

Table 8-2: Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on private land	All land losses, independent of impact severity	Owners (titleholders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost for PAPs dependent on agriculture, ensuring economic viability of the new land and ensuring that the PAPs' livelihood is not negatively affected; or. Cash compensation at full replacement cost either through negotiated settlement between the NHA and the landowners or assessed based on provisions of Section 23 of LAA⁵ including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS). Cash for land based on current open market value as negotiated with landowners or decided by the Qaumi Commission and District Collector in Khyber district. While the land value of Nowshera and Peshawar districts will be determined by the Board of Revenue through DPAC (District Price assessment Committee).
		Leaseholders titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum. Crop compensation for standing crop with

⁵ Compensation under provisions of Section 23 of LAA include fair market value and applicable costs for damages (i.e., costs for severance of land and injurious affect to other property (immoveable or movable) or earning, diminution of profits, and costs of moving residence or place of business, etc.). The 15% surcharge is added on top of the calculated compensation amount.

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
			an additional crop (based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record) and other appropriate rehabilitation as transitional support under other entitlements.
		Sharecroppers/tenants (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation for one year (see crop compensation above to be shared with the landowner based on the sharecropping arrangement.
		Encroachers	<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 RAP based on subproject specific situation and PAPs' consultation.
Residential or commercial land	Displacement from land where households or businesses are located.	Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash for land based on replacement cost value as negotiated with landowners or decided by the Qaumi Commission and District Collector in Khyber district. While the land value of Nowshera and Peshawar area will be determined by the Board of Revenue through DPAC. Rates will not be less than replacement cost.
		Renters/Leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three months' rent or a value proportionate to the duration of the remaining lease, including any deposits they may lose.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation in available alternate land/ or a self-relocation allowance.
Collective land (Barren/hilly terrain), Khyber area.	Communal tribal land	Clans have customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of affected joint ownership land of a tribe, the compensation will be paid to the individual households of the respective clans through the Qaumi Commission formed by the District Collector. The Qaumi Commission will identify the land ownership and propose the compensation amount to the District Collector.
Permanent impacts on arable land where access is restricted and/or land use will be affected	All adverse effects on land use independent of severity of impact	Farmers/Titleholders Landowners with customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal value and productivity to the plots lost for PAPs dependent on agriculture, ensuring economic viability of the new land and ensuring that the PAPs' livelihood is not negatively affected; or. Cash compensation plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge (CAS) for affected land at replacement cost based on market

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
			<p>value free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs in Nowshera and Peshawar districts will be determined by the Board of Revenue through DPAC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash for land based on current open market value as negotiated with landowners or decided by the Qaumi Commission and District Collector in Khyber District.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of lease contract in other plots of equal value/ productivity of plots lost, or • Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of three years).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash equivalent to market value of the lost harvest share once (temporary impact) or twice (permanent impact). • Provision of livelihood restoration support as per the Livelihood Restoration Plan.
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One rehabilitation allowance equal to market value of one gross harvest (in addition to crop compensation) for land use loss.
Temporary impacts on arable Private land	Access will not be restricted, and existing land use will remain largely unchanged.	Farmers/ Titleholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works. • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. • Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Leaseholders titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/ restored to its former quality following completion of works. • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. • Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. • Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts
		Squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees, where these are owned by the squatters. • Compensation, in cash, for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts.

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
2. STRUCTURES			
Houses and Structures	Full loss of structures; partial loss of structures; moving minor structures, kiosks and temporary structures.	All relevant PAPs (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement rates for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction costs. In case of partial permanent impacts full cash assistance to restore the remaining structure, in addition to compensation at replacement cost for the affected part of the structure. Affected tenants will receive cash compensation of a value proportional to the duration of the remaining lease period, or three months, whichever is higher.
3. Crops	Crops affected during construction.	All PAPs owning crops (including sharecropper/tenants' squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused by the project activities. All other crop losses will be compensated at market rates based on actual losses.
4. Trees	Trees affected	All PAPs owning trees (including informal occupiers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timber/ wood trees, the compensation will be at market value of tree's wood content. Fruit trees: cash compensation based on lost production for the entire period needed to reestablish a tree of equal productivity.
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation allowance	Transitional livelihood costs	All asset owner/tenant PAPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livelihood allowance for each affected HH for six months equal to minimum wage rate fixed by the Government of KP @ PKR/ month.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs affected by relocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of allowance to cover transport expenses. For the project the allowance has been set at PKR for large, affected structure.
Severe Impact	Additional provisions for severe impacts (Land loss more than 20% of land holdings.	All landowners/ leaseholder/tenants/sharecroppers/informal occupier facing land losses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to lost income for three months @ PKR/ month in addition to entitled compensation for land lost.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All types of land loss	All PAPs 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 option built around opportunities for vocational training, employment or self-employment will be

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
			<p>provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost for establishing alternate means of livelihood.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partial loss of arable land: PAPs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as improved agriculture practices and provision of farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.
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 the period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax records or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on the officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss without the possibility of establishing an 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 members or vocational training with the opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish PAPs in alternative income generation activity.
Employment loss	Temporary or permanent loss of business or employment	All employees (PAPs) (including squatters, and agriculture workers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equals 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 the absence of record computed based on the official minimum wage rate. Or. Provision of project-based employment or re-training, with additional financial (PKR per person) as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity.
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers, services	Affected public & community Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation/ substitution of affected structures/ utilities (i.e., mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers) at project costs.

Asset	Specification	Affected People	Compensation Entitlements
	infrastructure & graveyards		
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable PAHs	Households below the poverty line; female-headed households; and disabled persons of AHHS.	All vulnerable PAHs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability allowance equivalent to three months officially announced minimum wage calculated @ PKR per month; and • Employment priority in project-related jobs.
Unidentified Losses	As and when Unanticipated impacts identified	All PAPs facing impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deal appropriately during project implementation according to the World Bank Operational Policies and approval by the Bank.

8.3.1 Procedure of Payment of Compensation

Compensation will be paid to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) through crossed cheques issued in their names. To cash the cheques, PAPs will be required to open bank accounts.

The PAPs will be informed about the designated bank and branch for account opening. Additionally, project field staff will coordinate with the bank to facilitate the account-opening process for PAPs.

Pana flex banners may be displayed in the area to provide details such as the bank's name, branch, and contact information for the focal person, ensuring PAPs have easy access to assistance if needed.

Particular attention will be given to women, as many do not have bank accounts in villages due to cultural norms. The project will facilitate mobile banking services for women to open accounts and will advocate for exemptions from photo requirements in cases where cultural restrictions prohibit women from being photographed. The cost of opening bank accounts will be minimal and can be easily covered by the contingency budget.

8.3.2 Methods of Compensation to Project-Affected Persons (PAPs):

8.3.2.1 Land Compensation:

The amount allocated for land acquisition is transferred to the Land Acquisition Collector. This amount is held in the district treasury account. Payments to PAPs are disbursed once all procedures outlined in section 8.3.2 have been completed.

8.3.3 Payment of Allowance under RAP:

8.3.3.1 Previously:

An escrow account was opened at the project level for allowances. Funds were transferred to this account based on Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) entitlements. Disbursement was managed by the GM Project.

8.3.3.2 Currently (Under ASAA Financial Regulations 2020):

RAP Allowances are first approved by the concerned Member (AP) and concurred by the Member (Finance) and payment cheques are made for individuals. Allowances are now paid by the NHA through the Accountant General of Pakistan Revenues (AGPR). Cheques for PAPs entitled to allowances are prepared and endorsed by AGPR. The endorsed cheques are then handed over to the respective PAPs.

8.3.4 Unavailability of PAPs During Disbursement Process:

In case a PAP is unavailable at the time of compensation disbursement (for both land and allowances): The amount for land compensation remains in the district treasury account. The amount for allowances is retained at the NHA Headquarters.

Both amounts can be accessed when the concerned PAP appears to claim their compensation.

8.3.5 Process of Compensation by the Revenue Department

The Revenue Department will issue a notice specifying the land to be acquired, its rate, and the total compensation amount. Similarly, in the case of structures, the notice will include details of the structure, type of construction, size, and compensation cost.

A. Steps in the Land Acquisition and Compensation Process:

- **Announcement of Award:**

The Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) announces the award under Section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

- **Field Verification:**

Revenue field staff visits the site to ascertain the land details as per the field book and its measurements.

In cases where land records are missing, the staff updates the records before proceeding with the compensation phase.

