



NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY, PAKISTAN

**Draft Resettlement Action
Plan**

WIDENING & IMPROVEMENT OF PRIORITY SECTIONS OF N-5 (487 KM)



SECTION 7: RAWALPINDI TO BURHAN (40 KM)

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NATIONAL ENGINEERING SERVICES PAKISTAN (PVT.) LTD.

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WIDENING & IMPROVEMENT OF PRIORITY SECTIONS OF N-5 (487 KM)

SECTION 7: RAWALPINDI TO BURHAN (40 KM)

DRAFT RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
BOR	Board of Revenue
CS	Construction and Supervision
CSC	Construction and Supervision Consultants
CWD	Communication & Works Department
AHs	Affected households
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
APs	Affected Persons
EA	Executing Agency
EALS	Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Unit
EDO	Executive District Officer
EM	Entitlement Matrix
EMR	External Monitoring Report
ES	Executive Summary
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
Ft.	Feet
FY	Financial Year
GOP	Government of Pakistan
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	Impact Assessment
ILA	Inventory of Lost Assets
IM	Internal Monitoring
IOL	Inventory of Losses
IR	Involuntary Resettlement
IVS	Independent Valuation Study
Km	Kilometer
L&S	Land and Social
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NESPAK	National Engineering Services Pakistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPL	Official Poverty Line
PAP	Project Affected Persons
PD	Project Director
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RIU	Regional Implementation Unit
PKRs	Pakistan Rupees
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
R&R	Relocation and Rehabilitation
R.ft.	Running Feet
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SES	Socioeconomic Survey
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
Sq.ft.	Square Feet
USD	US Dollar
VLA	Value of Lost Assets

GLOSSARY

Affected Households	Affected Households refers to individuals, families, or groups who experience direct or indirect adverse impacts from a project. These impacts could stem from the project's activities such as land acquisition, displacement, changes in access to resources, loss of livelihoods, or environmental and social disturbances.
Affected Persons	Any person affected or adversely affected by any project related interventions or change in use of land, water or other natural resources, or the person/s who loses his/her/their asset or property movable or fixed, in full or in part including land, with or without displacement, after the commencement and during execution of a project. The economically affected person will also be considered as affected persons.
Chance find procedures	Measures to address archaeological material encountered unexpectedly during Project construction or operation. A chance find procedure is a Project-specific procedure which sets out how chance finds associated with the Project will be managed. This procedure generally includes a requirement to notify relevant authorities of found objects or sites, to close off the area of finds or sites to avoid further disturbance, to conduct an assessment of found objects or sites by cultural resources experts, to identify and implement actions consistent with the requirements of Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 1 and national law and to train Project workers on chance find procedures.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off-date	The cut-off date is the start of census for all land and non-land related entitlements, the date for announcement of Section 4 notification under the LA Act of 1894 under which any person entering the project area after the cut-off date is not eligible to receive the agreed upon entitlements. The Bank accepts the date of the baseline survey as the cutoff date for eligibility. The date after which people will not be considered eligible for compensation i.e. they are not included in the list of APs as defined by the census.
Detailed measurement survey	Detailed inventory of losses that is completed after detailed design and marking of project boundaries on the ground.
Disability	The term persons with disabilities is used to apply to all persons with disabilities, including those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various attitudinal and environmental barriers, hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Economic Displacement	A loss of productive assets or usage rights or livelihood capacities caused by the project.
Eligibility	The criteria for qualification to receive benefits under a resettlement program.



Encroachers/Squatters	People who do not have legal title, and have trespassed onto private/community land or state land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Forced eviction	Defined as the permanent or temporary removal, against the will of individuals, families and/or communities, from homes or land (or both), which they occupy, without the provision of, or access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. The exercise of eminent domain, compulsory acquisition or similar powers, is not considered to be forced eviction, providing it complies with the requirements of national law, and is conducted in a manner consistent with basic principles of due process (including provision of adequate advance notice, meaningful opportunities to lodge grievances and appeal, and avoidance of the use of unnecessary, disproportionate or excessive force).
Gender-based violence	Umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed gender-related differences between people. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private.
Good international practice	Exercise of professional skill, diligence, prudence and foresight that would reasonably be expected from skilled and experienced professionals engaged in the same type of undertaking under the same or similar circumstances globally or regionally. The outcome of such exercise should be that the Project employs the most appropriate technologies in the Project-specific circumstances.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land acquisition, including restrictions on land use and access to assets and natural resources that cause physical displacement (relocation, loss of land or shelter) and/or economic displacement (loss of land or assets, or restrictions on land use, assets or natural resources leading to loss of income sources or means of livelihood). Involuntary Resettlement covers both of these impacts and the processes to mitigate and compensate these impacts. Resettlement is considered involuntary when affected persons or communities do not have the right to refuse land acquisition or restrictions on land use that result in physical or economic displacement.
Labor influx	Rapid migration to and settlement of workers and followers in the Project area that occur when the Project involves civil works for which the required labor force and associated goods and services cannot be fully supplied locally for a number of reasons, among them worker unavailability and lack of technical skills and capacity. In such cases, the labor force (total or partial) must be



	brought in from outside the Project area. In many cases, this influx is compounded by an influx of other people who follow the incoming workforce with the aim of selling them goods and services, or in pursuit of job or business opportunities.
Livelihood	Full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.
Patwari	An official of the District Administration from District Revenue Office deputed at village level that is responsible for all land and revenue related matters.
Project workers	Persons engaged directly by the Client (whether full-time, part-time, temporary, seasonal or migrant), to work specifically on the Project; contractors engaged by the Client to work on the Project; and subcontractors hired by these contractors to work on the Project. The term does not apply to any other workers of the Client or other entities. It also does not apply to employees of an FI.
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the AIIB's ESS-2 on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets aimed at re- establishing incomes, livelihoods, and social systems.
Relocation	The physical resettlement of APs from his/ her pre-project place of residence.
Replacement cost	Method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs. Where functioning markets do not exist, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. In order for compensation to be made at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in Project areas where inflation is high or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.
Resettlement Plan	A resettlement plan is a planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with involuntary resettlement.



Resettlement Allowance	Cash paid to cover resettlement related expenses other than losses of immoveable assets. An allowance is distinguished from compensation, which reimburses the loss of an immoveable asset.
Resettlement Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind for an asset or resource acquired or affected by the project.
Resettlement Entitlements	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category.
Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA)	Any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.” SEA is not limited to a particular gender. In the context of Bank-supported projects, Project beneficiaries and members of Project-affected communities may experience SEA.
Sexual Harassment (SH)	Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors and other unwanted verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SH occurs between personnel/staff working on the Project, and not between such personnel/staff and Project beneficiaries or communities (compare SEA above). SH is not limited to a particular gender.
Severe Impact	Households as those “losing 10 percent or more of their residential or commercial units..
Third Party Monitoring	(a) an approach to monitoring whereby the Bank contracts an independent agent to verify that Project implementation by the Client complies with the provisions of the Legal Agreements consistent with the ESMP (or other Bank-approved document); and/or (b) an approach to Project implementation whereby the Client contracts third parties to strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems and obtain additional data on the achievement of progress under the Project. When used for Bank oversight, the Bank maintains its own oversight responsibilities, but may transfer the implementation of the monitoring to an agent. Monitoring by a third party refers to a party external to the Project, who is neither a direct beneficiary of the Project nor part of the Project’s management structure.
Vulnerable Groups or Individuals	People who, by virtue of factors beyond their control: (a) may be more likely to be adversely affected by the Project’s environmental and social impacts; and (b) may be more limited than others in their ability to claim or take advantage of Project benefits. Such individuals or groups are also more likely to be excluded from or unable to participate fully in the mainstream consultation process and may require specific measures or assistance (or both) to do so



CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of February 28, 2025)

Currency Unit	=	Pakistan Rupee/s (PKR/s)
USD \$1.00	=	PKR 279.75
PKR 1.00	=	USD \$ 0.0036



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background- The Government of Pakistan (GOP), through the National Highway Authority (NHA), plans to reconstruct eight sections of the N-5 Highway, covering a total of 487 kilometers, spanning 8-sections in two phases, including 100 kilometers damaged during the 2022 floods. The reconstruction aims to upgrade the existing infrastructure by expanding the current 4-lane dual carriageway to a 6-lane dual carriageway where needed. In urban areas, a 7.3-meter-wide service road (or as allowed by the available right of way) will be constructed. The intervention also focuses on enhancing the road corridor with climate-resilient infrastructure by adding cross-drainage structures and implementing other adaptive measures. Additionally, it includes widening and upgrading existing bridge structures, rehabilitating deteriorated road sections, and improving highway safety through geometric enhancements, the installation of road safety devices, pedestrian crossings, and dedicated U-turns, among other safety features.

NHA with support from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has commenced **“Widening and Improvement of Priority Sections of N 5 road under the Reconstruction of National Highway N5 under Pakistan's Resilient Recovery, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction Framework Project”**.

NHA has engaged National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) Pvt. Ltd. as the Engineering and Design (E&D) consultant. NESPAK is responsible for preparing technical designs and developing Environmental and Social (E&S) instruments, in accordance with Pakistan's national and provincial regulations and AIIB's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) covers Section 07, Phase 1(A) of the project

Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan- The RP objectives are; a) to identify and assess resettlement needs (based on detailed engineering design); b) assess potential physical and economic displacement of affected people, including income losses due to impact on lands, assets associated to land, and land-based livelihoods) *vis-a-vis* their pre-project livelihoods level; c) devise compensation entitlements with itemized budget estimate, and assistance Section, d) propose, conduct, and maintain meaningful consultations with and participation of affected local people – prior to land acquisition, to inform them of subproject's potential impact, and after land acquisition is completed to monitor their livelihood restoration process and outcome, e) set up a timetable to ensure timely acquisition of assets, payment of compensation and other associated benefits to PAPs before land acquisition; f) set up subproject-level grievance redress mechanism to facilitate PAPs' submission and resolution of their grievances, g) estimated costs for RP implementation plan, and monitoring & evaluation arrangements of resettlement impacts and livelihood restoration.

Scope of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts - The resettlement and rehabilitation (R&R) impacts under this subproject (Section 7) are deemed significant. The census survey and Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) were conducted from 05 January to 22 January 2025 and the Inventory of Losses (IOL) was prepared accordingly. As per the census and socioeconomic survey results, all lands that are required for road widening are within the



NHA Right of the Way (ROW). Hence, all the existing structures (residential, business and community buildings) currently located within the ROW need to be relocated. It is estimated that clearance of the area within the ROW will impact permanently the residential structures/assets of 03 households, 118 commercial structures/assets of 118 households, and 258 temporary commercial structures of 255 AHs. The subproject will also affect 384 households operating different business activities, consisting of owners of commercial structures: 118 owners of permanent commercial structures, 255 owners of movable structures, and 11 owners of leased filling stations. Of these 384 AHs, approximately 264 households (68.7%) will be severely affected, including 03 owners of permanent commercial structures and 255 owners of movable commercial structures. Furthermore, 148 employees of commercial structures will face income disruption due to the demolition and relocation of these structures. These include 02 employees of permanent commercial structures, 40 employees of movable structures, and 106 employees of leased filling stations). Hence, in total 419 AHs will face income disturbance to impact on their commercial structures.

Those who are affected by losing employment and income earning will be targeted through a livelihood restoration plan/strategy. Apart from the above, several community and social infrastructures, government buildings and utility services such as power line towers also be affected and need to be relocated outside the ROW. Some destruction of vegetation cover in construction areas, particularly along proposed roadside expected. It is examined that there are approximately 2,342 trees/saplings along the proposed project corridor. Summary of Impacted assets are given in the table ES-1 while the summary according to severity of impacts is provided in Table ES-2. below.

Table ES-1: Summary of Impacted Assets

Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Number
Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	03
Permanent Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	118
Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks and Huts etc.	258
Leased Filling Stations	Filling Stations/ Petrol Pumps	11
Public Structures	Misc.	13
Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques. Shrine and Other Assets	16
Forest Trees	Timber Trees	2,342



Table ES-2: Details of Affected Assets with Number of AHs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum					
				Impact Magnitude	Partially Affected	Severely Affected	Number of AHs		
							Owner	Renters	Employees
1	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	03	03	NIL	03	0	0
2	Permanent Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	118	115	03	118	0	02
3	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks and Huts etc.	No.	258	0	255	255	04	40
4	Leased Filling Stations	Filling Stations/ Petrol Pumps	No.	11	03	08	11	1	106
5	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	13	09	04	NA	NA	NA
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques. Shrine and Other Assets	No.	16	13	03	NA	NA	NA
7	Trees	Timber Trees	No.	2,342			Government Trees	NA	NA
Total:							387	05	148



Project Categorization: For this subproject, the impacts are deemed significant, as out of 384 AHs facing the loss of commercial structures and income sources, 266 AHs (including 03 owners of permanent commercial structures, 255 owners of movable commercial structures, and 08 AHs of leased filling stations), who are commercial structure owners/operators, will experience severe impacts and need to be relocated. Overall, 266 AHs will experience significant impacts. Given that the construction work on roads will physically and economically displace a substantial number of PAPs due to the loss of shelter and productive assets, the subproject is classified as Category “A” for involuntary resettlement standard (ESS 2). The socioeconomic and census survey found no any indigenous people or groups having customary rights on use and access of land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and self-recognition as IPs. AIIB’s ESS3 is not triggered for this Project.

Socioeconomic Profile and Baseline Information - The area of proposed project (Section-07) falls in administrative jurisdiction of the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), District Rawalpindi and District Attock. A socioeconomic survey of 187 AHs was conducted which indicated that the population of the surveyed households was comprised of 1,272 persons and among them, there were more males (53%) than females (47%). About 54% of AHs are living in a joint family system where grandparents also live under the same roof, while 46% percent of respondents reported that they live in a nuclear family system. Out of the total AH members, 44% of the population consists of children under 10 years, housewives, and unemployed individuals. The remaining members are engaged in various professions such as daily wage labor for livelihood. Survey shows that 18% of the respondents are up to 25 years of age, 22% of the respondents are between 26 – 35 years, 35% are 36 – 45 years and the remaining 25% are more than 45 years of age.

The census of AHs on the existing road section identified around 144 AHs as poor who falls below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL).