- **Preparation of Acquaintance Roll/ qabzul wasool:**

An acquaintance roll is prepared, containing the updated list of landowners/claimants along with details of their apportionment of compensation, area of land affected/required in the project etc.

- **Submission of Claim Documents:**

Claimants submit the required documents, i.e. Fard Malkiat (record of rights and application etc) to the requisition office of the Land Acquisition Collector for claiming compensation.

- **Issuance of Voucher:**

After examining the submitted documents, the Land Acquisition Collector issues vouchers to the eligible claimants.

- **Processing at District Treasury:**

Claimants present the vouchers to the District Treasury, where cheques are issued to them for the compensation amount.

B. Steps in Payment of Allowance to the Displaced Persons:

- **Field Initiation:** The FIU team collects claims from displaced persons, verifies their documents, and conducts field checks to ensure the accuracy of the information provided.
- **Approval Process:** The files are prepared by the Deputy Director (DD) and Project Director (PD) and Approved by the General Manager (GM), after which a sanction memo is issued.
- **Compensation Release:** Approved files are sent to the NHA Headquarters for clearance, and vouchers and cheques are subsequently issued for payment.
- **Cheque Verification:** The Accountant General Pakistan Revenues (AGPR) verifies the issued cheques and returns them to the local bank for processing.
- **Cheque Distribution:** The cheques are distributed to displaced people, and receipts are obtained for record-keeping.
- **File Verification:** The AGPR verifies the files associated with the payments and returns them to the NHA for final confirmation.
- **Fund Transfer:** Compensation funds are transferred to the Displaced Persons' bank accounts, completing the payment process.

Field staff at the FIU will be available on the ground to assist PAPs throughout this process.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has already been established for this project. If the PAP has any concerns or complaints, they can register them through the intake channels. Detailed information on GRM is provided in Chapter 7.

9 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

9.1 INTRODUCTION

A draft Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) for SLR has been developed to complement the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and is available as **Annex XVIX**.

The LRP addresses the impacts of permanent land acquisition on PAHs by providing a detailed implementation plan to restore and, where possible, improve the livelihoods of the affected families. This plan emphasizes ensuring compensation for lost assets while providing livelihood restoration assistance to ensure sustainable recovery of living standards and income levels to pre-project conditions or better.

This chapter presents a summary of the SLR LRP.

9.2 THE NEED FOR A LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

Livelihood restoration is a critical component in managing the socio-economic impacts of displacement caused by land acquisition. While compensation for land and asset losses at replacement cost addresses the immediate loss of income and assets, this alone may not be sufficient to restore the affected households' living standards. The LRP for the SLR aims to ensure sustainability by offering comprehensive support to Project Affected Persons (PAPs), enabling them to rebuild their livelihoods and access new economic opportunities.

9.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP)

The primary objective of the LRP is to restore and improve the livelihoods of households affected by the SLR alignment to pre-project levels or better. Specific objectives include:

- Implementing targeted mitigation measures to minimize negative impacts on livelihoods and ensure that affected individuals can recover.
- Enabling PAFs to benefit from sustainable livelihood interventions in the project area.
- Providing capacity-building programs and vocational training for skill enhancement in line with economic opportunities.
- Ensuring that vulnerable individuals, including women and marginalized households, benefit from livelihood opportunities and resources.

9.4 SCOPE OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The scope of the LRP is confined to the impacts caused by land acquisition for civil works under the SLR within the KPEC project. It outlines actions to help economically displaced households restore their economies and standard of living, particularly those with limited adaptive capacity. The LRP will work alongside the RAP's entitlement matrix, providing additional strategies for sustainable livelihood restoration.

The LRP will evolve based on consultations with stakeholders and monitoring outcomes, ensuring it remains responsive to the needs of PAPs.

9.5 METHODOLOGY FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

The preparation of the LRP involved a participatory approach, including:

- Conducting a census survey to assess community assets, land use, demographics, and income sources.

- Engaging with PAPs and public institutions to identify livelihood impacts.
- Assessing community livelihoods through social assessments and census to design tailored interventions for different groups, particularly women and vulnerable populations.

The participatory design process ensured that the LRP reflected the needs and priorities of affected households.

9.6 DURATION OF THE LRP

The initial LRP will be implemented over three years once the implementation-ready RAP is prepared and disclosed, covering both the pre-construction and construction phases of the project, in compliance with World Bank Safeguard policies. Monitoring mechanisms will be established to track progress, with the potential for extending the LRP into the operational phase of the expressway based on emerging needs.

9.7 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS

The LRP includes a variety of livelihood restoration activities based on insights from baseline socioeconomic data and consultations with PAPs and stakeholders. Interventions aim to align with local resources, skills, and needs, offering flexible options for PAPs to rebuild their livelihoods. Main intervention areas include:

- **Vocational and Technical Training:** Focused on skill enhancement to support PAPs in accessing alternative livelihoods.
- **Agricultural Support:** Improved farming techniques, provision of certified seeds, and agricultural extension services to enhance productivity.
- **Income-Generating Activities:** Programs that promote new sources of income for PAPs, including micro-investments in non-farm activities and wage labor opportunities.
- **Cash Compensation to PAPs:** As mentioned in the entitlement matrix, the relevant PAPs will be provided cash compensation for asset loss and allowances for loss of livelihoods and transitions related costs, as per WB Policy 4.12,.

Participation in these interventions will be voluntary, but efforts will be made to ensure that all PAPs, particularly vulnerable groups, are aware of and can access the available opportunities.

9.8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of the LRP will be closely monitored, with regular evaluations to ensure its effectiveness in restoring livelihoods. Key indicators will track progress in income restoration, skill acquisition, and the participation of vulnerable groups. Adjustments will be made based on monitoring outcomes to achieve the desired objectives.

The success of the LRP will be measured by its ability to restore livelihoods to pre-project levels or better and its long-term impact on enhancing the well-being of affected families. The details are available in a draft standalone LRP which has been prepared for the project and is under review.

10 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The RAP has included a detailed budget for the payment of compensation and implementation of the various resettlement aspects of the project, including land acquisition, loss of residential and commercial structures, loss of community and public structures, loss of trees & crops, vulnerability allowances, livelihood loss related allowances, and relocation assistance for the PAPs. The cost estimated in the Resettlement Budget Section for various IR impacts/ affected assets is based on the rates collected from the relevant District Offices and is for estimation purposes only. Before implementation of this RAP, these rates will be updated as per land award notification during the land acquisition process. The actual cost/ budget for affected assets in the form of land, structures, crops, and trees will be calculated based on these updated rates in the RAP.

10.1 COMPENSATION COST FOR THE AFFECTED LAND

As per the design, the land identification survey was conducted with the help of the Revenue Department. Landowners having land rights recognizable under revenue record in the settled area of Nowshera and Peshawar, while the customs and rules applicable in the Khyber/Jamrud (merged area) area through Qaumi Commission will be applied for land acquisition and compensation. The land record of land falling in the final selected RoW will be updated in the Revenue Record to ensure all unrecorded informal transactions and inheritance-related transfers are captured to ensure the rightful owners receive compensation. The same will be done for informal usage of arrangements.

The identified impacted land is classified as agricultural land and barren uncultivable land owned by individuals or collectively by *Khels* (clans). Though the main source of livelihood of most of the PAPs in the Nowshera and Peshawar area is land due to agricultural activity, cash compensation has been preferred by the individual PAPs. In Khyber and Jamrud areas, unproductive and barren land falling under project impact is owned by the tribes and clans with customary rights. Accordingly, compensation will be made to these tribes as per government laws for newly merged areas. In the remaining districts, compensation will be paid based on the rates specified in the notification from the DC regarding the rates of mouzas. To estimate land compensation, an average rate for each category of land is applied, rather than relying on rates specific to individual mouza.

The land to be acquired with an estimated budget is provided in the following **Table 10-1** while the land data showing land ownership and land compensation is provided in **Annexure XI**.

Table 10-1: Estimated Cost for Land Compensation

Land Type	Acres	Kanal/ Marla	Unit Rate/kanal	Cost of Land	15% CAS	Total
Agriculture	759.07	6072.56				
Barren	272.8	2182.4				
Residential	17.47	2795.2				
Commercial	0.52	83.2				
Communal	0.14	1.12				
		Total Cost				

10.2 COMPENSATION OF CROPS

The land is being acquired permanently. After the land award of Section-11 and land compensation to the PAPs, the project authority with the support of the Revenue Department

will ask the PAPs to stop further cultivation of acquired land. Official notices will be sent to the land PAP to abide by using land for any purpose because, after the payment, the land becomes under the ownership of the Project. The PAP has no right to use it further. This will help to avoid disputes and confusion. The estimated crop compensation amount is PKR million as provided in **Table 10-2**.

Table 10-2: Compensation Cost of Affected Crops

Sr. No.	Type of Crop	Affected Land (Acres)	Affected Crop (Maund-40 kg)	Unit Rate (PKR/ 40 kg)	Total Cost (PKR)
1	Wheat	759.07	28,632.45		
Total		759.07	28,632.45		

10.3 COMPENSATION COST FOR RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

For structures/buildings, as per Section 49 of LAA 1894, once the alignment is finalized by the contractor, the district buildings department will review the affected residential structures to determine whether the main building lies within the Right of Way (ROW) or if only portions, such as boundary walls, are impacted. Residents of the affected structures will be consulted regarding their willingness to continue living in the remaining portion of their property.

Similarly, if the remaining portion of the building/structure is deemed unusable or non-productive, the full building/structure can be acquired based on the willingness of the owner to minimize losses for the property owner.

The existing Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) encompasses all residential areas impacted by the project. Final consultations and measurements conducted by the district buildings department will ascertain residents' preferences regarding the remaining areas and address their concerns accordingly. This exercise will be undertaken after the final alignment has been confirmed.

The structure loss is determined based on the identified impacts and functional/economic viability of the remaining structure or the possibility of its restoration and putting it to the same use as was before the project. In the case of >20% partial loss of the main structure, the owners will be compensated for the whole structure for the safety of their family at current market rates. Shifting and transition allowances will also be paid. If the main structure is avoided and other parts of the house like the verandah, kitchen, bathroom, and boundary wall are impacted, in that case, compensation for those impacted assets only will be paid to the PAP and not for the main structure.

A total of 186 residential structures of Peshawar and Nowshera districts of pacca, semi-pacca, and kacha houses covering a total area of 518,094 sq.ft. will be impacted. The rates for estimation of compensation were collected from the DC office notified in August 2023 to 2024. The rate of pacca house has been calculated at PKR per sq. ft. semi-pacca @ PKR per sq. ft. kacha @ PKR per sq. ft. However, the estimated cost compensation comes out to PKR million and is being provided in the **Table 10-3** of the settled area and PKR million showed in **Table 10-4** of 53 pacca residential houses of un-settled area/merged of Khyber below. While details of these residential structures with their compensation are provided in **Annexure-IV** and **V**.

Table 10-3: Estimated Cost of Residential Structures in Peshawar and Nowshera Districts

Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Unit Rate (sq. ft)	Total Compensation Cost (RKR)
Pacca	115	304,808		
Semi Pacca	123	148,784		

Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Unit Rate (sq. ft)	Total Compensation Cost (RKR)
Kacha	48	64,502		
Total	186	5,18,094		

Table 10-4: Estimated Cost of Residential Structures of Khyber District

Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft)	Unit Rate/(sq. ft)	Total Compensation Cost (RKR)
Pacca	58	127,549		
Semi Pacca	04	194,46		
Kacha	04	9,716		
Total	66	156,711		

10.4 COMPENSATION COST OF COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

As per the World Bank's Involuntary Resettlement (IR) policy, Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) or business owners are being compensated for the following:

- i) Land compensation,
- ii) Compensation for damaged structures at full replacement cost, including salvageable material.
- iii) Shifting allowance,
- iv) Compensation for business losses covering three months.

During the compensation process and the issuance of notices to vacate the Right of Way (ROW) after the full payment of compensation and allowances, the project will provide a three-month transition period. This period allows shop owners to notify their customers about their relocation and the new business site. The new location is generally close to the existing one to ensure continuity, as customers maintain strong social ties and relationships with local business owners as part of their social context. This helps customers stay connected with the shopkeepers. The Project Livelihood Plan will take up this issue, and if there are businesses that wish to set up again after relocation, the Plan can prepare a way forward in consultation with them.

In the case of commercial structure under project impact, compensation will be paid at the current market rate. Apart from this, a business loss of three months for small businesses like shops and hotels will also be paid. The loss will be determined based on monthly income. For private entrepreneurs, socio-economic data will help to identify their monthly income. The owners of such structures will also be compensated.

A total of 48 shops/hotels and poultry farms with an area of 21,250 sq. ft. of eight PAPs are identified under project impact. Out of which 2,615 ft., were related to the boundary walls. The estimated cost budget is estimated PKR million. The rates for estimation of compensation were collected from the District Collector/DC office in Peshawar. The details are provided in **Table 10-5**. Details of these commercial structures with their compensation are provided in **Annexure VI**.

Table 10-5: Estimated Cost of Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Type of Impacted Asset	Type of construction	Unit	Unit Rate (PKR/Sq. ft.)	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Total Estimated Cost
1	Shop, hotel, poultry farms etc.	Pacca	Square feet		18,635	
2	Boundary wall	Pacca	Running feet		2,615	
	Total Cost				21,250	

10.5 COMPENSATION COST OF COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES

A total of eight employees were recorded in different commercial enterprises. These employees were working in a factory, poultry farm and hotels on a daily or monthly basis. These eight employees will lose their jobs due to the project's impact on the commercial structures falling in the ROW. They will be paid three months minimum wage to each employee. The compensatory budget of these employees is provided in the following **Table 10-6**.

Table 10-6: Estimated Cost of Affected Employees

Sr. No.	Type impacted Business	Nos. of Employees	Wages loss of employees (Rs.)
1	Factory (mineral water)	03	
2	Poultry Farm	03	
3	Hotel	02	
	Total	08	

10.6 COMPENSATION COST OF COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

The community structures include 2 mosques with a total covered area of 6,000 sq. ft. and a boundary wall of 159 ft. will be affected. The office of the Project Director will coordinate the relocation of these structures to clear the ROW. The local community is aware of the potential impact of the project on mosques. Following consultations, the existing mosque committees—traditionally present in all mosques in the area—will be provided with appropriate compensation to facilitate the relocation and reconstruction of the mosques. This process will be carried out with the consent and active involvement of the local community.

The project FIU will remain involved throughout this process. Moreover, the details of community consultation on the subject with the community are already provided in Table 6-4.

The rates for estimation of compensation were collected from the District Buildings Department 2023-2024. The estimated cost comes to PKR million. The summary of the budget is provided in **Table 10-7** and the detailed cost estimate is given in **Annexure XIII**.

Table 10-7: Estimated Cost of Community Structures

Sr. No.	Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Estimated Cost (PKR)
1	Mosque Pacca	02	6,000		
	B/Walls Pacca	-	150		
	Total	02	6,150		

10.7 COMPENSATION COST OF PUBLIC STRUCTURE

During the census inventory survey, a government primary school was found under project impact. The cost of compensation is provided in **Annexure XIV**. The compensation cost of PKR is estimated under this head shown in the **Table 10-8**.

Table 10-8: Estimated Cost of Public Structure

Sr. No.	Structure	No.	Total Area (sq. ft.)	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Estimated Cost (PKR)
1	Pacca Structure	04	2,400		
	B/Walls Pacca	01	600		
	Total		3,000		

10.8 COMPENSATION COST OF TREES UNDER PROJECT IMPACT

Along the project route, it was noted that there were orchards of plum, apricot, wild fruit, and wood trees within ROW. Data has been collected from the ESIA study, that there were about 9,420 fruit trees and 1,740 non-fruit trees (mostly plum, guava, grapes, apricot, pear and peach) on 77 acres in orchards form and individual as well by the farmers/PAPs and timber trees like kikar, poplar, phulai, shisham, willow and eucalyptus. The total compensation cost comes to **PKR million**.

10.9 RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION

10.9.1 Relocation Assistance

PAPs facing residential or commercial structure losses will be provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as well as assisting with all related administrative tasks. A total of 252 recorded PAPs will be displaced facing residential relocation issues. Similarly, eight PAPs losing commercial structure losses will be provided with shifting allowances support, or the construction of new structures, as well as assist with all related administrative tasks.

During consultations, it was pointed out by the participants that the amount of transportation allowance would be PKR depending on the location of the residential and commercial shop/structure. In the case of 252 residential PAPs and 48 shops/hotels owned by eight PAPs, the shifting allowance of PKR per affected shop will be paid.