The findings of the survey also reveal that most respondents (51%) were unaware of the project, while the remaining 49% had some knowledge. However, prior to the socioeconomic survey, most PAPs were unfamiliar with the project. In order to create awareness and understanding of the project, following the completion of the socioeconomic and census surveys, a series of intensive consultation sessions were carried out with all PAPs about the proposed project, its potential impacts, and the compensation procedures. These consultations were to ensure that every affected person had a clear understanding of the project’s scope, how it would affect them, and enable them to prepare accordingly.

Legal and Policy Framework - The preparation of this RAP followed the guidelines of the Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) developed for the Project. It also aligns with the national and provincial laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to resettlement in Pakistan and in compliance with the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of AIIB 2016 as amended 2024. Gaps between AIIB 2024 and LAA 1894 are reconciled by (a) avoiding or minimizing resettlement impacts, (b) compensating at replacement costs for the lost assets, (c) establishing GRM, (d) conducting community consultations, and (e) including internal and external monitoring of RP implementation.



Cut-off Date - The socioeconomic baseline survey and the census survey of PAPs (including squatters) conducted from 05 January to 22 January 2025 and the inventory of losses was prepared accordingly. Moreover, the PAPs, local communities and government officials were consulted on design options and solutions to avoid or and minimize the resettlement impacts, confirm land title and ownership of affected assets to define eligibility and entitlement under the RP provisions. Hence, for this subproject the cut-off date is January 05, 2025. Any person who enters the project land after this date will not be considered eligible for compensation. The information display banners were used to disclose the cut-off date to the affected persons. Moreover, the cut-off date was conveyed to the PAPs and local community members through public consultations. Moreover, a local grievance management committee will be established to reach out the NHA in case of any complaints and PAPs will be given prior notice and time to remove their assets and take any salvage free of charge.

Compensation, Allowances, and other Benefits - Affected assets will be compensated based on replacement costs. AHs whose structures are affected by the project will be compensated for. They are also entitled to allowances to facilitate their self-relocation and transportation of affected structures. AHs losing residential and commercial structures will be entitled to relocation and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance and income restoration support. The R&R assistance will include business loss allowance, relocation assistance, and transitional support. Vulnerable households are also entitled to allowance for vulnerable households. PAPs facing significant impact (i.e. physical displacement due to loss of residential structure, or economical displacement due to loss of 10% or more of their productive commercial assets) is entitled to severe impact allowance. During implementation of the RP, opportunities for project-based employment and other livelihood restoration activities will be explored and AHs interested in these job opportunities will be considered based on their capability. All compensation and other assistance will be paid to all PAPs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, PAPs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled structures (commercial & residential) and no charges will be levied upon them for the same. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the total amount of compensation.

The impact assessment data for respective project indicates that 387 AHs (03 residential structure owners, 118 permanent commercial structure owners, 255 moveable commercial structure owners, 11 leased filling stations owners) are entitled for structures compensation at full replacement cost basis. The owners/occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice to vacate the affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.

The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques at different locations along the subproject road section will be compensated at replacement costs basis. The compensation for mosques and other religious assets will go to the community nominated caretaker responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts. Compensation for affected public structures will go to the management of the departments concerned who will be responsible to re-construct and re-establish affected structure.

The fruit trees will be compensated on replacement cost basis calculated at the current replacement rate of product value multiplied by: (i) period required to grow a new tree to the



age of production or (ii) average years of crops forgone. Keeping in view variance in fruit bearing age for different fruit species, 5 years will be taken as standard for growing a new tree to the age of production and estimation of compensation. In addition, the cost of purchasing seedlings and required inputs to replace these trees will be paid. The impact assessment revealed that about 2,342 timber trees owned by the forest department were falling in the ROW. For timber wood trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current replacement rate of the timber value of the species. In addition to replacement cost, the costs incurred to purchase seedling and required inputs will be considered. The rates and valuation methods for trees will be determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Departments of Agriculture and Forest.

The AHs requiring relocation due to significantly affected residential or commercial structures will be supported by providing cash assistance (one-time lump sum) to relocate and re-establish their assets at the relocation site of their choice along the subproject road. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewage and electricity will be restored when PAPs are relocated outside or within the ROW. All PAPs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences and business premises are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property and of setting up at the new premises at the current replacement rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs. Monitoring will be conducted during the subproject implementation to check on the status of relocating AHs. In case the monitoring shows some AHs having difficulty restoring their condition, additional support or assistance will be explored to assist the AHs.

In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding resettlement and relocation allowance, the AHs facing loss of income generating productive assets/livelihood sources and vulnerable AHs are entitled to income restoration measures in addition to compensation for lost assets. These include providing additional financing support and restoration allowances, employment in subproject-related jobs, training, linking existing micro-finance and livelihood support institutions in the subproject area and other relevant agencies. The livelihood restoration plan has been prepared as part of the RAP to ensure the income restoration of the PAPs

Income Restoration and Rehabilitation. As a part of the overall R&R program, a livelihood restoration plan (LRP) has been developed to provide assistance to the PAPs to rebuild and restore their livelihood and to facilitate and enhance their socio-economic conditions. The LRP consists of various activities such as (i) compensation for livelihood restoration, development and enhancement; (ii) training for alternate vocations and employment opportunities during the project implementation; and (iii) support to develop linkages for commercial trade and access to livelihood activities. The livelihood restoration plan is for all adult PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected by the subproject. The training program will be open to all PAPs, with a focus on reinstating their livelihoods and empowering them with new skills. Illiteracy will not be a barrier to participation, as the program will be designed to accommodate individuals regardless of their educational background. The LRP is mainly to support 419 PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected significantly due to the project. The training proposed under the LRP is an inclusive program that will be open to all PAPs, with a focus on reinstating their livelihoods and empowering them with new skills. The aim is to ensure that every adult, irrespective of their previous learning experiences, can receive training that will



enhance their economic prospects and enable them to contribute meaningfully to their household income. By providing inclusive and accessible training skills, the program strives to uplift PAPs and support long-term development in the community. This also ensure the overall principle of the ESS 2 which are to avoid, minimize the R&R impacts and restore the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs better or equal after the project.

RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN - In total, **PKR 442.73 million (USD 1.58 Million)** is the calculated cost for payment of compensation against acquired assets and livelihood restoration proogram. The RAP budget also includes RP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. The RAP costs will be financed through counterpart funds provided to NHA by Government of Pakistan. The NHA will transfer the RP costs as per budget to the assignment account maintained by the finance wing in NHA HQ. Timely funding and deposit of LAR costs to compensate acquired asset and resettlement and rehabilitation costs as budgeted in the project will be critical for the smooth and timely completion of RAP implementation and handing over the cleared land of the ROW for commencement of project civil works.

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS - The resettlement planning, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the project as well as compensation/rehabilitation program described in this RP involves an institutional arrangement and distinct processes to be carried out by different agencies. NHA as the executing agency (EA) will be overall responsible for project execution and delivery of safeguards management following provisions outlined in the RP consistent with the AIIB's ESS2 policy principles and national legal framework. PIU-HQ and local RIUs of the project will be responsible for the implementation of the RP activities. The supervision consultants include safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in the implementation and monitoring of the RP during the execution of the project. For LAR impact assessment and valuation for the project, other line departments/agencies, such as the Revenue department, Forest, and Agriculture departments are also involved.

IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE- The NHA endorsed RAP will be submitted to AIIB for review and approval. Meanwhile, the required LAR finances and Institutional set-up for RP implementation and monitoring will be put in place at the PIU-HQ and RIU to facilitate RP implementation and monitoring of the RAP. After AIIB's concurrence, the RAP will be disclosed on the NHA's website and copies will be placed in relevant government offices along the project road. The RP summary in local languages will be disseminated to the AHs who are losing their assets and income sources. With disclosure of approved RAP, PAPs will be coordinated and informed on compensation payment mechanism and grievances redress mechanism available to them for raising their concerns and complaints for review and redress. For timely implementation of the RP, the main tasks to be performed will include: i) establishment of fully functional ESC and project based grievance redress system; ii) ensure timely allocation and transfer of LAR funds in the project assignment account; iii) processing of claims and payment of compensation for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to all the entitled PAPs; iv) continued consultations and redress of grievances and complaints if any; vi) removal of structures/assets for which compensation is paid and clearance of ROW as well as handing over the ROW free from encumbrance to contractor for commencing works. All the RAP implementation activities will be tracked and



monitored to ensure the RP implementation is completed as scheduled and RAP monitoring reports are prepared and shared with the EA and the AIIB. The internal monitoring and reporting requirement starts immediately with the RAP implementation process and continues until the end of the RP implementation is completed in all respects. The Social Safeguard Specialist mobilized through the supervision consultant will assist the RIU in RP implementation and monitoring of RP progress and compile and share periodic progress and monitoring reports with NHA (ESC/EALS) and AIIB. According to current estimates, full implementation of the RP will be confirmed by the external monitor, and construction to be commenced by the 1st quarter of 2026.

Information Disclosure Consultation and Participation - Public information dissemination and consultations were carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meetings, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and individual consultations held from September 2024 to January 2025. The consultation process ensured that the PAPs, local community, farmers, laborers, and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This explained the subproject objectives and scope and provided an opportunity for the locals and PAPs to participate in resettlement planning and implementation and reduce the insecurity among the local community and PAPs. The public consultation process included the following: a) Consultative meetings with the general stakeholders; b) Scoping sessions with local communities; and c) Consultations with main road users such as drivers, daily travelers, and owners of the structures/assets, etc. The public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out to inform the PAPs about the resettlement requirements, impact assessment, valuation and compensation mechanisms, eligibility, and entitlement criteria, etc., and recorded their concerns and views. In addition, keeping in view the important role of the females in the household as well as in the society, five gender consultations were conducted to record views of the females and issues faced by female community related to the subproject implementation. Around 47 females participated in these consultations

During consultations, the RAP provisions including, subproject RP policy, compensation eligibility criteria and entitlements, cut-off date, compensation payments, and grievance redress mechanism provided in RAP were fully explained to the PAPs. The information display banners were used to disclose the cut-off date to the participants in these consultations. After approval this RAP will be disclosed on AIIB and NHA's websites and will also be disclosed to PAPs and other stakeholders by placing its copies at accessible places including the relevant PIU and offices of the respective districts along the subproject corridor. The summary of the subproject RAP detailing information about subproject description and LAR impacts, legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process, and implementation timeframe will be translated into Urdu/ and will be disclosed to the PAPs and local communities.

Grievance Redress Mechanism The project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for this project has a three-tiered structure including, i) Community level grievance redress committees with specific focus on receiving and resolving R&R related issues and ii) RIU level GRC; iii) PIU-HQ level GRC at NHA HQ. The recording and redress of the grievances will be ensured at the community and RIU level and a higher level GRM at PIU-HQ/EALS level in



NHA will review and address more difficult cases that are not resolved at the community level. Thus, the GRM will enable the resolution of the grievances at the local and project level by mobilizing local resources and providing a higher-level review system to address more difficult and complex issues that are not resolved at the local and RIU level. To ensure that all geographic reaches and relevant administrative units involved in the project are covered under the GRM, it will set up (i) a local level mechanism with grievance redress focal points in each affected village; and (ii) grievance redress committees (GRCs) at RIU and the PIU-HQ/EALS, as applicable.

Monitoring and Reporting- M&E is a key part of the RAP which will ensure (i) ascertain whether activities are progressing as per the schedule and the specified timelines are being met; (ii) assess if compensation and rehabilitation measures are sufficient; (iii) identify problems or potential issues; (iv) identify methods and corrective actions to rapidly mitigate any problems and (v) ensure that RAP objectives are met with and the standards of living of AHs are restored or improved; (vi) collect gender disaggregated information to monitor resettlement and rehabilitation activities of the project through the following (a) review of project information for all PAPs; (b) consultation and informal interviews with PAPs; (c) Key informant interviews; and, (d) Community public meetings. The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of RP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PIU-HQ and EALS through ESC and RIU through E&S staff. The RIU and PIU-HQ will provide AIIB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems related to scope, the project's risks, and impacts.

1 INTRODUCTION

National Highway N-5 having a total length of 1,819 km is the lifeline for Pakistan's economy. The N-5's importance lies in it linking the port of Karachi to Peshawar and the Afghan border, via almost all of the country's main population and economic centers of Hyderabad, Multan, Lahore, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi / Islamabad, and via Karakorum Highway up to the international border of Peoples Republic of China. The current capacity of the N-5 highway is inadequate to meet the continuously growing demands for traffic flow. Furthermore, in the 2022 flood events, numerous segments of the N-5 highway experienced significant impacts, resulting in traffic interruptions, particularly within the Sindh province. The primary cause was the severe flooding in the region.

National Highway Authority (NHA) with assistance from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has initiated a project for rehabilitation and improvement of N-5. The widening and improvement of the N-5 will facilitate the movement of various types of traffic, including trade, construction materials, agricultural goods, industrial products, and commercial freight, along the N-5 route from Karachi to Torkham. Widening and improving existing patches of N-5 will increase the traffic-carrying capacity of the road and reduce traffic congestion in major urban areas. Based on the geographical locations, the project has been divided into north and south zones. The south zone includes two while the north zone includes six different Sections. On the other hand, from priority point of view, the project is overall divided into two (02) phases¹. Phase 1 is further divided into Phase 1-A and Phase 1-B projects. The phase 1-A includes Section 7 (Rawalpindi – Burhan) and Section 8 (Nowshera – Peshawar). The AIIB will provide financial assistance to the Government of Pakistan (GoP) through a Multi-Phase Program (MPP) approach.

NHA has engaged National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) Pvt. Limited to carry out the Detailed Design including Environmental and Social studies of the project. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by the NESPAK and covers Section 07 of Phase 1(A) of the project².

1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed project are as follows:

- To ensure that the N-5 provides a safe, sustainable, and disaster-resilient road corridor.

¹ Note: The project is overall divided into two (02) phases. Phase 1 which is further divided into Phase 1-A and Phase 1-B projects. The phase 1-A includes Section#7 and Section# 08 alongside the reconstruction of the Nai Baran Bridge located southwest of Hyderabad in Sindh province while phase 1-B includes Section#02 and Section#04 alongside the reconstruction of the Indus River Bridge at Hyderabad in Sindh province. The AIIB's will provide financial assistance to the GoP through a Multi-Phase Program (MPP) approach in two phases: Phase 1A and Phase 1B. The phase-2 project includes all of the remaining Sections. This phasing is conducted to prioritize the most urgent projects on the basis of economic & financial plan of AIIB, traffic conditions, road condition, environment, social and resettlement impacts.