Moreover, the PAPs losing residential structures will also be entitled to a self-relocation/transitional allowance equal to a six-month minimum wage rate which is PKR

10.10 SPECIAL ALLOWANCE FOR VULNERABLE PAPs

All vulnerable PAPs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration, will be entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash. A three-month minimum wage @ PKR will be paid to each vulnerable PAP. Out of the total PAPs losing residential structures, 86 PAPs have monthly incomes below minimum wage. They are entitled to three months' vulnerable allowance PKR per PAP. The total vulnerable allowance is estimated at PKR million.

The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) beneficiaries are also considered vulnerable PAPs under the Project. The total number of BISP beneficiaries in the 13 project villages is 1,077 persons. Not all of these will be impacted by Project RoW. The actual BISP (vulnerable) beneficiaries who may be impacted by the Project alignment will be known when the final

alignment is provided by the Contractor. Once this is clear, these PAPs will be provided with a vulnerable allowance @ 03 months minimum wage @ PKR PKR to each. However, at present the tentative vulnerable allowance of 1,077 persons is being allocated as PKR million in the budget.

The list of 86 vulnerable PAPs is provided in **Annexure V** and **Annexure XVI**.

10.11 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

The summary of the budget estimate for land acquisition and resettlement-related costs is given below in **Table 10-9**. The total cost of LAR has been worked out to be PKR million.

Table 10-9: Summary of the Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Type of Asset	Quantity	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Compensation Cost (million PKR)
A - Land (Acres)				
1	Agriculture Land	759.07		
2	Barren Land	272.8		
3	Residential Land	17.47		
4	Commercial Land	0.52		
5	Community land	0.14		
Total – A		1,050		
B – Crops (Acres)				
6	Cropped Area	807.07		
Total – B		807.07		
C – Trees (No.)				
7	Fruit/non-fruit Trees	11160		
Total – C		11160		
D - Structures (No.)				
8	Residential	252		
9	Commercial	48		
10	Community	2		
11	Public structure	1		
Total – D		303		
Total (A+B+C+D)				
E - Resettlement and Rehabilitation Allowances				
11	Livelihood Allowance (252 PAPs Rs. 37000 for 06 months)	252		
12	Business Allowance (8 PAPs Rs. 37000 for 3 months)	8		
13	Employment Loss Allowance (8 PAPs Rs. 37000 for 3 months)	8		
14	Vulnerability Allowance (86 PAPs) Rs.111000	86		
15	Vulnerability Allowance (1077 land PAPs) Rs.111000	1077		

Sr. No.	Type of Asset	Quantity	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Compensation Cost (million PKR)
16	Transportation Allowance (260 PAPs @ Rs. 37000)	260		
Total – E				
Total Cost (A+B+C+D+E)				
F. Other cost				
Administrative Cost @ 1% of A to D				
Monitoring and Evaluation @ 5% of A to D				
Contingencies @ 5% of A to D				
Cost of GRM lumpsum				
Total of F				
Grand Total				

11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 INSTITUTIONAL SET UP

The compensation/ rehabilitation programs described in this RAP involve distinct processes and different agencies. For Component I, NHA is the implementing agency. The list of various actors and agencies involved in the implementation of RAP and their main roles and responsibilities are provided below:

- Project Steering Committee (PSC)
- Project Management Unit (PMU) at NHA Headquarter Islamabad
- Project Implementation Unit (PIU), at NHA North, Peshawar
- Resettlement Advisory Committee
- Social, Environment and Resettlement Implementation Unit (SERU) in PIU
- Resettlement Assistance Disbursement Committee
- Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC), as Consultant to NHA
- GBV Service Provider (Firm), as Consultant to NHA
- External Monitoring Agent (EMA) for RAP, as Consultant to NHA
- The Panel of Experts (E&S)

Member Aided projects, NHA will be responsible for overall implementation of the Project's Component I.

11.2 PROJECT STEERING COMMITTEE (PSC)

The Project Steering Committee of Component I will be chaired by NHA and comprise of representatives of the concerned government departments. The composition of Component I PSC is listed in **Table 11-1**.

Table 11-1: Component I Project Steering Committee Composition

Sr. No.	Member	Position
1.	Chairman NHA	Chairman
2.	Member (Planning)	Member
3.	Member (Finance)	Member
4.	Member (Aided Projects)	Member
5.	Member (Engineering Coordination)	Member
6.	Joint Secretary (MoC)	Member
7.	Joint Secretary (EAD)	Member
8.	General Manager (KPEC) HQ	Secretary

In addition to the members mentioned above, the Chairman may invite co-opted members in the Committee's meetings to get specific information on certain matters.

PSC will meet at least quarterly to ensure coordination and to review the project's progress with reference to defined timelines and to resolve any implementation issues.

11.2.1 Terms of Reference of Component I PSC

The key responsibilities of Component I PSC are listed below:

- i. Oversee the policy formulation and strategic management of the Project's Component to ensure that the Project Development Objective is satisfactorily achieved;

- ii. Provide technical and administrative guidance to Component I operational team;
- iii. Approve Project's Component I annual/biannual activities and work plans;
- iv. Monitor and review the Project's Component I physical and financial progress on quarterly basis with respect to defined timelines;
- v. Approve/ initiate necessary remedial measures to correct lapses in Component I progress;
- vi. Resolve constraints/issues that may arise during Component I implementation;
- vii. Evaluate/approve any requirement to change Component I technical design during implementation as per the advice of the project's implementation team; and
- viii. Re-adjust/re-appropriate Project's Component I fund within project's subcomponents, while following the overall boundaries of the Project Development Objective.

The composition of various units/agencies involved in the implementation of RAP activities is given below:

11.3 PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU), NHA

KPEC Project's Component I activities will be managed by a PMU which will be established by NHA at HQ. PMU will be headed by a General Manager, who will be reporting to Member NHA (as notified by the competent Authority). The unit will be staffed by technical experts from NHA EALs and other staff (such as from the Procurement section, Design section) to effectively carry out the project's activities.

The unit will provide overall strategic direction, coordination, and monitoring of the project. The PMU ensures alignment with broader national policies and manages interactions with donors, regulatory bodies, and higher-level decision-making. It is responsible for financial management, reporting to stakeholders, and ensuring that the project adheres to institutional guidelines and objectives set by the NHA. The PMU supports the PIU by resolving issues that require HQ-level intervention and ensures effective resource allocation.

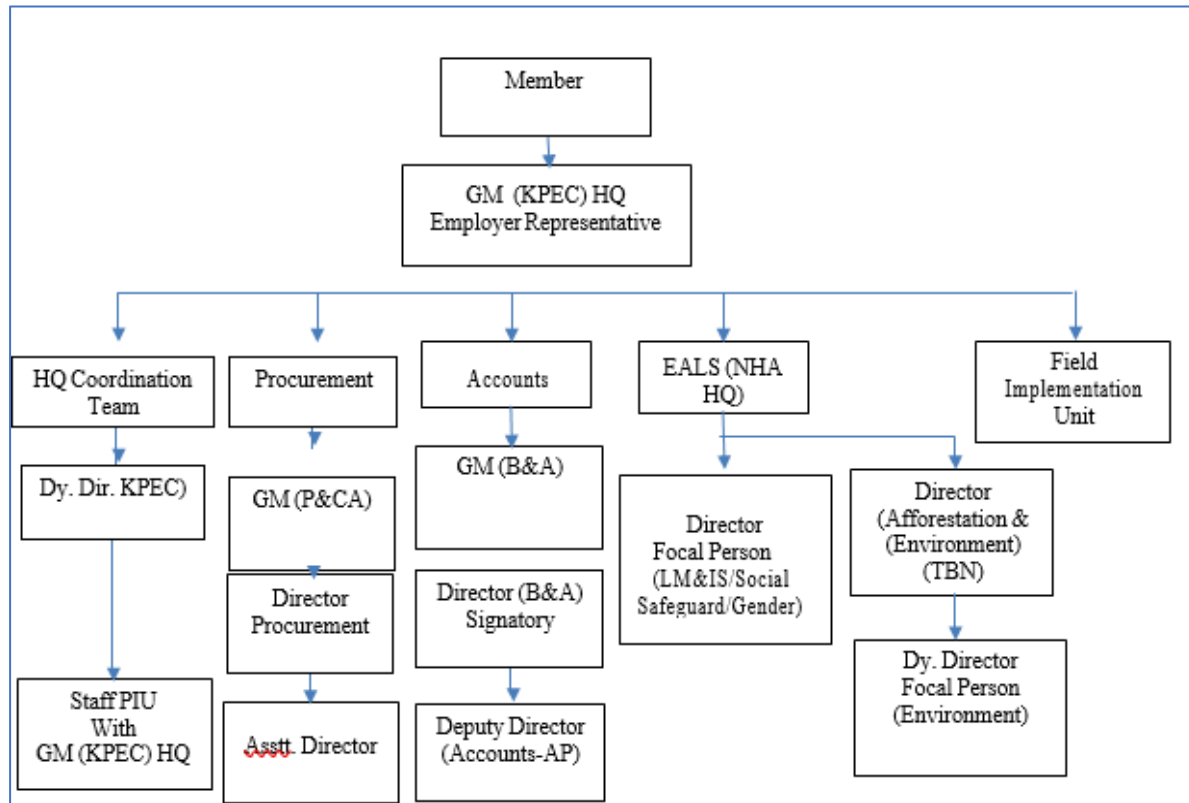
11.3.1 Terms of Reference of Project Management Unit

Key responsibilities of PIU are listed below:

- i. Undertake all the necessary activities to achieve project's goals and objectives effectively and efficiently in accordance with the approved project design;
- ii. Carry out financial management to ensure that financial targets and operational expenditures remain within the agreed work plan and budget;
- iii. Ensure that the project money is utilized to achieve the set targets strictly in accordance with the applicable rules and procedures;
- iv. Carry out the approved project procurements under Component I in accordance with the World Bank applicable Procurement Regulations;
- v. Ensure that all financial, procurement, and administrative matters are managed in an effective manner to facilitate smooth implementation of Component I;
- vi. Ensure implementation of World Bank fiduciary and environmental and social safeguards compliance requirements in Component I activities;
- vii. Comply with all the World Bank policies, regulations and procedures and the Government of Pakistan requirements;
- viii. Maintain a close liaison with all the stakeholders to keep them informed about the project's performance;
- ix. Carry out effective communication to help strengthen state-citizen trust and to create awareness about the project;
- x. Facilitate project staff and donor agencies in their visits to different project sites and their meetings with their counterparts and stakeholders;
- xi. Provide support to Component I PSC as and when needed;

- xii. Administer the consultancy and civil works contracts;
- xiii. Liaise with the design consultant in outlining the employer's requirements for the expressway;
- xiv. Prepare and present consolidated work plans, procurement plans, and progress reports of Component I for federal government departments and the World Bank;

11.3.2 Project Management Unit (PMU) at NHA Headquarters Level



11.4 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNIT (PIU)

The Project Implementation Unit (PIU) will be established in Peshawar for the implementation of SLR. The PIU is responsible for overseeing and managing day-to-day activities of the project, such as construction supervision, coordination with contractors, and ensuring compliance with project timelines and standards. The PIU works closely with local stakeholders to address on-ground issues, including land acquisition, resettlement, and environmental concerns.

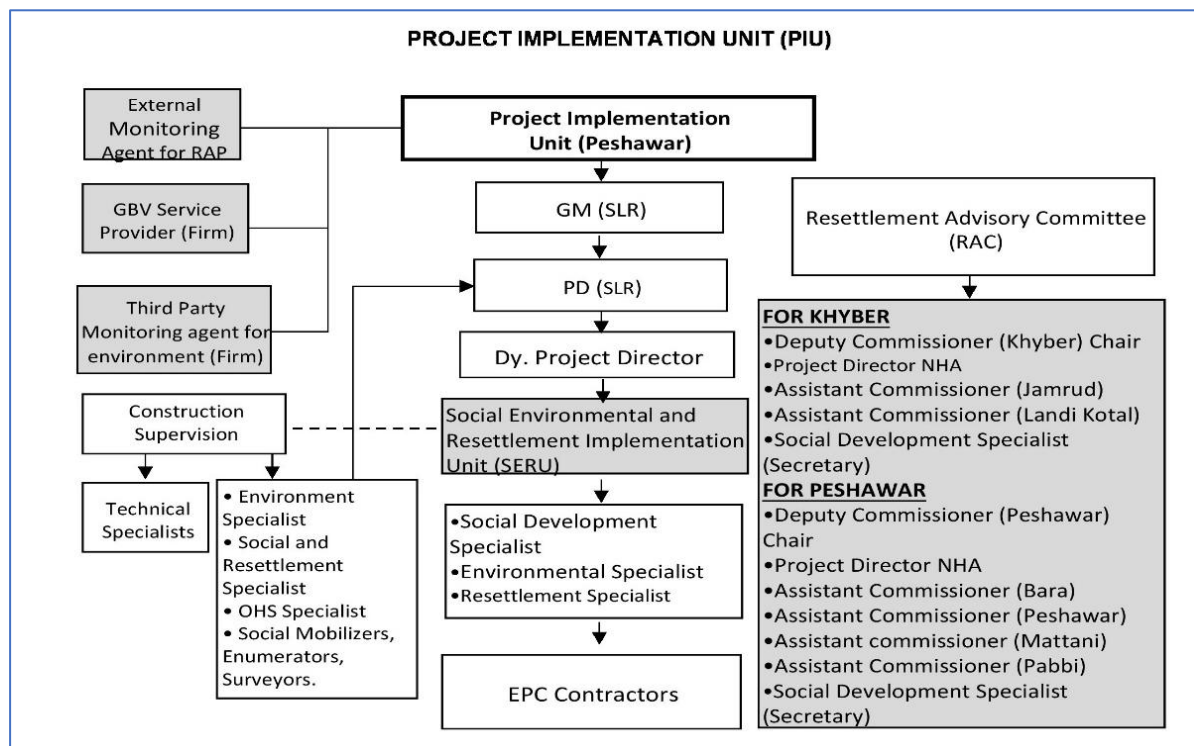
PIU will be headed by a PD, who will be reporting to Member NHA (as notified by the competent Authority).

11.4.1 Terms of Reference for PIU

The key responsibilities of PIU are listed below:

- i. Act as the primary liaison between stakeholders, including the PMU, contractors, local authorities, and community representatives.
- ii. Supervise and monitor on-ground activities to ensure compliance with project specifications and standards.
- iii. Oversee construction and engineering work, addressing issues in real time to avoid delays and ensure quality.

- iv. Ensure compliance with environmental, social, and safety standards as outlined by World Bank and national policies.
- v. Work closely with social safeguards teams to monitor RAP implementation and address resettlement issues.
- vi. Conduct site visits and track project milestones, highlighting any risks or deviations.
- vii. Facilitate communication and engagement with affected communities, ensuring their concerns are heard and addressed.
- viii. Support the GRM by recording and addressing community grievances.
- ix. Manage and allocate project resources, including personnel, equipment, and materials, to meet project needs.
- x. Ensure efficient logistics and timely delivery of resources to support smooth project implementation.
- xi. Conduct quality checks on construction and engineering work to ensure compliance with design and safety standards.
- xii. Identify and mitigate project risks, including technical, social, environmental, and financial risks.
- xiii. Verify and approve the payment invoices for design/supervision consultants, civil work contractors, and other allied activities under Component I;
- xiv. Carry out proper documentation of the Component I activities;
- xv. Ensure proper documentation of the project's activities; and
- xvi. Update the project's MIS regularly and use it for effective project management.

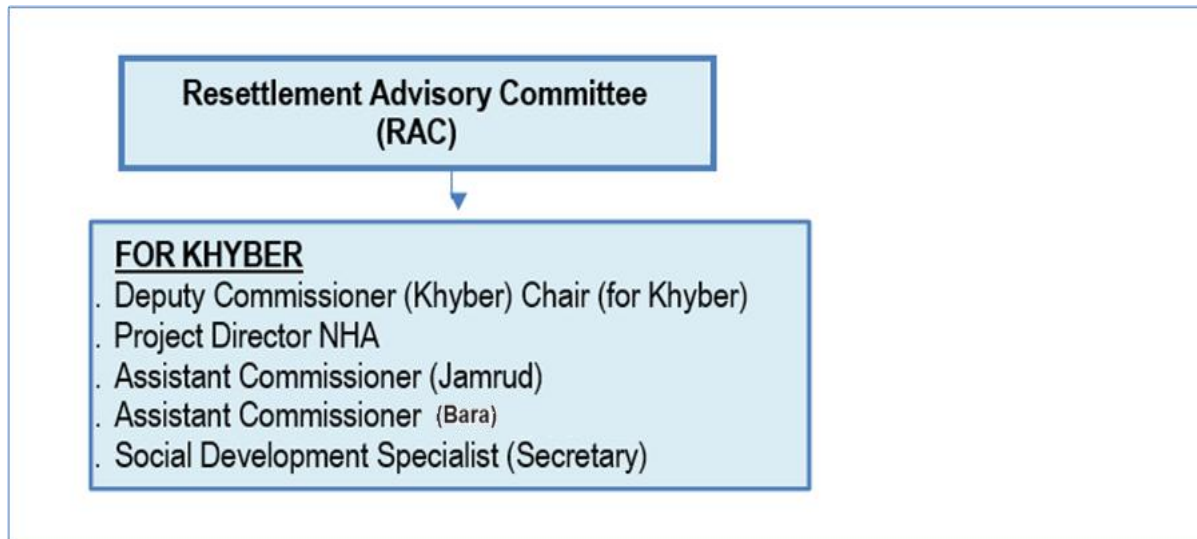


11.4.2 Resettlement Advisory Committee

A Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC) will be formed at the project level based in Peshawar to provide a coordinating node for the implementation of RAP (valuation of assets, PAP consultation as well as coordination with other line agencies/ departments/ offices). The Committee's key role will be to see that all matters relating to assessment and payment of land compensation are handled fairly and transparently in compliance with the mechanism to be agreed with District and tehsil administration and social team PIU. This committee will also

deal with complaints and grievances issues related to the compensation of individual properties.