² Term "proposed subproject" has been used throughout this document for the Phase 1(A) of the project.



- To provide dedicated heavy traffic lanes to minimize road deterioration.
- Provision of service lanes in urban areas to manage the local traffic and reduce their direct accessibility on the main carriageway.
- Enhance road safety through Star Rating improvements up to 3 Star or better.

1.2 LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

The proposed Project is a linear project that involves the rehabilitation of the existing road from Rawalpindi to Burhan (40 km) section to make it an improved highway facility and to alleviate the traffic congestion issues in the subproject area. The proposed subproject, Rawalpindi to Burhan, starts from Riphah International College Rawalpindi having coordinates 33°36'46"N and 72°59'59"E and ends at Burhan Interchange having coordinates 33°36'46"N and 72°59'59"E . **Figure 1.1** shows the location map of the proposed subproject Section 7.

1.3 PROJECT'S SALIENT FEATURES

The proposed Project involves widening and improvement of the existing section of the Rawalpindi to Burhan Section of N-5 road. It also involves the provision of service roads in urban settlements, extension of existing structures which contain all the bridges, culverts, flyover and relocation of existing drains and existing utilities (where required). The salient features of the subproject are as follows:

Total length of the road (Rawalpindi to Burhan Section): 40 km

- Design Speed
 - a) Plain /Rolling/ Mountainous: 100/80/60 Kilometers per Hour (KPH)
- Design Vehicle : 6-Axle 7 Articulated Trailer
- Lane width on the subproject is 3.65 m and 3 Lane s on either side of traveled way
- Paved Shoulder on the inner edge (both sides) of traveled way is 1 m and 2.5 m wide outer TST shoulder and 1.8 m paved in urban sections.
- Pavement Details
 - Asphalt Concrete Wearing Course 50 mm
 - Asphalt Concrete Base Course 180 mm
 - Aggregate Base Course 150-300 mm
 - Granular Subbase 150-250 mm
 - Subgrade shall have a minimum soaked CBR of 8% @95% M.D.D.
- The design period of 10 years has been adopted

The typical cross sections of the proposed subproject are shown in **Figure 1.2** and **Figure 1.3**.

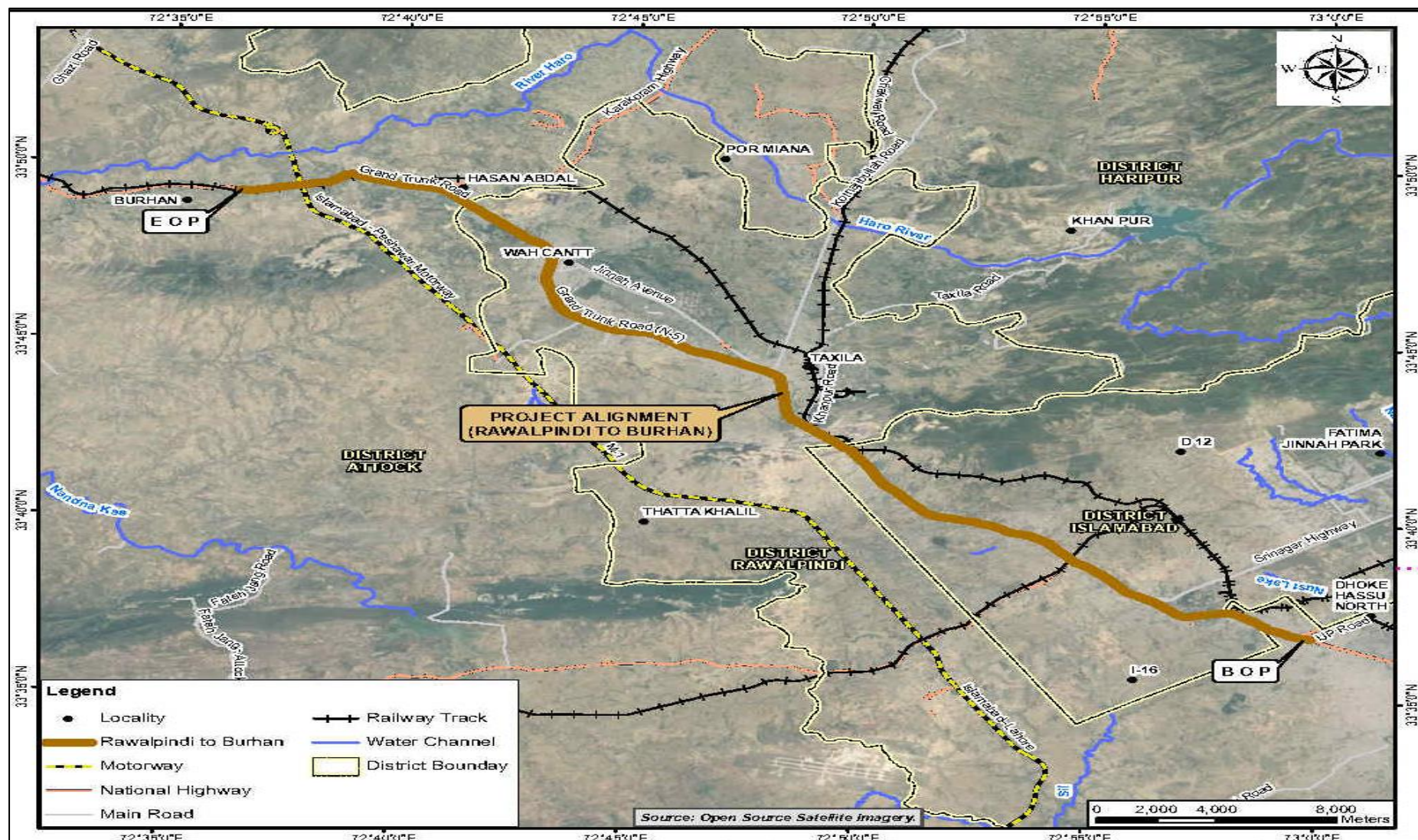


Figure 1.1: Location Map of Rawalpindi to Burhan Section

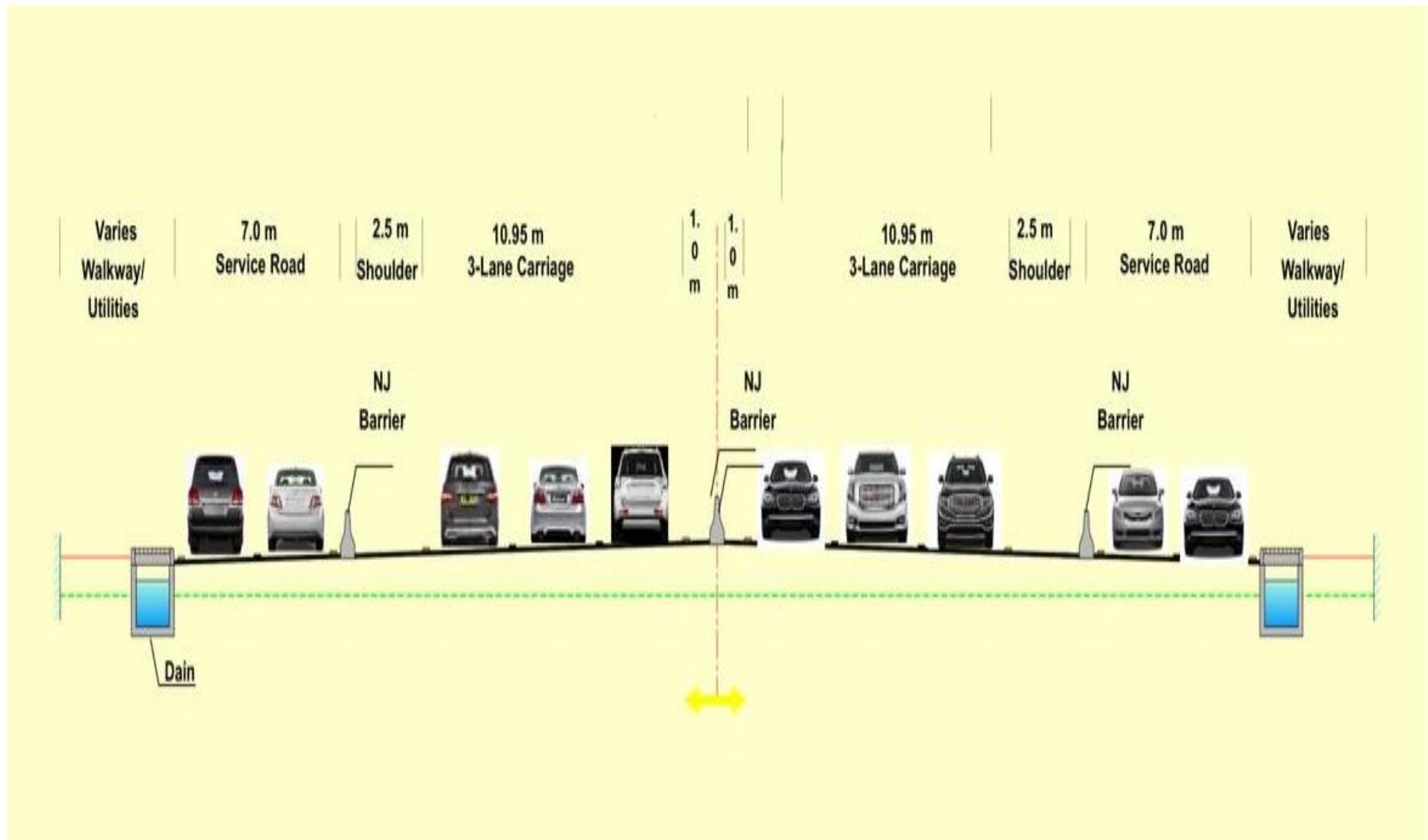


Figure 1.2: Typical Cross Section of the 3 Lane Road with Service Road

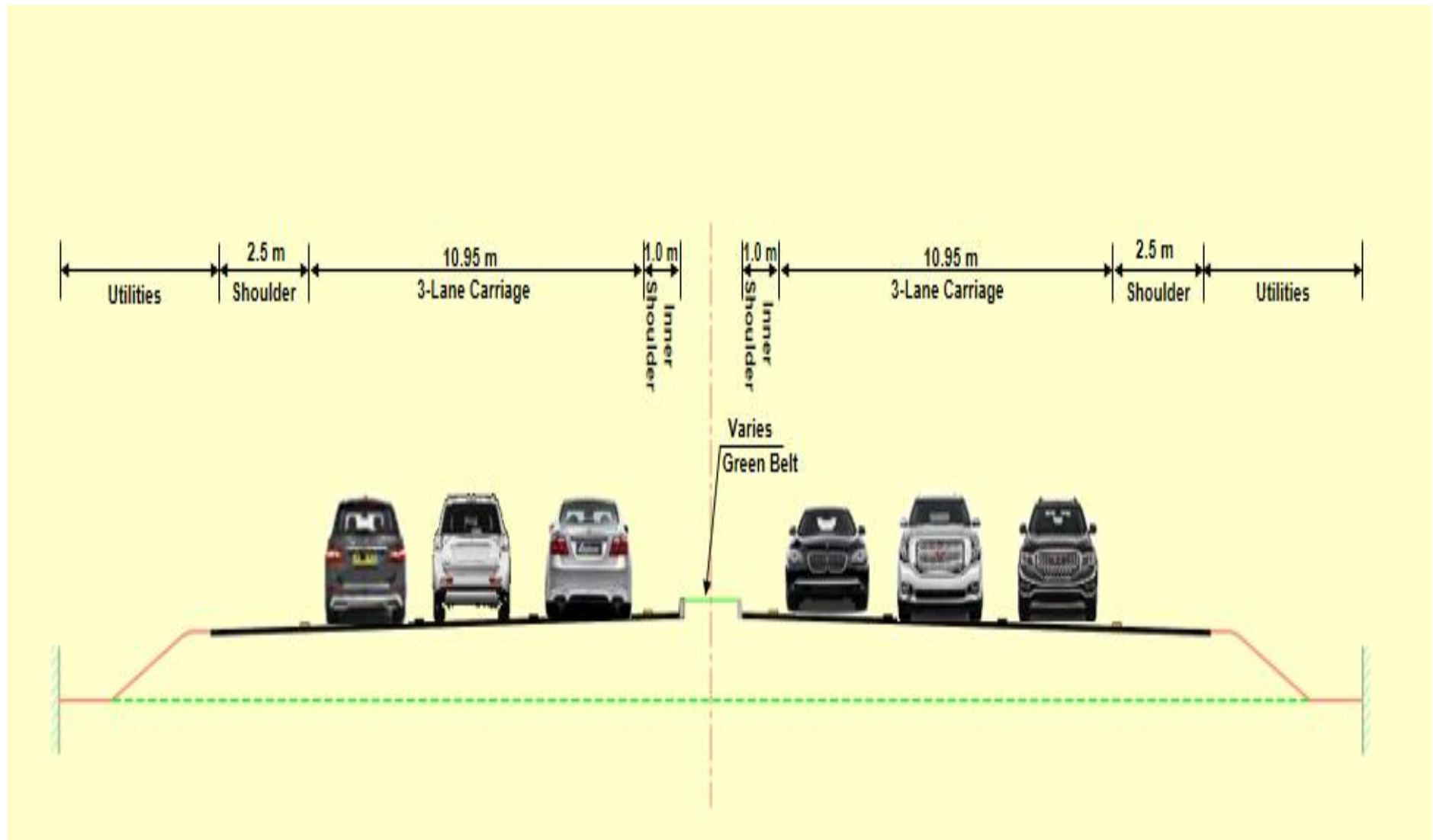


Figure 1.3: Typical Cross Section of the 3 Lane Road without Service Road



Available Row of N-55 in Project Road Section

The proposed subproject traverses through territorial jurisdictions of District of Rawalpindi and District Attock in Punjab Province and Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) and its existing ROW on N-5 varies between 200 to 300 feet which is sufficient for widening, reconstruction and rehabilitation of the road. Therefore, the widening and improvements of the road will be carried out in the available ROW. Hence, no land acquisition is involved in the proposed subproject.