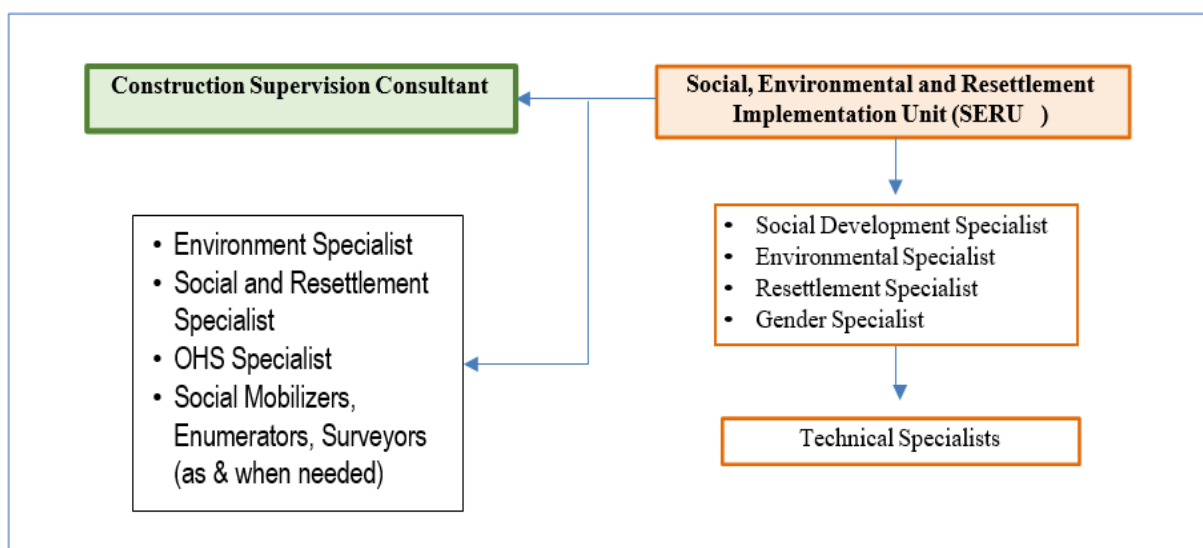
The committee formation will be initiated by the Project Directorate and will include the following:



11.4.3 Social, Environmental and Resettlement Implementation Unit (SERU), PIU

The SERU will be nested in PIU, which will manage LAR tasks at the project level with technical assistance and guidance from the PMU. The SERU will take the ultimate responsibility for the preparation, implementation and monitoring of RAP for the sub-project. The SERU will include i) a Project Director (unit head), ii) a Social Development and Resettlement Specialist (SDRS), iii) a Gender Specialist, iv) an Environment Specialist, and v) an Occupational Health Specialist (OHS) supported by design/construction supervision consultants and social mobilizers engaged for the project.

The SERU will play a vital role in looking after the routine LAR matters of the project and ensure implementation of LAR activities including but not limited to preparation/updating, implementation and monitoring of RAP and implementing the consultation and grievance redress mechanism at the project level.



11.4.4 Project Director

NHA will exercise its functions via PD. At the PIU, land acquisition and resettlement tasks will be handled by SERU to be established at PD office. This unit will be aided by a social safeguard team under the project preparation and supervision consultants and resettlement specialists hired for impact surveys or monitoring assistance. The PD office will coordinate with local governments that have jurisdiction over land administration and valuation.

11.4.5 The Resettlement Assistance Disbursement Committee

The primary purpose of the Resettlement Assistance Disbursement Committee is to assist the PIU in ensuring fair, transparent, and efficient disbursement of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to PAPs of the SLR Project. Disbursement will be carried out in accordance with the entitlements specified in this RAP.

The Committee will include two members from the SERU, at least two representatives of the PAPs, and the Deputy Project Director (DPD) from NHA.

11.4.5.1 Terms of Reference

- i. Ensure fair, transparent, and timely disbursement of resettlement assistance to PAPs under the supervision of the PD-PIU.
- ii. Review micro plans prepared by the SERU and recommend procedures for disbursement to be approved by the PD and cleared by NHA's Finance section to ensure compliance with internal policies.
- iii. Implement disbursements in manageable batches to streamline workload and reporting.
- iv. Maintain accurate and comprehensive records of all payments, including supporting documents for each transaction.
- v. Submit written reports to the PD and World bank after the completion of each payment batch.
- vi. Review and monitor, and report on disbursement efficiency and progress to the PD.
- vii. The RAP External Monitoring Agent will independently validate the accuracy and transparency of all disbursements to ensure compliance with the RAP.

11.4.6 Construction Supervision Consultants

In DBO mode of contracting, the Construction Supervisions Consultants (CSC) play a crucial role in the finalization of alignment and the updating of the safeguard's instruments including RAP. While the overall responsibility for resettlement management lies with the project's implementing agency, the CSC consultants will contribute to ensure that the technical design minimizes resettlement impacts and undertake the RAP update of SLR after its design has been finalized. Additionally, the CSC coordinates closely with the project's social and resettlement teams to ensure compliance with resettlement policies, proposing adjustments to the RAP when necessary and adhering to timelines to avoid construction delays due to resettlement issues.

The Consultant will ensure all clauses of the contract agreement including safeguard clauses between the civil works Contractors' and NHA are respected. The Consultant will have a full-time field-based staff with environmental and social expertise to ensure the implementation of Project ESMP, RAP, and GBV Action Plan according to World Bank's guidelines. Two separate senior experts, one for environment and one for social safeguards, will be hired by NHA who will supervise a team of additional experts to be hired as needed. The consultant will ensure contract mandates hiring of Project Affected Persons (PAP) on project as per Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and provide monthly reports of PAPs hired. The specialist/experts of

supervision consultant will also develop training modules, conduct environmental and social trainings for the contractor's staff, and ensure proper handling and addressing of social issues during project life.

The CSC consultants during the engineering design phase is involved in:

11.4.6.1 Terms of Reference

- i. Update the SLR (and PTEX) RAP and other safeguards instruments.
- ii. Suggest changes in project alignment to minimize displacement and reduce resettlement impacts.
- iii. Ensures engineering design considers social and environmental factors to avoid densely populated areas.
- iv. Provides detailed data on land use, property impacts, and livelihood disruptions for accurate RAP updates.
- v. Coordinates with social safeguards teams to reflect changes in the number of affected households or land areas.
- vi. Assess the design fulfils Environment and Social Safeguards requirements and adheres to the World Bank Safeguards policies.
- vii. Update the Environment and Social Safeguards documents, especially the RAP based on the final approved alignment.
- viii. Ensures construction activities adhere to the RAP, avoiding work in areas where resettlement or compensation is incomplete.
- ix. Supports grievance redress mechanisms by reporting any issues related to land acquisition or compensation.

At the field level, the resettlement specialist and team of social mobilizers (male and female) will be mobilized through supervision consultants on full time or intermittent bases for assisting the PIU in field to review, verify and update impact data and census of PAPs to link the PAPs with impact type and significance and corresponding compensation cost entitled to them and if required will update the RAP accordingly before its implementation is started.

11.4.7 Deployment of Community Mobilizers

The CSC will hire services of at least two community mobilizers, one male and one female, tasked with facilitating implementation of RAP. They will collaborate with community members, PAPs, and stakeholders to ensure PAPs are facilitated in receiving the entitlements due to them under the RAP. They will also foster understanding about the Project, streamline participation and work to enhance community support for the project. They will especially try to ensure vulnerable PAPs are facilitated and receive project benefits.