1.4 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

Analysis of various alternatives were considered during planning and design of the subproject. The main purpose of the Alternatives Analysis is to compare feasible alternatives to the proposed subproject and its components including without the subproject scenario.

Alternative-I No Project Option (NPO)

Rawalpindi-Burhan Section of N-5 Road has become a point of congestion with slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased vehicular queuing due to very dense urbanization in this area along N-5 especially at the locations of Tarnol, Taxila and Islamabad capital territory areas.

The current capacity of 2-lane road is not adequate for smooth flow of traffic. Moreover, the road condition is deteriorated. Traffic volume on the existing road is anticipated to increase with the passage of time as indicated from the traffic projection survey. Traffic congestion is expected to increase in the future and road conditions are expected to deteriorate due to ever-increasing traffic volume. If no action is taken for this corridor, the projected increase in traffic volumes will further increase dust, vehicular emissions, noise, traffic congestion and conflicts/accidents in the area.

The NPO considers continuation of utilizing existing roads and no further development would be done. NPO may result in degradation of air, increase in noise pollution, vehicular emissions, noise, traffic congestion and conflicts/accidents in the area. The continuation of the existing conditions of road will result in longer travel times. The deplorable conditions of roads will result in wear and tear of vehicles and increased probability of accidents. Approach to the main city by nearby villages will remain difficult and access to better educational and health facilities will also remain limited. In case of emergencies, rescue services will also not reach easily to the affected areas or safe areas if they needs evacuation.

Therefore, NPO conditions will result in further worsening of the present environmental and socio-economic conditions and increased disturbance to residents of the area and the road users.



Alignment Optimization Alternatives

1.4.1.1 Option-I: Widening and Improvements (Utilizing existing ROW)

Utilizing available RoW width and provision of additional lane on north / south bound on outer side along with minimum utilization of existing median width at locations of U-turns (if required) to avoid the involvement of minimum additional RoW. This will also involve extension of existing structures which contain culverts and relocation of existing drains and existing utilities. Overhead pedestrian bridges and Bus bays will have also been proposed at location of urban development.

Existing RoW was checked and found adequate keeping in view the design requirement for provision of extra lanes. Presently keeping in view available RoW, traffic capacity of urban areas can easily be increased by providing additional lanes on either side along with provision of service roads for local traffic.

Series of trees were also observed in this section especially in median which can be protected by considering this option while providing additional lanes on outer side on both north and south bounds.

1.4.1.2 Option-II: Addition of Lanes on the inner side of the road (Utilizing existing median width)

There is no difference in alignment of Option-I & Option-II except in Option-II, provision of additional lanes on N-5 was checked on inner side i.e. utilizing existing median width. Existing median width throughout the lengths of both sections is not sufficient to provide two additional lanes of standards with a width of 3.65 m. It was observed that while providing lanes on inner sides utilizing existing median width, there will be constructability issues due to lack of space. Furthermore, in Option-II it was also observed that while utilizing existing median width for provision of additional lanes, massive trees / plantation in existing median all along the length will be disturbed severely. It is presently not only contributing to environment but also providing comfort to commuters during nighttime glare. At structures locations i.e. culverts/ bridges, it is not possible to add lanes on the inner side due to lack of space and constructability issues.

1.5 SELECTION OF OPTION

Selection of an option is usually governed by Short, Easy, Safe & Economical (SESE) rule. Factors which usually affect selection of option are as under:

- **Length:** Shortest route gives less construction cost.
- **Curves:** Straight alignment usually gives higher speed to traffic and ultimately reduces the vehicle operating cost.
- **Gradient:** option should be opted by having good sight distances and lesser gradients, which provides commuters with safe and comfortable rides.
- **Avoidance of Natural Scenery / beauty area:** option should be opted having no involvement of natural beauty area.



- **Avoidance of Tree Cutting or Forest Area:** option passing through forest should be avoided, as it will disturb the natural habitat of area.
- **Lesser Obstructions:** option should be opted having less obstructions like ponds, lakes, wells, monumental building, historical places, religious places and country's sensitive installations.
- **Constructability:** option should be opted having easy construction.
- **Connections with Major Towns:** option should be selected which connects maximum population and villages in major.
- **Cost of Land:** option should be selected having maximum utilization of existing tracks and lesser involvement of land acquisition.

Technical comparison of Option –I & Option –II is shown in **Table 1.1** below.

Table 1.1: Technical Comparison of Option-I and Option-II

Sr. No.	Description	Option-I	Option-II
1	Length (Approx.)	40 Km	
2	Curves	No sharp curves	No sharp curves
3	Gradient	Mild	Mild
4	Avoidance of Natural/ Landscape area	No involvement	No involvement
5	Avoidance of Trees Cutting or Forest Area	Disturbance to trees in existing median is minimum.	Disturbance to trees in existing median is maximum
6	Obstructions	No major obstruction	No major obstruction
7	Constructability	Easy to construct	Very difficult to construct and impossible at bridge structure locations
8	Connection with major towns	Yes	Yes
9	Land cost	No involvement of additional land	No involvement of additional land

In light of above discussion, **Option-I** i.e. Utilizing available ROW width and provision of additional lane on north / south bound on outer side along with minimum utilization of existing median width at locations of U-turns (if required) to avoid the involvement of minimum additional right of way is hereby suggested to be opted as it is easy to construct and minimum disturbance to existing available green median.

1.6 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

The subproject interventions include widening, reconstruction/ upgrading works of the existing N-5 Rawalpindi-Burhan Section road and will be carried out in the available NHA owned ROW. The cross-section presented above shows that the formation width of the N-5 road will be up to 30 to 40 meters. Hence, the NHA-owned (between 200 to 300 feet) ROW will be sufficient for the widening and improvement of the proposed section and no additional land will be acquired for the reconstruction of Section 07.



Following the RPF provisions, AIIB ESF requirements and national laws, and IR-related impacts from the implementation of the proposed subproject works have been reviewed and assessed to determine the quantum of impact on the PAPs, entitled compensation costs for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to ensure that a RAP is prepared and implemented before displacement of PAPs. The basic objectives of this RAP are to:

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

1.7 CONDITIONS FOR CONTRACT AWARD AND COMMENCEMENT OF CIVIL WORKS

Implementation of LAR provisions and delivery of full compensation to the affected households for their lost assets are imperative before taking possession of acquired assets and subsequent commencement of subproject civil works, under AIIB's ESF requirements. Hence, following LAR conditions are set to ensure the LAR processing requirements are fully complied with subproject design.

Contract Awards Signing: Conditional upon the acceptance or approval by AIIB of the draft RAP, based on the detailed engineering design, including a complete census of the final PAPs and an inventory of losses reflecting final or actual impacts. The approval will also depend on the final entitlements and compensation, along with an itemized LAR budget at replacement rates. Additionally, the implementation schedule for the RAP must be timely and synchronized with the construction plan.

Commencement of Civil Works Implementation: Conditional to the full implementation of the RAP, including (a) compensation at full replacement cost paid to each PAP for sections that may be handed over for construction; (b) other entitlements listed in the RAP have been provided as confirmed by an external monitoring agency/expert; and (c) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place. PIU-HQ/RIU and AIIB clearance of the internal and external monitoring report and no-objection is a condition for issuing the notice-to-proceed with civil works in sections with LAR impacts.



2 SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

2.1 APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The Resettlement Action Plan has been meticulously prepared by considering a comprehensive range of factors to ensure its effectiveness and alignment with project goals. This process began with an extensive desk review of available data, followed by a complete and thorough analysis of the project design to understand its full scope and potential impacts.

Before starting the social impact assessment, the consultant consulted with various project stakeholders, including the Regional Maintenance Department (Punjab) of NHA in Lahore, which manages encroachments on NHA-owned ROW. This department is responsible for maintaining a record of existing encroachments within the ROW. The Maintenance Department provided the consultant with the encroachment record, which had last been updated in 2019. However, the record was somewhat old and needed updating to reflect the current ground situation accurately. As a result, the consultant conducted a thorough social impact assessment and prepared an updated inventory of losses within the construction limits, ensuring it aligned with the actual conditions on the ground.

All affected assets in the existing ROW have been assessed and the owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to finalize the inventory of losses, determine title/ownership, and assess the socio-economic status of the PAPs.

The Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected assets and census of AHs were conducted from 05 January to 22 January 2025 and the inventory of losses was prepared accordingly. Moreover, the PAPs, local communities and government officials were consulted on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the resettlement impacts, confirm land title and ownership of affected assets to define eligibility and entitlement under the RAP provisions. The ROW limits, potential impacts, and the compensation policy with compensation mechanism for impacted assets located in the ROW were explained to the asset owners and local communities through consultations during the assessment of impacted assets and marking of construction limits with the land section officials of NHA.

The DMS of the affected structures was conducted, with careful consideration of the construction types and materials used in their design³. The survey methodology ensured that

³ A: Roof = RCC/RBC; Walls= Burnt Bricks in Cement mortar, Cement plastered; Floor= Mosaic

B: Roof = Steel Girder + T-iron with Tiles or wooden planks; Walls= Burnt Bricks in Cement mortar, Cement plastered; Floor= Plain Cement

C: Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Tiles or wooden planks; Walls= Stone Masonry in Cement Mortar with mud plastering or none; Floor= Brick or Stone

D: Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Thatch & Mud; Walls= Stone Masonry in Mud Mortar with mud plastering or none or Walls of Wooden Planks; Floor= Earthen

E: Thatched Shed with Wooden pillars / Bamboo supports, Earthen Floor



each structure was accurately assessed based on its characteristics, such as the type of construction, wall composition, roofing materials, and structural framing. To organize the assessment, the affected structures were categorized into distinct groups according to their construction type. These categories included residential buildings, commercial structures, industrial facilities, and mixed-use developments, each classified further based on the specific materials used, such as wood, concrete, steel, or masonry. This systematic approach allowed for precise documentation of the extent of damage and facilitated effective planning for calculating compensation amount for the necessary repairs and reconstruction.

Clearance of ROW from the existing N-5 road will impact residential structures/assets of 03 AHs, 118 permanent commercial structures/assets of 118 AHs and 258 temporary/moveable commercial structures of 255 AHs. Besides, 11 gas filling stations on leased land owned by 11 AHs will also be affected. The owners of these filling stations obtained the NHA owned ROW on leased basis from NHA. Moreover, 13 public structures and 16 community structures including mosques and shrine will be affected. The clearance of NHA-owned ROW will also result in the loss of 2,342 miscellaneous government trees.

The assessed LAR impacts and inventory of affected assets encroaching within the existing Right of Way (ROW) of the N-5 corridor from Rawalpindi to Burhan (40 km) are subject to review and revision following the final detailed design of the proposed project for the preparation of the final implementation-ready RAP, which will be completed before the civil works contract is awarded. Compensation will be provided prior to any displacement and the commencement of civil works.

Table 2.1 depicts the LAR impact summary for the respective road subprojects. In the subsequent sections, impacts are assessed and compiled separately for the existing N-5 road section.

SA: Sheds with ___ Roof = prefabricated RCC roofs; Pillars & Girders: reinforced concrete structure; and plain cement flooring,
SB: Sheds with ___ Roof = Steel Girder + T-iron and Tiles; Pillars= Burnet Brick/Concrete Block Masonry in Cement mortar and cement plastering; Flooring: paved with burnt bricks/flooring tiles
SC: Sheds with ___ Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Thatched & Mud; Pillars; Stone/Brick Masonry Pillars with mud plastering or none; Floor= Earthen
SD: Iron Sheds, Roof: Corrugated steel /galvanized fiber glass; Structure: pre-fabricated panels/angle irons; Flooring: Paved.
Kiosks: A cubicle made of Wooden and/or iron planks and sheets



Table 2.1: Details of Affected Assets with Number of AHs

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Description of Structures	Unit	Impact Quantum			
				Impact Magnitude	Number of AHs		
					Owner	Renters	Employees
1	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	03	03	0	0
2	Permanent Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	118	118	0	02
3	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks and Huts etc.	No.	258	255	04	40
4	Leased Filling Stations	Filling Stations/ Petrol Pumps	No.	11	11	1	106
5	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	13	NA	NA	NA
6	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques. Shrine and Other Assets	No.	16	NA	NA	NA
7	Forest Trees	Timber Trees	No.	2,342	Government Trees	NA	NA
Total:					387	05	148

2.2 IMPACT ON LAND

No private land acquisition envisaged for the subproject. As per the land record provided by NHA, the available ROW is sufficient for widening and improvement of this respective road section. The available ROW varies between 200 to 300 feet, which fulfill the construction requirements. Hence, no additional land will be required at the road portion.

2.3 IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The subproject affected structures include residential structures that are encroached on the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/ structure owners. As per impact inventory, 03 AHs will have impact on their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits including boundary walls and floors. Due to clearance of ROW limit, all 03 AHs will face insignificant impact on their residential structures and none of these need to relocate or displace. All affected assets are of different types, sizes, and dimensions. The affected area of all identified structure units i.e., rooms and walls etc. is measured and assessed in basic measuring units i.e. square feet (sq.ft.) and running feet (rft.) for calculating compensation on a replacement cost basis by applying provincial Market Rate System (MRS) construction unit rates.

All identified impacted parts of structures and assets that occupied the NHA-owned ROW will have to be cleared for execution of subproject works. The affected area of impacted residential structures is summarized in **Table 2.2** and **Table 2.3**, while the detailed impact inventory is given as **Annex-I**.

Table 2.2: Impact on Residential Structures as per Side of Road

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact	
						<10% (AHs)	≥ 10% (AHs)
Affected Residential Structures North	02	Grill	Steel	768.2	Sq.ft	02	NIL
		Floor	Asphalt	1812	Sq.ft		
		Green Belt	Curve tile	392	Rft.		
Affected Residential Structures South	01	Floor	Tuff Tile	92.88	Sq.ft	01	NIL
		Boundary Wall	A	73.6	Rft.		

Table 2.3: Overall Impact on Residential Structures

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact	
						<10% (AHs)	≥ 10% (AHs)
Total Affected Residential Structures	03	Grill	Steel	768.2	Sq.ft	03	Nil
		Floor	Asphalt	1812	Sq.ft		
		Green Belt	Curve tile	392	Rft.		
		Boundary wall/pillars	A	73.6	Rft.		
		Floor	Tuff Tile	92.88	Sq.ft		

2.4 IMPACT ON COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The clearance of encroached ROW limits will impact 118 permanent commercial structures owned by 118 AHs, comprising various types of covered and boundary wall areas. Out of these 118 structures, only 03 will be fully affected and need to be demolished to clear the ROW. The affected structures include roadside hotels, shops, petrol pumps and other commercial structures. Relocation options were discussed with the affected people of the commercial structures. However, all these 03 significantly affected PAPs do not have available space adjacent to their affected structures due to other built structures at the back. Furthermore, the NHA ROW must be completely cleared, which prevents them from rebuilding their structures within the ROW. As a result, these PAPs are interested in receiving compensation to rebuild their commercial properties at alternative, feasible locations where they can restore their livelihoods.

The details of these affected commercial structures are summarized in **Table 2.4** and **Table 2.5** whereas the chainage-wise list is provided in **Annex-II**.



Table 2.4: Impact on Commercial Structures as per Side of Road

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
							<10 % (AHs)	≥ 10% (AHs)		
Affected Commercial Structures South	81	81	Floor	Payment	47,576.41	Sq. ft.	78	03	0	02
			Floor	tuff tiling	45,008.46	Sq. ft.				
			Floor	Asphalt Floor	5,785	Sq. ft.				
			Wire mesh	Fence	1,377	Sq. ft.				
			Footpath/green area	Curve tile	2,080.3	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SD	12,289.41	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SC	2,943.7	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SA	101.7	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SB	3,654	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	Thatched	143	Sq. ft.				
			Room	B	340	Sq. ft.				
			Boundary wall/Pillar	B	43	Rft.				
			Boundary wall	A	235	Sq. ft.				
Affected Commercial Structures North	37	37	Floor	Pavement	11,846.27	Sq. ft.	37	NIL	0	0
			Fence/Grill	Iron	361.52	Sq. ft.				
			Floor	Tuff Tile	13,556.71	Sq. ft.				
			Wire Mesh	Iron	8,125	Sq. ft.				
			Curved Tiles	Tiles	824	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SD	1,598.4	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SC	520.2	Sq. ft.				
			Shop	SA	216	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	E	218.75	Sq. ft.				
			Boundary wall	C	65.65	Rft.				
			Boundary wall	B	43.95	Rft.				
			Boundary wall	A	75	Rft.				



Table 2.5: Overall Impact on Commercial Structures

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
							<10 % (AHs)	≥ 10% (AHs)		
Total Commercial Structures	118	118	Floor	Pavement	59,422.68	Sq. ft.	115	03	0	02
			Floor	tuff tiling	58,565.17	Sq. ft.				
			Floor	Asphalt Floor	5,785	Sq. ft.				
			Wire mesh	Fence	9,502	Sq. ft.				
			Green area	Curve tile	2,080.3	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SD	13,887.81	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SC	3,463.9	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SA	317.7	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	SB	3654	Sq. ft.				
			Shed	E	361.75	Sq. ft.				
			Room	B	340	Sq. ft.				
			Boundary wall	B	86.95	Rft.				
			Boundary wall	A	310	Sq. ft.				
			Fence/Grill	Iron	361.52	Sq. ft.				
			Curved Tiles	Tiles	824	Sq. ft.				
			Boundary wall	C	65.65	Rft.				

2.5 IMPACT ON MOVEABLE STRUCTURES

According to the social impact assessment, a total of 258 movable structures, including kiosks and huts used for commercial activities, will need to be relocated due to the clearance of the NHA-owned Right of Way and the construction of the proposed subproject. The assessment revealed that these 258 movable structures are owned by 255 AHs. These structures are vital for the livelihoods of the individuals who rely on them for income. The owners of the 258 privately owned structures will be entitled to both a relocation allowance and an income loss allowance. To facilitate uninterrupted construction activities, these movable structures must be relocated from the ROW. The owners will be responsible for relocating their kiosks, carts and huts to suitable alternative locations of their choice, ensuring that they can continue their commercial operations and sustain their livelihoods. Efforts will be made to guide owners in identifying appropriate relocation sites, minimizing disruption to their businesses.

The details of these affected moveable commercial structures are given in **Table 2.6** whereas, the chainage-wise list is provided in **Annex-III**.

Table 2.6: Impact on Private Moveable Commercial Structures as per Side of Road

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Units (No.)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
					<10 % (AHs)	≥ 10% (AHs)		
Private Movable Structures North	89	92	Kiosk	92	0	89	01	16
Private Movable Structures South	166	166	Kiosk	166	0	166	03	24
Total Private Moveable Structures	255	258	Kiosk	258	0	255	04	40

2.6 IMPACT ON LEASED GAS FILLING STATIONS/PETROL PUMPS

Eleven (11) filling stations are located within the existing ROW. The filling station owners obtained the land on a lease basis and have paid a lease amount to NHA for the land they occupy. The assessment revealed that all the 11 filling stations will be impacted by the clearance of the ROW on both sides of the road. Of these 11 filling stations, 08 will be severely affected, while the remaining 03 will be partially affected. The partially affected filling stations may continue their operations at the same location, while the severely affected filling stations will need to be relocated to other sites. Additionally, one renter and 106 employees of these filling stations will also be impacted by the demolition of the stations. The owners of the filling stations will be entitled to compensation for the remaining lease period, ensuring they are adequately compensated for the loss of their leased land and the impact on their business operations.

Moreover, during the social impact assessment, the staff of the leased petrol pumps failed to provide adequate information regarding the full structure of the filling stations and the associated expenses necessary for calculating the compensation. Instead, they suggested the social team to consult the owners of the filling stations. However, when the team reached out to the owners, they clarified that they had obtained the land on a lease basis from the NHA and expressed that they would address the matter independently with NHA. The owners also emphasized that relocating the filling stations would require a significant investment, as it involves not only shifting dispensing units but also the technical equipment, including fuel storage tanks, pipelines, leak detection systems, and electrical instruments such as fuel management systems and electrical panels with other associated facilities. They stated that this is a complex and costly process and would not be an easy task. Consequently, they indicated that they would take up the matter directly with NHA.⁴ Despite these challenges, the SIA team proceeded with detailed measurements of the available structures. Since it is difficult to conduct a comprehensive assessment about the relocation compensation for gas filling stations considering significant impacts to assets and the workers, there is a need to conduct valuation and detailed assessment through a verification process..

⁴ During the social impact assessment, the consultant conducted a detailed measurement of the filling station structures, enumerating all existing structures at the site. However, the owners pointed out that relocating the filling stations would require significant investment and technical expertise. This matter was discussed with officials from the NHA, who clarified that the General Manager of Right of Way (ROW) in NHA would handle the lease issue. The General Manager of ROW will assess the remaining lease period and ensure reimbursement of the remaining lease amount. In addition to reviewing the lease agreements, the Executing Agency will conduct a comprehensive assessment of the filling stations, including the costs involved in relocating the entire technical infrastructure through the company that installed the filling stations.

Relocating a petrol pump involves several technical considerations, including the disconnection and reinstallation of electrical, plumbing, and fuel distribution systems, along with the proper dismantling and transportation of the fuel storage tanks. These processes require specialized knowledge and adherence to safety standards. The company responsible for installing the petrol pumps will assess these technical aspects and calculate the costs associated with the relocation of the infrastructure. This includes ensuring that all safety protocols are followed during the relocation, which is critical to maintaining operational standards. The consultant has already enumerated the other existing structures, while the installation company will manage the relocation of the technical infrastructure. NHA will carefully manage this process during the project's implementation, drawing on its successful experience with similar activities in other projects.

The available details of these affected filling stations are summarized in **Table 2.7** and **Table 2.8** whereas, the chainage-wise list is provided in **Annex-IV**.



Table 2.7: Impact on Leased Filling Stations as per Side of Road

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft./ R.ft)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
							<10 % (AHs)	≥ 10% (AHs)		
Affected Filling Stations South	3	3	Floor	Paved	9,374.65	Sq.ft.	0	3	0	39
			Floor	Tuff Tile	9621.58	Sq.ft.				
			Green Belt	Curve tile	73.75	Sq.ft.				
			Shed	SD	1,635.1	Sq.ft.				
			Shed	SA	2520	Sq.ft.				
			Boundary wall	A	279.5	Rft.				
			Room	A	3,054.09	Sq.ft.				
			Canopy	Steel	2,095	Sq.ft.				
Affected Filling Stations North	08	08	Floor	Pavement	1,741	Sq.ft.	03	05	01	67
			Floor	Tuff Tile	33,087	Sq.ft.				
			Wire Mesh	Steel	63.6	Sq.ft.				
			Green Area	Curve Tiles	350	Sq.ft.				
			Shed	SD	656.075	Sq.ft.				
			Room	B	1265	Sq.ft.				
			Boundary wall	B	109	Rft.				
			Room	A	6,635	Sq.ft.				
			Boundary wall	A	75	Rft.				
			Canopy	Steel	7569	Sq.ft.				

Table 2.8: Overall Impact on Leased Filling Stations

Description	Affected AHS (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Construction Type	Affected Area of Impacted Structures	Units (Sq.ft/ R.ft)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
							<10 % (AHS)	≥ 10% (AHS)		
Total Affected Filling Stations	11	11	Floor	Paved	11,115.65	Sq.ft.	03	08	01	106
			Floor	Tuff Tile	42,708.58	Sq.ft.				
			Green Belt	Curve tile	423.75	Sq.ft.				
			Shed	SD	2,291.18	Sq.ft.				
			Shed	SA	2520	Sq.ft.				
			Boundary wall	A	354.5	Rft.				
			Room	A	9,689.09	Sq.ft.				
			Canopy	Steel	9,664	Sq.ft.				
			Wire Mesh	Steel	63.6	Sq.ft.				
			Room	B	1265	Sq.ft.				
			Boundary wall	B	109	Rft.				

2.7 INCOME LOSSES DUE TO IMPACTED COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The subproject will affect 384 households (AHs) operating different business activities, consisting of owners of commercial structures; 118 owners of permanent commercial structures, 255 owners of movable structures, and 11 owners of leased filling stations. Of these 384 AHs, approximately 264 will be severely affected, including 03 owners of permanent commercial structures, 255 owners of movable commercial structures, and 08 AHs of leased filling stations. The remaining 120 AHs (comprising 115 owners of permanent commercial structures and 03 owners of leased filling stations) will be partially affected. In addition, 05 renters (04 renters of movable structures, and 1 renter of a leased filling station) will also experience income disruption due to the permanent impact on their businesses. Furthermore, 148 employees of commercial structures (02 employees of permanent commercial structures, 40 employees of movable structures, and 106 employees of leased filling stations) will face income disruption due to the demolition and relocation of these structures. Hence, in total 419 AHs will face income disturbance to impact on their commercial structures.

The encroached parts of the structures will be cleared from the ROW, and the structure owners can reconstruct and restore their structures outside the ROW limits and continue their operations after reconstruction/restoration. However, the owners and renters of these businesses will experience significant business interruption during the period required to re-establish and reconstruct their impacted assets at nearby locations. During the Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) and census survey, affected business owners indicated that they would need at least three months to reconstruct and re-establish their impacted assets outside the ROW. **Table 2.9** summarizes the number of PAPs facing severe income loss. Details on renter and employees of the commercial structures are provided in **Annex-V** and **Annex-VI** respectively.

Table 2.9: Loss of Income due to All Impacted Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAPs Facing Loss of Income Source
1	Owners of Permanent Commercial Structures	03
2	Owners of Moveable Structures	255
3	Owners of Filling Stations	08
4	Renters of severely affected Commercial Structures including permanent commercial, moveable commercial and filling stations.	05
5	Employees of severely affected commercial structures	148
Total:		419

2.8 IMPACT ON PUBLIC STRUCTURES

The subproject will affect thirteen (13) public structures, including bus stops, police stations, schools, College, and boundary walls of various structures. These public structures will be partially affected, except for the NHA-owned bus stops, filtration plants and traffic police station. **Table 2.10** illustrates the categories and number of public structures impacted by the

implementation of the proposed subproject. Moreover, the bus waiting areas, which are NHA-owned roadside facilities, will be reconstructed along the upgraded road.

Reduce potential R&R impacts, site-specific design solutions will be considered during the design review and construction execution to avoid or minimize the impact on identified structures. As a result, some of the partially affected structures can be restored in their current locations. For the reconstruction and restoration of severely affected structures, including the traffic police station building, filtration plants, the RIU will consult with the management of the concerned departments to rebuild these structures outside the NHA-owned ROW. Based on these consultations, two separate committees will be formed, comprising representatives from the RIU, cantonment board management, and the police department. The estimated restoration cost will be made available to these committees, which will oversee the reconstruction and restoration of the affected police station and water filtration plant.

Similarly, coordination will be managed with other departments, and the relevant officials from these departments will be engaged in the restoration of the affected parts of the partially affected structures. NHA will consult with the concerned department officials to determine whether they wish to handle the construction themselves or delegate the responsibility to NHA for restoring the affected parts of these public structures. The affected areas have been calculated and are shown in **Table 2.11** and **Table 2.12**, while chainage-wise details of the public structures provided in **Annex-VII**.

Table 2.10: Impact on Public Structures as per Side of Road

Sr. No	Category of Public Structures	Direction	Number of Affected Structures
1.	Police Check post	South	01
2.	Punjab College Cantt campus	South	01
3.	Froebels International School	South	01
4.	Filtration Plant	South	01
5.	Waiting Area	South	01
6.	Chungi	South	01
7.	Javaid Hazara cargo service (NHA Stop)	South	01
8.	KIPS College	South	01
9.	Al Falah Bank Wah	South	01
10.	Bilal Travel Ada (CDA)	North	01
11.	traffic police office	North	01
12.	House Building Finance Company LTD	North	01
13.	Filth Depot	North	01

Table 2.11: Impact on Public Structures as per Side of Road

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Public Structures North	04	Wire mesh	Steel	750	Sq.ft.
		Room	A	1352	Sq.ft.
		Boundary wall	A	69	Rft.

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Public Structures South	09	Floor	Tuff Tile	1332	Sq.ft
		Boundary wall	B	36	Rft.
		Floor	Pavement	2626.49	Sq.ft.
		Grill	Steel	356.4	Sq.ft.
		Floor	Tuff Tile	819	Sq.ft.
		Shed	SD	1210.9	Sq.ft.
		Room	B	275.72	Sq.ft.
		Boundary wall/Pillars	B	37.57	Sq.ft.
Public Structures North	09	Room	A	1778.5	Sq.ft.
		Boundary wall	A	11	Rft.