11.4.8 GBV Service Provider

The Project will engage a GBV Service Provider (Consultant team) to address risks related to Sexual Exploitation, Abuse, and Workplace Sexual Harassment in affected communities. This team will conduct culturally sensitive GBV awareness with all Project stakeholders, map and create referral pathways for GBV services, strengthen the GRM with GBV/SEA protocols, and facilitate survivor access to support. They will refer cases needing institutional care (e.g., hospitals, police) and offer case management if requested. With expertise in legal aid, psychosocial support, and training, the Consultant will work closely with the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) and stakeholders. The PIU holds final responsibility for implementing GBV risk management actions, with consultant approval required. Detailed Terms of Reference for Community Mobilizers are available in **Annex-XVII**.

11.4.9 RAP External Monitoring Agency (EMA)

NHA will hire an agency or an individual expert (with team) to conduct independent monitoring and evaluation (the EMA) for the RAP implementation. The EMA shall review the implementation progress throughout the RAP implementation, as reported in the internal monitoring reports by PIU, evaluate the level of achievement of RAP objectives, identify gaps, if any, and propose remedial measures for implementation and training of concerned staff on impact assessment and World Bank resettlement policy requirements. In addition to the above, the EMA will verify (i) legal ownership and/or rights to land as per the OP 4.12 categories, and (ii) verify payment of compensation to all entitled PAPs before client takes possession of land or assets.

EMA will be hired before finalization of alignment to ensure it is mobilized to monitor compensation payments as soon as alignment is agreed upon.

11.4.10 The Panel of Experts (PoE)

The Panel of Experts is an advisory body to be tasked with providing technical expertise on environmental and social issues to ensure compliance with World Bank safeguards, particularly OP 4.01. The panel members will be independent professionals not involved in the project's day-to-day operations, ensuring impartiality in their advice and guidance. Their role includes:

11.4.10.1 Terms of Reference

- Review and advise on the project's environmental and social aspects, helping to identify and mitigate risks.
- Review the Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), Environmental Social Management Plans (ESMPs), Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs), and other key documents to ensure compliance.
- Help to monitor the project's ongoing environmental and social performance, ensuring that safeguards are followed throughout implementation.
- Evaluate the project's environmental and social assessments, management plans, and mitigation strategies.
- Conduct on-site visits to monitor implementation of environmental and social measures.

12 IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP

12.1 INTRODUCTION

In general, the project implementation will consist of three major phases, namely project preparation, land acquisition and final/updated RAP preparation and implementation, i.e., full payment of compensation for acquired assets and entitled resettlement and rehabilitation cost to PAPs with income restoration measure in place as per the TORs. The TORs of the Resettlement Action Plan are provided in **Annexure XVIII**.

In consultation with the project stakeholders, a detailed schedule is prepared as an integral part of this RAP indicating the sequence and time frame of activities for the compensation payment, acquisition of ROW land, preparation of draft and implementation ready RAP for the project and RAP implementation timelines synchronized with the construction schedule for the SLR Project.

12.2 COMPENSATION AND LAND ACQUISITION

The land will be acquired as per notification of the Revenue Department vide letter No.529, dated 7th August 2023 under section 27-A of Stamp Act 1899, the valuation table for the year 2023-2024, with effect from 1st July 2023. The letter also covers the compensation of building structures under project impact.

The respective Deputy Commissioners and NHA will start the process of land acquisition for the proposed SLR. It is expected to formalize the acquisition process quickly with the support from the Qaumi Commission (in Khyber District) due to the priority given to the Project by the government. Tentatively, the process of land acquisition in the project will take six months as shown in the **Table 12-1** below:

Table 12-1: Anticipated Timeframe for Land Acquisition in the Project Area

Step	LA Process	Agency	Timeline
1	LA Proposal to Project Authority (PA) and PAPs with brief description of the Project – scope of land acquisition, location.	EA (NHA)	Week 1-4
2	Meeting of EA with locals expressing the intent to acquire the land for road construction.	EA (NHA)	Week 5-7
3	Final demarcation of the alignment and updating of the private land and assets affected.	EA (NHA)	Week 8-11
4	Dispute/Objections as per Section 5 /LAA (Grievance Redress available throughout Project)	LAC/PAPs	Week 17-20
5	Compensation assessment & award preparation	LAC	Week 21-25
6	Disbursement of compensation cheques	LAC	Week 26-32
7	Possession of land, clearance and handing over to NHA	PA Office	Week 12-16
Land acquisition to be completed in a total of 32 weeks			

12.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

NHA will implement the RAP until all compensation payments are paid and the Livelihood Restoration Plan is implemented. The External Monitoring Agent will advise on the conclusion of substantial compensation payment. It is expected that compensation payments will begin after the RAP has been updated based on the final alignment. The RAP updating process will take about two months. Thus, payment of land and other compensation will likely start around April 2025 and be completed by August 2025. A tentative timeline for the finalization and implementation of RAP (milestones) and its associated activities are given in **Table 12-2**.

Table 12-2: Tentative Implementation Schedule of RAP⁶

Task ID	Task Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Responsible	Progress/Remarks
1.	Update and Finalize Resettlement Action Plan				
1.1	Establish and deploy NHA staff and notify PMU and PIU	September 2024	Ongoing	Personnel Section, NHA	Notification of PMU and PIU through Office order has been issued on 24 September 2020
1.2	Hire an individual consultant to update and verify the census and inventory of assets based on the final approved SLR detailed design	Hired by Zeerak/Botek (CSC) for 6 months extendable up to 3 years	Done	Design Section NHA	Individual Social Development and Resettlement consultants are available and will finalize the RAP of SLR after the formal sharing of final alignment and detailed design. (subject to the award of the contract to the successful bidder)
1.3	Engage and consult with men and women APs, Malikis, and tribal elders	May 2023	Ongoing	PIU /Land and Social office	Ongoing activity; entire project duration (Stakeholders consultation schedule has been developed and updated monthly.
1.4	Development of Gender Action plan to be attached with the updated SLR RAP	November 2023	August 2024		GAP has already been developed and will become part of the RAP document.
1.5	Submit final SLR RAP to World Bank for review	March 2025	31 March 2025		Updated final implementation-ready SLR RAP will be submitted to WB.
1.6	Address comments, finalize, and seek RAP approval from WB	01 April 2025	15 April 2025		The final draft will be submitted in December 2024
1.7	Prepare a non-technical summary of RAP for PAPs in Urdu	--	15 April 2025		As per the final approved alignment and detailed design
1.8	Disclose the final RAP on the NHA Website and designated locations in KP	--	15 April 2025		Updating SLR RAP awaits the final approved alignment and detailed design of the successful bidder.
1.9	Notify GRM and multi-tiered GRC to register	--	Functional	Land Section NHA-HQ	Office Order for GRC-PMU approved and

⁶ This Table is a working document which will be updated regularly by NHA (offline) to reflect real time tasks/deliverables once implementation starts.

Task ID	Task Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Responsible	Progress/Remarks
	and address AP complaints				issued on 01 July 2021. The project-integrated GRM system has been established. GRM SOP has been shared with WB for concurrence. Bolo Helpline –toll-free number and system for GBV redressal is already established. The project's GRM will be linked to future sustainability.
1.10	Prepare a gender-sensitive GRM Brochure in Urdu and distribute it to Project APs.		Done	PIU, NHA	Project GRM brochure has been developed and shared with stakeholders during community consultations and community outreach sessions. (continue throughout project life)
2.	RAP implementation Arrangements for SLR				
2.1	Establish and notify gender balanced Resettlement Advisory Committee (RAC)		Done for Peshawar and Khyber.	Project Director /PIU Land office	Once RAP is finalized and approved then RAC will be notified for implementation of RAP & Gender Action Plan.
2.2	Implementation of Gender Action Plan activities		Ongoing	Project Director /PIU Land office	-Do-
2.3	Recruit male and female Project staff for PIU	Partially done	Ongoing	Project Director /PIU Land office	
2.4	Assign Focal Person for RAP implementation at PMU	--	Done		Yet to be notified case with Personnel section.
2.5	Initiate meetings with the District Administration	May 2023	Ongoing	Project Director /PIU Land office	
2.6	Establish individual AP including women and communal/tribal land ownership	--	June 2025		Will be initiated after the Final Design of SLR
2.7	Prepare and verify the list of individual owners and tribal ownership		June 2025	RAP review Consultant	Will be finalized on the final Design