Table 2.12: Overall Impact on Public Structures

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
All Public Structures	13	Floor	Pavement	2626.49	Sq.ft.
		Grill	Steel	356.4	Sq.ft.
		Floor	Tuff Tile	2151	Sq.ft.
		Shed	SD	1210.9	Sq.ft.
		Room	B	275.72	Sq.ft.
		Boundary wall/Pillars	B	73.57	Sq.ft.
		Room	A	3130.5	Sq.ft.
		Boundary wall	A	80	Rft.
		Wire mesh	Steel	750	Sq.ft.

2.9 IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Due to implementation of the proposed subproject, sixteen (16) community structures/assets will be affected. These impacted community structures include Mosques, Shrine, Imam Bargah etc constructed in the existing ROW limits of the road section. The total covered area of the affected structures is depicted in Table 2.13 and Table 2.14 while the details of these structures are provided in Annex-VIII. The partially affected structure will be reconstructed/re-established at the same place outside the ROW limits.

Table 2.13: Impact on Community Structures as per Side of Road

Description	Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Area	Unit
		08	Floor	Paved	32.3	Sq. ft.

Description	Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Area	Unit
Community Structures South	Mosques, Shrine, Waiting Area etc.		Grill	Steel	289.5	Sq. ft.
			Floor	Tuff Tile	1,446.75	Sq. ft.
			Shed	SD	2,987.24	Sq. ft.
			Shed	SC	13.5	Sq. ft.
			Boundary Wall	B	81	Rft.
			Room	A	4,064.70	No.
Community Structures North	Shrine, Imam Bargah, Mosques etc.	08	Floor	Paved	5006	Sq. ft.
			Floor	Tuff tile	811.2	Sq. ft.
			Dome	Concrete	206.31	Cft.
			Shed	SD	666.24	Sq. ft.
			Shed	SB	220	Sq. ft.
			Thatched	E	240	Sq. ft.
			Boundary wall	B	73	Rft.
			Room	A	198.96	Sq. ft.
			Boundary wall	A	203.2	Rft.

Table 2.14: Overall Impact on Community Structures

Description	Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Area	Unit
Total Community Structures	Shrine, Imam Bargah, Mosques etc.	16	Floor	Paved	5038.3	Sq. ft.
			Floor	Tuff tile	2,257.95	Sq. ft.
			Dome	Concrete	206.31	Cft.
			Shed	SD	3,653.48	Sq. ft.
			Shed	SB	220	Sq. ft.
			Thatched	E	240	Sq. ft.
			Boundary wall	B	154	Rft.
			Room	A	4,263.66	Sq. ft.
			Boundary wall	A	203.2	Rft.
			Grill	Steel	289.5	Sq. ft.
			Shed	SC	13.5	Sq. ft.

The shifting of assets during the implementation of the subproject shall be conducted with utmost care and respect for the affected communities' cultural and religious practices. Prior to the displacement, a comprehensive consultation process will be undertaken with all stakeholders, including local communities, religious leaders, Ulemas, and relevant authorities, to obtain their consent and ensure that their concerns are addressed. Local religious leaders

and Ulemas will play a critical role in ensuring that the process is conducted with respect for religious beliefs and practices, guiding the community in understanding the spiritual and cultural significance of the relocation. The consultation process will ensure that their input is incorporated, and their leadership is involved in all decisions regarding the relocation of Mosques, Imam Bargah and shrine. The project will also provide appropriate compensation or alternative arrangements for the relocation of affected assets, in accordance with national laws and AIB safeguards/ESS 2 guidance in the RPF.

During the consultation, the subproject design and compensation mechanism were explained to the recognized custodians of the affected religious structures and representatives of the local community. It was clarified that compensation for the affected Mosques, Shrine and Imam Bargah will be paid to the committees of the concerned structures and the individuals nominated by the community to receive compensation and oversee the reconstruction of these structures. The community has already been advised to establish a management committee or nominate authorized persons who will be responsible for collecting compensation and reconstructing or restoring the affected structures on behalf of the community. During the implementation of the RAP, the community will be closely engaged to assist in forming the representative committees or appointing authorized persons for the timely delivery of compensation, ensuring that the affected portions of the mosques are either reconstructed or restored without delay.

2.10 IMPACT ON TREES

The subproject will involve the destruction of vegetation cover in construction areas, particularly along proposed road. It is examined that there are approximately 2,342 number of trees/saplings along the proposed project corridor. The number of possibly impacted trees is provided by GIS mapping and randomly verified through field verifications, these numbers shall be authenticated by the concerned authority and Forest Department prior to starting the activities on the ground. Moreover, trees of small and medium sizes will be removed due to the layout of the subproject for which compensation will be made to concerned parties (Forest and other relevant departments.)

2.11 OTHER PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

ROW clearance will impact other public infrastructures including electric poles, transformers, Sui gas Installations, and fiber optic cables of PTCL etc. Concerned government departments will be coordinated for relocation of their assets and utilities. The applicable costs for relocation of utilities and related infrastructure will be provided from the subproject administration cost as included in the project PC-1.

2.12 IMPACT ON VULNERABLE PAPS

The census of AHs on the existing road section identified that the income of 144 AHs falls below the officially designated national poverty line (OPL). The vulnerability of the PAPs was assessed against various indicators, such as those below the poverty line, women-headed households, and individuals with disabilities etc. However, among the PAPs, only those below

the poverty line were identified as vulnerable. Other vulnerable groups, including women-headed households and individuals with disabilities, were not found among the PAPs during the census and socioeconomic assessment. These vulnerable AHs will be entitled to special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is not worse off. The details of the vulnerable PAPs is given in **Table 2.15** while the list of the vulnerable PAPs is given in **Annex-IX**.

Table 2.15: Detail of Vulnerable PAPs

Sr. No.	Vulnerable	
	Category of AHs	No.s
1	Residential Structures	01
2	Permanent Commercial Structures	12
3	Moveable Structures	131
Total:		144

Project Categorization: The LAR impacts are considered significant if 200 or more individuals experience major impacts, such as being physically displaced from housing or losing 10% or more of their income-generating resources. For this subproject, the impacts are deemed significant, as out of 384 AHs facing the loss of commercial structures and income sources, 266 AHs (including 03 owners of permanent commercial structures, 255 owners of movable commercial structures, and 08 AHs of leased filling stations), who are commercial structure owners/operators, will experience severe impacts. Overall, 266 AHs will experience significant impacts. Given that the construction work on roads will physically and economically displace a substantial number of PAPs due to the loss of shelter and productive assets, the subproject is classified as Category “A” for involuntary resettlement.

Indigenous Peoples (IPs): The subproject area was surveyed to identify any indigenous people or groups having customary rights on use and access to land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity, and self-recognition as IPs. However, no such groups were found in the entire subproject area that can be categorized as IP. More specifically, the people consulted do not recognize themselves as IP or those falling under IP groups as described in the IP safeguards of AIIB’s ESF. AIIB’s ESS3 is not relevant for this Project.

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE SUBPROJECT AREA

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The socio-economic aspects were studied with respect to human and economic development and quality of life values of the PAPs in the Project Area. Baseline information was gathered through literature reviews, study reports, district census reports and through field surveys comprising interviews and meetings by the Consultants' social team, using survey tools. During the field survey interviews and meetings with the PAPs were conducted and observations were also recorded after giving due consideration during survey. This RAP has been prepared based on a census of Affected Households (AHs), inventory of losses in terms of structures, trees and other assets, socioeconomic interviews and consultations with AHs and other stakeholders.

3.2 CENSUS SURVEY

A census survey was carried out covering all the affected households. The purpose of the census was to: (i) register the owners/occupiers of affected assets and determine who the potentially affected or displaced persons are; (ii) collect demographic profiles and assess their socio-economic level and income/livelihood sources; and (iii) prepare an inventory of lost assets with link to the AHs; (iv) collect gender disaggregated information pertaining to the economic and socio-cultural conditions of AHs. The census covered 100% of AHs facing structures loss as well as renters of the affected structures (387 AHs) while the socioeconomics covered the 187 AHs (48%).

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

Data collection was carried out under the supervision of the resettlement specialists in the field to assist the enumerators to ensure the quality of work. Data collection i.e. the impact inventory, census survey and socioeconomic survey were completed on 22 January 2025. The data collection tools/questionnaires are attached as **Appendix** in Annexures (RAP volume-2).

3.3 DETAILED MEASUREMENT SURVEY

Census was followed by DMS as per design by using structured questionnaires to enumerate the losses. The DMS was carried out with the participation of PAPs for identifying and providing the measurement of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets. The information and data compiled about impacted assets (residential, commercial,

and community/public structures, and trees grown on the land belonging to NHA) as well as lost business and income opportunities due to ROW clearance are the basis of the impact assessment and finalization of the inventory of losses included in the RAP. The compensation cost of lost assets (residential and commercial structures) is determined through precise measurement of the affected structures, their construction type, quality, and materials used with the labor costs for the construction of a new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective to the full replacement cost.

The exact size, type, and quality of each asset (residential, commercial structures, or other assets) with the quantum of impacted/acquired part thereof with ownership title, type, and use were determined and the inventory of losses was finalized by the resettlement experts, and NHA (land section) representatives. Income losses due to affected business or livelihood sources including employment loss have been determined through a consultative process with the PAPs due to the absence of official records, including tax records and accounts.

The DMS of impacted assets linked to the AHs and PAPs of the project was undertaken through the following:

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

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

3.4 DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBPROJECT AREA

The area of proposed subproject (Section-07) falls in administrative jurisdiction of the Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), District Rawalpindi and District Attock. The socio-economic survey focused on the AHs of the project and relevant information related to the district.

3.5 ADMINISTRATIVE SETUP AND POPULATION

3.5.1 Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT)

Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan, is the country's tenth-most populous city and is administered directly by the federal government as part of the Islamabad Capital Territory. It was established in 1967 as a planned city to replace Karachi as the national capital. Islamabad is located at 33.43°N, 73.04°E, at the northern edge of the Pothohar Plateau and at the foot of the Margalla Hills. The city's elevation is 540 meters (1,770 feet).

Islamabad, along with the ancient Gakhar city of Rawalpindi, forms a conurbation commonly referred to as the "Twin Cities." To the northeast of Islamabad lies the colonial-era hill station of Murree, while to the north is the Haripur District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Kahuta is situated to the southeast, and Taxila, Wah Cantt, and Attock District are located to the northwest. Gujar

Khan, Rawat, and Mandrah are to the southeast, and the metropolis of Rawalpindi lies to the south and southwest.

The city covers an area of 906 square kilometers (350 square miles), with an additional 2,717 square kilometers (1,049 square miles) designated as the Specified Area, which includes the Margalla Hills in the north and northeast. The southern portion of Islamabad consists of an undulating plain, drained by the Kurang River, on which the Rawal Dam is located.

As of the 2023 census, Islamabad district has a population of 2,363,863. According to census the male population was 51.48% and 48.51% were female, with a sex ratio of 106.12.

3.5.2 DISTRICT RAWALPINDI

Rawalpindi District is a district located in the northernmost part of the Punjab province of Pakistan. The district has an area of 5,286 km² (2,041 sq mi). Originally, its area was 6,192 km² (2,391 sq mi) until the 1960s when Islamabad Capital Territory was carved out of the district, giving away an area of 906 km² (350 sq mi). It is situated on the southern slopes of the north-western extremities of the Himalayas, including large mountain tracts with rich valleys traversed by mountain rivers. The chief rivers are the Indus and the Jhelum, and it is noted for its milder climate and abundant rainfall due to its proximity to the foothills.

As of the 2023 census, Rawalpindi district has 931,813 households and a population of 5,745,964. The district has a sex ratio of 103.54 males to 100 females.

3.5.3 DISTRICT ATTOCK

Attock District known as Campbellpur District during British Raj, is a district, located on the Pothohar Plateau, in Punjab, Pakistan; created in April 1904. The district was established in April 1904 as Campbellpur District during the British Raj through the merging of tehsils from neighbouring districts. Today the district consists of 6 tehsils: Attock, Fateh Jang, Hazro, Hassan Abdal, Jand and Pindi Gheb.

It is located in the north of the Punjab province, bordered by Chakwal to the south, Mianwali to the southwest, Rawalpindi to the east, Kohat to the west, Nowshera to the northwest, and Swabi and Haripur to the north.

As of the 2023 census, Attock district has 353,973 households and a population of 2,170,423. The district has a sex ratio of 100.83 males to 100 females.

3.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

A socio-economic survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the AHs along the proposed alignment of respective road sections. The socioeconomic survey of 187 AHs was carried out. One respondent was interviewed per AH. Census was carried out for all AHs within the ROW which is the basis for socio-economic profile of the AHs and is used to define

the entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration for the AHs in general and the vulnerable households in particular.

Population and Demographic Characteristics

The population of the surveyed households was comprised of 1,272 persons and among them, there were more males (53%) than females (47%). The sex ratio is an important demographic indicator, which is defined as the “number of males per hundred females”. As per the social survey, the sex ratio based on the household is 112.7 men per 100 women

As far as family structure is concerned, about 54% of AHs are living in a joint family system where grandparents also live under the same roof, while 46% percent of respondents reported that they live in a nuclear family system.

Age composition -Survey shows that 18% of the respondents are up to 25 years of age, 22% of the respondents are between 26 – 35 years, 35% are 36 – 45 years and the remaining 25% are more than 45 years of age. These figures show that respondents are mature enough to provide their views and opinion about the proposed project and its impact.

Social Background - All the affected persons reported their religion as Islam. Hindko and Pashto are the predominant languages spoken by most respondents, with 88% using these languages as their primary language. Punjabi is also a major language spoken by a significant portion of the population. Additionally, Urdu is widely spoken and understood by most respondents, highlighting its importance as a national language. This bilingual and, in some cases, trilingual proficiency ensures effective communication across diverse social and cultural settings

Culture and Ethnicity - The socioeconomic survey indicates that various tribes live within the project area. In the districts of Islamabad and Rawalpindi, the PAPs belong to tribes such as Rajpoot, Syed, Khattar, Dar, Raja, Abbasi, and several others. In District Attock, the PAPs represent different Pashtoon tribes, including Khatak and Orakzai, while other PAPs belong to families like Awan, Gheba, and Rajpoot. These tribes, with their diverse cultural and regional backgrounds, enrich the cultural fabric of the area. The area’s cultural diversity is not only a source of strength but also adds to its beauty, as it fosters a dynamic blend of traditions, languages, and customs that coexist harmoniously

Educational Status -The census revealed that 18% of the population of the AHs are illiterate. The literate population in the surveyed households is 82%, which is higher than the national literacy rate which is 59.13% according to census survey 2023 for both sexes.

Occupational Status- Out of the total AH members, 44% of the population consists of children under 10 years, housewives, and unemployed individuals who are not working. The remaining members are engaged in various income earning activities such as daily wage labor for livelihood.

Household Income and Expenditure The income level of the surveyed AHs was grouped in five ranges. Around 25% of the AHs earn up to rupees 37,000 per month, while 43% AHs earn

between rupees 45,001 to 55,000 per month. Approximately 11% of the respondents reported a monthly expenditure of up to PKR 37,000, while 43% of the respondents reported their family expenditure between PKR 45,001 and 55,000.

Housing Condition- People in the project area live in various types of houses- More than half (53%) of the respondents are living in permanent (Pacca) houses which are constructed with superior materials and workmanship. Around 6% of PAPs live in temporary houses with minimal facilities. Out of 187 survey respondents, the majority (88%) indicated that they live in self-owned houses and the remaining 12% live in rented/leased houses .

Borrowing and Credit Practices -There are two types of credit sources available to people: formal sources, such as banks and microfinance NGOs, and non-institutional sources, such as loans from friends and relatives. The survey findings revealed that 12% of the households (AHs) availed the facility of credit, while 88% of the respondents did not borrow any amount.

Social infrastructure and Civic amenities- Social infrastructure and amenities are relatively available and in good condition People have good household's dwelling, household amenities such as electricity and modern appliances, access to water, fuel for cooking (which is primarily a task for women), and the type of sanitation facilities available as primary indicators for assessing the standard of living

Source of Drinking Water- Households depend on several sources of water for domestic use . Public water supply is the main source of water for domestic use in the proposed project area so majority of the respondents, i.e., obtained water from this source, and 37% respondents use public water supply as source of drinking water.

The quality of water is directly linked to the quality of health. Majority (58%) of respondents are satisfied with the quality of water while 42% of respondents indicated that the quality of water is not satisfactory .

Awareness about the Project. The findings of the survey reveal, most respondents (51%) were unaware of the project, while the remaining 49% had some knowledge. However, prior to the socioeconomic survey, most PAPs were unfamiliar with the project. Following the completion of the socioeconomic and census surveys, along with intensive consultation sessions, all PAPs were made fully aware of the proposed project, its potential impacts, and the compensation procedures. These consultations ensured that every affected person had a clear understanding of the project's scope and how it would affect them.

3.7 GENDER PERSPECTIVE AND ISSUES

In order to understand the perspective of women and girls with regard to the proposed project interventions, a separate survey was carried out. Our strategy for conducting the gender survey began simultaneously with the socioeconomic survey that was mostly targeted head of the households or male family members of the affected households, as they were seen to have better information regarding the overall socioeconomic condition of the households. However, in parallel, female members of the households were also interviewed to discuss their

roles, challenges, and the gender-specific issues they face. This dual approach ensured that both male and female perspectives were captured, allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the household dynamics and the challenges faced by women.

The survey used a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques. Structured interviews and questionnaires were utilized to gather information on women's participation in economic, educational, and healthcare sectors, as well as their involvement in household decision-making.

The survey aimed to highlight the barriers women face, from limited access to resources to the impact of cultural norms and societal expectations. Special attention was given to understanding the constraints on women's mobility, education, and employment opportunities, as well as identifying potential solutions to improve gender equality and empower women.

However, cultural norms and values of project area presented challenges, such as limiting women's participation in surveys or leading to underreporting of sensitive issues like domestic violence or women's economic activities. To address these challenges, social team was trained to engage respectfully and sensitively with female respondents, ensuring cultural awareness throughout the process. In this regard, 43 randomly selected females were interviewed during the gender survey. Despite these limitations, the survey provided valuable insights into the pressing gender issues and highlighted potential interventions to support women's rights and their empowerment.

3.8 GENDER-SPECIFIC CONCERNS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

According to the survey there are several gender-specific concerns that could potentially affect women and other vulnerable groups within the project area. These concerns include access to resources, safety in public spaces, livelihood disruptions, and the adequacy of compensation for affected women. Women also expressed their concern related to the unequal access to employment opportunities under the project, and the potential for social and cultural disruptions. The **Table 3.14** depicts the concerns of the surveyed participants and mitigation measures suggested by participants of the survey. In response, targeted actions and strategies have been devised to ensure that women are equally informed and supported throughout the project's implementation. By addressing these gender-specific concerns, the project aims to create an inclusive and equitable environment for all affected persons, while promoting women's empowerment and participation in the development process.

Table 3.1: Summary of Gender Specific Concerns and Mitigation Measures

Sr. No.	Gender Concerns/Suggestions	Mitigation Measures/Responses
1.	Women expressed concern about restricted access to essential services like markets, schools, or health facilities due to construction work.	• Ensure that alternative routes or access points are provided for women's easy access to essential services. • Prioritize the construction of access roads or pathways for affected women.

Sr. No.	Gender Concerns/Suggestions	Mitigation Measures/Responses
2.	Women, particularly those whose male household members are engaged in small-scale businesses or other livelihood activities, raised concerns about the potential impact of road construction on their livelihoods.	• Identify and support alternative livelihood opportunities or compensations for such households. • Provide training and financial support to help women of these households adapt to new livelihoods.
3.	Women noted that the relocation of livelihoods may disproportionately burden them with additional responsibilities, such as working alongside their male household members while also caring for children or the elderly	• Create opportunities for women to participate in project-related employment, such as in construction or logistical support roles, ensuring that they are fairly compensated for their labor. Additionally, ensure that work hours and responsibilities are flexible, allowing women to balance both work and caregiving duties. • Provide targeted training programs for women to help them adapt to new livelihood opportunities or to diversify their income sources. This could include financial literacy, vocational skills, or entrepreneurship training, empowering women to maintain economic independence during and after the relocation process.
4.	Women were concerned about their limited opportunities for employment or participation in the road construction project.	• Set quotas or provide targeted training for women to participate in project-related employment. • Facilitate women's involvement in non-traditional sectors such as construction or project management.
5.	Women raised concerns about the disruption of social structures and cultural practices due to the project.	• Conduct consultations with women to address their social and cultural concerns. • Ensure that the project design and implementation respect and integrate cultural traditions by providing separate bus stop facilities and constructing dedicated washroom facilities for women.
6.	Women often felt excluded from important project information due to illiteracy, limited mobility, or lack of access to public consultations.	• Organize separate community meetings or focus groups for women, ensuring that information is disseminated in culturally appropriate and accessible formats.

Sr. No.	Gender Concerns/Suggestions	Mitigation Measures/Responses
7.	Women noted the need for skill development to improve their qualifications and employability.	• Provide training in vocational areas like small business management and office administration.
8.	Women raised concerns about an increase in gender-based violence (GBV) due to the temporary influx of workers and changes in the community environment.	• Implement strict codes of conduct for project workers to prevent GBV. • Set up a grievance mechanism for women to report instances of GBV and ensure swift response actions.

4 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 CONSULTATION, AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STRATEGY

Stakeholders' involvement especially the local population is an important part of the consultation strategy as it can lead to a better and more acceptable decision-making regarding the project design and its implementation. It gives the feeling of an ownership to the local population.

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

As part of consultation strategy, meaningful consultations were carried out with the locals, community groups, businessmen, shopkeepers, vulnerable groups, project affected persons (PAPs), officials of the Government Departments, and general public during surveys as a part of the preparation of the RAP of this subproject. These consultations were carried out from September 2024 to January 2025 in different time intervals. Subproject-specific stakeholders were identified through the initial social impact assessment, stakeholder consultations, and during the preparation of the RAP through community meetings, focus group discussions, and interviews of key informants for recording their views, concerns, and recommended actions for the subproject preparation and implementation. The recommended actions are embedded in the subproject design and preparation of this RAP.

The feedbacks and issues raised during the consultation were recorded and documented for developing the strategy. Consultations with Government departments were mostly related to the proposed subproject's legal requirements, associated impacts, availability of requisite baseline information, specific legal requirements, information regarding any future development plans and coordination between the various concerned departments.

4.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of stakeholder consultations were to contribute openness, transparency and dialogue. The concerned stakeholder groups were identified to include in the assessment process. More intangible benefits flow from the public involvement as the participants realize that their ideas can help to improve the Project. People gain confidence and self-esteem

through taking part in the decision-making process and perceptions are expanded by meeting and exchanging views with people who have different values and ideas. The stakeholder identification and their roles and responsibilities are provided in the Project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

4.3 APPROACH FOR THE CONSULTATION AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATED

Public information dissemination and consultations were carried out during the project preparation stage in the form of public meetings, focus group discussions, in-depth interviews, and individual consultations held from September 2024 to January, 2025. The consultation process ensured that the PAPs, local community, farmers, laborers, and other stakeholders were informed in advance, and allowed to participate actively and consulted. This explained the subproject objectives and scope and provide an opportunity for the locals and PAPs to participate in RAP planning and implementation and reduce the insecurity among the local community and PAPs. The following approach was used to carry out the public consultation process:

- Consultative meetings with the general stakeholders;
- Scoping sessions with local communities; and
- Consultations with main road users such as drivers, daily travelers, and owners of the structures/assets, etc.

The public consultation and information disclosure sessions were carried out to inform the PAPs about the resettlement requirements, impact assessment, valuation and compensation mechanisms, eligibility, and entitlement criteria, etc., and recorded their concerns and views. The following issues were discussed & disclosed to the PAPs during the consultation meetings:

- Introduction of the subproject, various components, its activities, and impacts;
- Description of resettlement process;
- Description of entitlement matrix developed for the PAPs;
- Description of provisions made for the PAPs in the RAP;
- Description of criteria of evaluation of affected structures and assets;
- Basis for determining the rates of affected infrastructure;
- Compensation framework proposed for the PAPs;
- Compensation criteria to be followed for the payment to the PAPs;
- Grievances redress procedures;
- Discuss overall resettlement-related impacts of the subproject; and
- Needs, priorities, and reactions of the PAPs regarding the proposed subproject.

4.4 CONSULTATION FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

4.4.1 Project Affected Parties - Primary Stakeholders

A round of consultations with all relevant stakeholders was carried out as part of the preparation of this RAP based on the design. After review of the design, the social team of the

Consultant visited the NHA maintenance department and a consultation was held with the concerned officials and obtained the encroachment data which was lastly updated in 2019. Moreover, this consultation was focused to get the field assistance through NHA land and maintenance staff to confirm available ROW limits, determine proposed highway alignment at the site, screen expected IR impacts, and planning RAP preparation activities including detailed measurement of impacted assets and consultations with the PAPs and local communities.

Thus, after discussing the design details, the measurement survey, census of affected assets, socioeconomic survey, and consultations were carried out along the subproject road corridor from 05 January to 22 January 2025. These consultations included individual interviews of potential AHs along the subproject road section during the IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured community consultations were held at Ten (10) locations/settlements along the subproject road alignment.

The stakeholders consulted during these consultations including PAPs, local communities and roadside business operators, road users, and transporters. Total numbers of participants in the consultations are mentioned in **Table 4.1** below, while event details including dates, venues, and specimen lists of the participants of community consultations are presented as **Annex-X**. The pictorial presentation of some consultation events is provided as **Photolog** in the RAP.

Table 4.1: Locations of Consultations and Number of Participants

Sr. No.	Location	Date	Category of Participants	No. of Participants	Tehsil/District
A	Consultations during Census/ Socio-economic Survey				
1:-	Census/Socio-economic and Detailed measurementsurvey along subproject road alignment	05 January to 22 January 2025	Interviewed affected assets owner/ renters, employees etc.	387	Along the entire alignment
B	Community Consultations (First Round)				
1	Peer Wadhai More, Rawalpindi City	30-09-2024	Local Community & General Public	09	District Rawalpindi
2	Bahtar More G.T Road, Wah Cantt.	30-09-2024	PAPs and General Public	10	District Rawalpindi
3	Kala Khan Market, Taxila City	30-09-2024	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	09	District Rawalpindi
4	Bhangrill	03-10-2024	Local Community & General Public	12	Tehsil and District Islamabad
C	Community Consultations (Second Round)				
1	Naseerabad	16-01-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	15	Tehsil and District Rawalpindi
2	Chungi No. 26	18-01-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	10	Tehsil and District Islamabad

Sr. No.	Location	Date	Category of Participants	No. of Participants	Tehsil/District
3	Taxila City	19-01-2025	PAPs and Local Community	11	Tehsil Taxila, District Rawalpindi
4	Near Sharif Hospital Wah Cantt.	20-01-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	15	Tehsil Taxila, District Rawalpindi
5	Nawab Abad Wah Cantt.	20-01-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	13	
6	Sabzi Mandi Hassan Abdal	20-01-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	13	Tehsil Hassan Abdal, District Attock
Total Participants:				117	
Total Participants of Surveys and Consultation Meetings				504	Along the entire alignment

4.4.2 Consultations Outcome

In these consultations, affected households (AHs) including owners/occupants of affected assets, and local communities were apprised about the ROW limits as of record. It was also explained that: the construction and widening of the road will strictly follow the available ROW limits.

The participants were clarified on measures proposed for improved traffic movement, enforcement of speed limits for different road sections, and improved road safety. It was ensured that the assets encroached within the ROW limits of the highway will be removed and compensated to the extent of asset loss.

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

During the impact assessment survey, formal meetings at the different locations were held to understand their concerns and requirements about the subproject-related resettlement impacts. The consultations were focused on subproject design, resettlement issues, and the needs of the vulnerable groups. Participants were of the view that;

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

It was clarified that the efforts are ensured to minimize the impacts on residential structures and physical dislocation of the affected communities. The assets acquired will be compensated on full replacement cost and the efforts will be ensured to deliver compensation before the physical dislocation of the structure owner PAPs and their dependents including women and children living with them. The consultations focused on the dissemination of information about the RAP entitlements, compensation payment mechanism, and timelines, explaining grievances redress mechanism and measures adopted to ensure interrupted access to resources. **Table 4.2** below presents the summary of concerns raised with measures considered and designed to redress the issues.