Task ID	Task Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Responsible	Progress/Remarks
	Including women.			/PIU Land office	
2.8	Establish and notify Entitlements	January 2025	June 2025		Subject to the implementation of RAP
2.9	Assist APs including women in opening Bank accounts	January 2025	Ongoing		
2.11	Determine and notify agreed unit prices of various land categories	January 2025	June 2025		
2.12	Meet Jirga and District Administration to resolve land disputes, as needed. Women stakeholders may also be engaged as and when required.	January 2025			
2.13	Arrange a valuation of affected structures, crops, and trees from relevant district departments	--	January 2025		
2.14	Constitute and notify gender-responsive Resettlement Assistance Disbursement Committee	--	January 2025	Project Director /PIU Land office	Subject to the Implementation of Approved RAP.
2.15	Transfer funds to DC for opening an Escrow Account	--	March 2025		Once the DC finalizes the private negotiation process, only then he can demand the final cost of compensation.
2.16	Prepare and disburse cheques for Resettlement Allowances to APs	--	30 June 2025		--
2.17	Prepare award notices of compensation for land and land-based structures and loss of business and employment	--	30 June 2025		--
2.18	Prepare and initiate disbursement of cheques for compensation of various land categories to individual APs and tribes		31 July 2025		--
2.19	Prepare Chainage GIS maps to depict payment status to APs		31 July 2025		Once the DC gives clearance to proceed with the assigned task.

Task ID	Task Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Responsible	Progress/Remarks
3	ROW Clearance and Commencement of Civil Works				
3.1	Relocate, replace, and rebuild community-affected structures in consultation with the local community men and women	August 2025	December 2026		Subject to the provision of final design and alignment. These activities will be carried out during the RAP Implementation
3.2	Assess and document landscape transformation/loss from clearing of vegetation/trees and destabilization of mountain slopes (if any) to be reflected in the contractor's ESMPs for necessary mitigation measures	01 June 2025	30 June 2025		
3.3	Issue notices to APs to take salvage material and vacate land and structures	01 June 2025	30 June 2025		
3.4	Take possession of land and mark boundaries	01 July 2025	31 July 2025		
3.5	Transfer land in favor of NHA	01 July 2025	31 July 2025		
3.6	Hand over ROW to contractors free of all encumbrances	01 July 2025	31 July 2025		
3.7	Finalize and Implement Livelihood Restoration and Implementation Plan (LRIP)	March 2025	On going		
3.8	Mobilize Contractor and commence civil work	March 2025 and onwards			Subject to the provision of the linear map of the project from GM and PD, where compensation has been paid and land is free from all encumbrances. Upon clearance, the sections of the alignment will be handed over to the contractor for construction after verification of the internal and 3 rd party monitors.
4.	Community Engagement and Implementation Support				

Task ID	Task Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Responsible	Progress/Remarks
4.1	Form Male and Female AP Committees		28 th February 2025(60 days)		Subject to the execution of RAP in the field
4.2	Maintain liaison and interaction with the APs and local communities (men & women) to address their concerns regarding local contents	On going			It will be throughout the project period
4.3	Develop a local content policy		30 th April 2025 (60 days)		Subject to the execution of RAP in the field
4.4	Identify local goods and services to be procured locally		30 th April 2025 (60 days)		Subject to the execution of RAP in the field
4.5	Identify and implement livelihood restoration measures		30 th April 2025 (60 days)		Subject to the execution of RAP in the field
5.	Gender Action Plan including GBV/SEA				
5.1	Develop and maintain gender-disaggregated datasets of APs and inventory of affected assets	As soon as the project execution starts on the ground.	30 th December 2024(60 days)		Will be executed after the final SLR alignment and detailed design are approved.
5.2	Identify measures to protect women's privacy using streams/water points along the alignment	As soon the project execution starts on the ground.	28 th February 2025(60 days)		
6	Labor Management				
6.1	Identify the location of campsites, and material depots and ensure that the Construction Camp management plan of the project is reflected in the bidding document to be updated and implemented by the Contractor.		30 th December 2024 (60 days)		It will be executed when the design-build contractor is selected and engaged.
6.2	Conduct labor influx risk screening and identify influx-related social issues/impacts	February 2025	30 th April 2025(60 days)		Initial screening has been conducted by RHC and it will be updated once the final design and alignment are given by the contractor.
6.3	Develop and implement SOPs on labor influx in the project area	March 2025			

Task ID	Task Description	Start Date	Completion Date	Responsible	Progress/Remarks
6.4	Prepare and disseminate local Workforce recruitment policy	March 2025			
6.5	Provide local cultural sensitization training for workers regarding engagement with local tribes	May 2025	On going		
6.6	Ensure gender-sensitive Codes of Conduct are signed and understood by the contractors	Before mobilization of the contractor			
6.7	Provide information regarding the Worker Code of Conduct in Urdu	May 2025			
6.8	Engage an independent consultant to undertake semi-annual labor social audits of the SLR and sub-contractors	Upon completion of the first year of civil work			Once the project gets started in the field.
9.	Monitor and Report Implementation Progress				
9.1	Ensure regular internal monitoring related to RAP IMPLEMENTATION	Start by --- 2025	Ongoing		Throughout the entire project life every quarter.
9.3	Prepare and submit Quarterly Safeguards Implementation Progress Reports	Start by March 2024	Ongoing	Start by March 2024	Every month in the first year of implementation and afterward, it may continue every quarter throughout the entire project life.

13 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

13.1 INTRODUCTION

The overall objective of the RAP is to ensure that the PAPs restore and preferably improve upon their pre-project living standards. Resettlement and rehabilitation activities are very often on a critical path and if not implemented effectively can cause severe delays in the project. Hence, in a development project with a long gestation period, effective Monitoring and Evaluation of RAP implementation would be the key to the achievement of intended objectives and outcomes.

Monitoring involves periodic checking to ascertain whether activities are progressing as per schedule while evaluation is essentially a summing up, at the end of the project, assessment of the actual achievement in comparison to those aimed at during the implementation. The NHA Project Directorate will be responsible for monthly internal reports on the progress of RAP implementation. In addition, the SERU will provide necessary technical assistance and other periodical assistance regarding the successful implementation of RAP.

13.2 MONITORING OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The various indicators and benchmarks will be monitored by means of the following:

1. Internal monitoring of process and output indicators; and
2. External monitoring by an independent monitoring agency or an independent consultant to check the extent to which resettlement and rehabilitation objectives have been met.

13.3 INTERNAL MONITORING

Internal monitoring will involve the concurrent checking of implementation activities to ascertain whether these activities are being implemented in accordance with the RAP and thereby enable the project authorities to take appropriate action to address any gaps, deviations, etc. It will be 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.

Monitoring of RAP implementation progress will assist in identifying and resolving the impediments and ensure timely delivery of compensation and resolution of matters of concern for PAPs and other stakeholders. The scope of internal monitoring will include: (i) compliance with the agreed policies and procedures for land acquisition; (ii) prompt approval, allocation, and disbursement of compensation payments to PAPs, including, if necessary, supplemental compensation for additional and/or unforeseen losses; and (iii) remedial actions, as required.

Specific monitoring topics for the internal monitoring will be:

1. Information campaign and consultation with PAPs;
2. Status of land acquisition and payments on land compensation;
3. Compensation for affected structures and other assets;
4. Physical displacement of PAPs;
5. Payments for loss of income according to the details provided in the RAP; and
6. Income restoration activities.

13.4 EXTERNAL MONITORING

The NHA will also engage a consultant or an External Monitoring Agency (EMA) to conduct external monitoring of the resettlement process. The EMA will conduct Compliance Monitoring activities to check that entitlements have been provided as specified in the RAP.

The External compliance monitoring will focus on:

1. Determining whether PAPs have been provided with compensation and other entitlements specified in the RAP and have re-established their incomes and livelihoods to pre-project levels or better; and
2. Assessing the adequacy of the resettlement policies, resettlement management staff and structures, complaints and grievance procedures and resettlement budgets.

External monitoring will be carried out on a quarterly basis, the first report expected to be submitted on November 15, 2024, and its results communicated to the PD Office, NHA and World Bank through semi-annual reports. The key External Monitoring tasks will include:

1. Review and verify internal monitoring reports;
2. Review and validate of the socio-economic baseline census information of PAPs including compensation, relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures provided in the RAP and establish benchmark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the affected persons;
3. Consult PAPs, Jirga, political administration and NHA officials, assess level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of PAPs and communities to project-based grievance redress and complaints handling systems; and
4. Assess the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability and lesson learnt for future resettlement policy formulation and planning.