Table 4.2: Community Concerns and their Redress

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
Loss of commercial, structures and income disturbance due to construction of the road.	Resettlement and proper compensation at replacement cost to PAPs for loss of structures and livelihood.	NHA will ensure resettlement and proper compensation for affected structures and impact on livelihood through preparation and implementation of the RAP.
There have been several accidents, injuries, and fatalities on this road, affecting both local residents and outside passengers/travellers.	Installation of proper road safety signage/ signboards including provision of U-turns, speed limits, etc., will also be imposed especially nearby the settlements to further redress the safety issues of the community.	The RIU and Construction Supervision Consultants will ensure the installation of signage and U-turns (where possible) during construction, while the Traffic Police will be responsible for enforcing highway rules and speed limits to reduce the incidence of accidents.
Widening at both sides of the road may increase the social impacts.	Efforts should be made to avoid and minimize the impacts on residential and commercial assets of the communities.	Widening on both sides is a key design feature of the proposed subproject. The RIU will ensure that construction is carried out according to the design, and efforts will be made to minimize resettlement impacts. Additionally, if necessary, further rounds of consultations may be held with local communities to address site-specific issues.
Inadequate drainage for seasonal rain crossing.	The detailed engineering design must include adequate drainage facility for rainwater to redress this community concern.	The design consultant will ensure construction of designed number of cross drainage structures and review the requirements for further improving drainage facilities.
Timely payment of compensation of the lost assets/ structures.	The payment of compensation for all affected structures/ assets should be paid prior to initiate civil works in accordance with the Entitlement Matrix presented in the RAP.	RIU will ensure timely disbursement of compensation and confirmation of full payment of RAP through external monitor before allowing construction activities.
The structures which are affected due to the subproject should be fully compensated.	Only the structures or their parts located in ROW to be cleared for construction of the road will be removed and compensated as per provisions and entitlement matrix outlined in the RAP. Moreover, functional viability of the demolished structures will be assessed and	RIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
	accordingly compensation will be given for full or partially affected structures.	
Local skilled and unskilled labour should be employed in the subproject construction work as well as in office work.	Employment opportunities will be created during construction. The bidding documents will include provisions for engaging local labour and contractors will provide jobs to the locals on priority basis.	RIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Crossings and bus waiting area with partition for men and women should be built for the local community along the road at suitable locations.	The crossings will be included in the detailed design for all appropriate locations. Moreover, depending upon the site situation the requested facilities will be adjusted in the design.	RIU and construction supervision consultants will monitor implementation. Additional requirements of facilities may be adjusted in consultation with local people.
Overhead/ pedestrian bridges for women, children & aged persons, in the close vicinity need to be provided.	Overhead/Pedestrian bridges will be provided on appropriate locations. Moreover, additional road safety measures, sensitive location (schools, health centres, and community services) will be reviewed as per site requirements as well in consultations with the local community.	RIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Avoid relocating/dismantling mosques and graves to the possible extent as mosques are located within the ROW.	The efforts will be made to avoid graveyard, shrine and minimize impacts on community structures i.e. mosques. However, the affected community structures will be relocated/reconstructed at nearby place in consultation with the local community. Existing mosques will be kept intact at the site until alternate mosques are ready for locals/ general public.	In consultation with the community by the RIU's LAR implementing team, a consensus will be made on the compensation and relocation options of affected community structures during RAP implementation. The agreed actions will be implemented, and compliance will be monitored and reported in internal and external monitoring reports.
The payment of compensation should be made to the encroachers whose structures are located within the ROW.	As per LAR provisions the PAPs facing loss of their assets encroached in the ROW will be eligible for compensation to the extent of structures or other assets except land to ensure that they can restore/reconstruct their assets out of ROW limits and are not worse-off due to subproject implementation.	RIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Due to construction activities as well as influx of labor, movement of the citizens particularly of females, residing in the nearby streets will be restricted.	The contractor will be bound through contractual provisions to locate his camp sites away from the nearby settlements. The Site specific ESMP(s) including environmental management provisions for camp and construction sites will be prepared, implemented, and monitored. Moreover, construction should be carried out in scheduled hours. So that after construction hours, local community, particularly females can easily move in the area.	RIU and Contractor will ensure compliance to contractual provisions and continue a daily oversight at all construction sites to monitor compliance.

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

4.4.3 Other Interested Parties - Secondary Stakeholders

First round of the consultation was held at departmental level with the officials of the government departments, the details of officials contacted are given in **Table 4.3** below.

Table 4.3: List of Government Officials Consulted

Sr. No.	Department/Venue	Name/Designation	Date
Islamabad Capital Territory			
1.	Islamabad Wildlife Management Board	Ms. Ume Habiba, Director Wildlife	23-10-24
2.	CDA Environment	Mr. Rana Kashif, Horticulture (West)	23-10-24
3.	CDA Sanitation Office	Mr. Ali Sher, Director	23-10-24
4.	Archaeology Department	Mr. Arshad Ullah-Deputy Director	22-10-24
5.	Federal Environment Protection Agency	Mr. Binyamin, Assistant Director	22-10-24
Punjab Province			
6.	Environmental Protection & Climate Change Department	Mr. Waseem Ahsan, Director – EIA Mr. Noor Ahmad, Deputy Director – EIA	10-10-2024
7.	Tourism, Archaeology and Museums Department	Ms. Sadaf Zafar, Additional Secretary Mr. Iqbal Khan Manj, Deputy Director – Admin	10-10-2024
8.	Forest Department	Mr. Abid Hussain Gondal, Chief Conservator	14-10-2024
9.	Irrigation Department	Mr. Khurram Amin, Additional Secretary-Technical	14-10-2024
10.	Communication and Works Department	Mr. Mohammad Ammar, Deputy Secretary	14-10-2024
11.	Department of Fisheries	Mr. Sajid Mahmood, Deputy Director – Admin Mr. Haroon Abdullah, Assistant Director – Admin	14-10-2024
12.	Wildlife and Parks Department	Mr. Junaid, Deputy Director – Headquarters	14-10-2024
13.	Social Welfare and Baitulmaal Department	Mr. Aslam, Section Officer (Social Welfare) Mr. Shahid Iqbal Saroya, Section Officer	10-10-2024
14.	Child Protection & Welfare Bureau Home Dept. Govt. of Punjab	Mr. Waseem Abbas, Media Officer Mr. Asif Nadeem, Social Protection Officer	21-11-2024
15.	Women Development Department Govt. of Punjab	Ms. Naeem Afzal, Deputy Secretary Planning Mr. Shabbir Hussain, Admin Officer	21-11-2024
16.	Office of the DG Labour Welfare Labour & Human Resource Department	Mr. Zubair Hassan Rajput	21-11-2024

Sr. No.	Department/Venue	Name/Designation	Date
	Govt. of Punjab		
17.	Punjab Rural Support Program Non-Governmental Organization	Nadeem Akram Siddiqui, Transport Officer	21-11-2024
18.	NHA Regional Office Maintenance - Punjab	Mr. Iftekhhar Sajid, GM Maintenance North Punjab (Regional Office Punjab)	18-10-2024

The brief of the consultation with these officials along with the responses is mentioned in **Table 4.4** whereas the pictures are shown in **Photolog**.

Table 4.4: Concern and Responses of Consultations with Departments

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
Islamabad Capital Territory		
1.	Islamabad Wildlife Management Board (IWMB)	- The NESPAK team visited the subject office to brief the officials regarding the Subproject and share details. - The official told that N-5 road is passing nearby Margalla national park. Therefore, care should be taken while designing and construction of road to protect the wildlife. - The official requested NESPAK team to submit the Subproject details along with the ROW of the road. The IWMB official will then physically verify the site. - The official told that NOC will be required from IWMB before the start of construction activities.
2.	CDA Environment	- The NESPAK team visited the subject office to brief the officials regarding the Subproject and share details. - The official appreciated the proposed Subproject due to the traffic congestion situation on the N5 road. - The E&S team was requested to coordinate with CDA throughout the Subproject. The official also told that the EIA/IEE matters are dealt by the Federal EPA.
3.	CDA Sanitation Office	- The NESPAK team visited the subject office to brief the officials regarding the Subproject and share details. - The official appreciated the proposed Subproject due to the traffic congestion situation on the N5 road.
4.	Archaeology Department	- The official said that no cultural notified site is present near the N-5 in Islamabad Capital Territory. However, on site verification will still be required to confirm once the detailed design will be finalized and underground demarcation will be completed (as required). - The official recommended incorporate the chance find procedure to NESPAK team.
5.	Pakistan Environment Protection Agency	The NESPAK's relevant environment and social team briefed the official regarding the proposed Subproject. The official provided following suggestions: - All stakeholders should be taken on board and consultation should be carried out at each stage. - Measures should be taken to minimize cutting of trees. Following points must be considered while preparing Environmental Impact Assessment report: - Identification of location for construction camps alternate routes for traffic flow during construction. - Arrangements for material storage and transport. - Alternate routes shall be provided in consultation with Traffic Police to the residents and commuters. - Dust control mitigations shall be recommended to the contractor.

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
		Demolition waste shall be properly disposed if it cannot be reused.
Punjab Province		
6.	Environmental Protection & Climate Change Department	- Official direct to seek NOC and approval from EPA as per the regulatory requirement before initiating the work. - Dust control in the area should be ensured. Dust suppressors (salt/water) preferably CaCl_2 should be sprayed on the roadside. - Ensure minimal impact on nearby communities. - Construction camps and asphalt plants should be installed away from the population. - Asphalt plants should preferably have a built-in pollution control technology. - Construction material disposal and transportation should be done properly as per existing laws.
7.	Tourism, Archaeology and Museums Department	- The official recommended that access roads to nearby tourist/archaeological sites should also be planned. - Archaeological sites within 200 – 300 ft. of distance from the Subproject area of impact should be avoided as much as possible. - Concerns were shown regarding the safety of Nicholson Tower located at Tarnol Pass on main GT Road in Rawalpindi near Burhan. - A list of important archaeological sites of Punjab was shared with the consultant for assistance. It was preliminary observed that no notified archeological site exists in nearby ROW of N5. - Further meetings will be arranged for future planning at the ESIA stage once the design of each Section is finalized.
8.	Department of Fisheries	- Official recommended to incorporate the necessary mandatory measure for the aquatic life including fisheries in ESIA report. - The official ensured that the list and map of hatcheries in Punjab will be shared with the consultant.
9.	Wildlife Department	- It was suggested that wildlife corridors should be considered in the Subproject design and special measures must be considered for crossing of these wildlife if encountered. - Maps with marked species territory and protected areas will be provided by the wildlife department at later stage after finalization of ROW/ design to the consultants for assistance.
10.	Communication and Works (C&W) Department	The official informed that the Subproject lies in C&W Northern and Central zones of Punjab. He shared contact details of Chief Engineer North and Central zone to get relevant data/information.
11.	Forest Department	- The official informed that the median and roadside/ canal side/ railway line side plantation in subproject is a protected forest area. - He shared list of relevant Division Forest Officers (DFOs) of subproject who will provide relevant data to the consultant. - The official requested consultants to provide site plans and road maps to DFOs.
12.	Irrigation Department	- Subproject area falls in one irrigation zone of Punjab i.e. Potohar. - The official ensured that Chief Engineers this zone will mark every crossing in the Subproject area and relevant data will be provided to the consultants.
13.	Social Welfare and Baitulmaal Department	- The official told that local people should be given employment opportunities in the proposed Subproject. - The official told that child labor should be strictly prohibited and due care and consideration should be given to the community health and safety
14.	Child protection & Welfare Bureau	The official discussed following points:

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
	Home Dept. Govt. of Punjab	• Provision for safe road crossing should be ensured, and overhead bridges should be constructed at suitable intervals to facilitate pedestrian movement. • Appropriate signage should be installed to indicate speed limits, particularly in areas near schools, to enhance safety for children. • Roads in the vicinity of schools should be fenced to prevent children from crossing haphazardly. • These measures are essential to minimize the risk of road accidents and ensure the safety of children and other pedestrians.
15.	Women Development Department Govt. of Punjab	The official discussed following points: • A dedicated pink lane should be established on the highway to ensure the safety and convenience of women commuters. • Road underpasses should be constructed to prevent dangerous crossings and ensure safe passage for women. • Separate bus stops should be designated exclusively for women to reduce the risk of harassment and ensure their safety. • The design of the road should restrict public access to these specific stops, ensuring a secure environment for women. • Clear signboards should be placed along the road to indicate speed limits and provide other essential instructions for drivers. • Accessibility for women with disabilities should be incorporated, with proper indicators and instructions to cater to their specific needs.
16.	Office of the DG Labour welfare Labour & Human Resource Department Govt. of Punjab	The official discussed the following points: • Workers should receive their salaries on time, ensuring compliance with minimum wage standards. For example, with a minimum wage of 37,000 PKR, the daily wage should be calculated as 37,000 divided by 26, resulting in 1,423 PKR per day. • Compliance with daily working hours regulations must be ensured, and workers should be granted appropriate rest periods. • Personal protective equipment (PPE) such as long shoes, gloves, goggles, and helmets should be provided during construction activities, along with other necessary workplace safety precautions. • Overtime should be limited to a maximum of two hours per day. • Female employees should be entitled to maternity leave in accordance with labor laws. • Employers are required to sign contracts with employees, and an appointment letter should be provided to each worker. • Employees must be given relevant Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Job Descriptions (JDs). • Signboards must be installed at construction sites to promote safety, and all activities should comply with the Occupational Health and Safety Act of Punjab.
17.	Punjab Rural Support Program Non-Governmental Organization	The official discussed following points: • Dividers should be installed along the highway with adequate width and height to prevent glare from oncoming traffic, ensuring better visibility and safety. • The socio-economic impact of the Subproject should be assessed, and compensation should be provided to local communities who are displaced or otherwise affected by the Subproject. • Workers and local residents may be impacted by dust and pollution during construction. Continuous water sprinkling should be implemented to minimize these environmental issues.

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
		- Tree plantation activities should be carried out promptly after the clearing of land, helping to restore the environment. - Upon Subproject completion, safety signs and toll-free emergency numbers should be displayed prominently, with specific attention to women's safety. Emergency contact numbers and rescue services should be easily accessible at suitable locations along the route. - Rest areas should be provided at 20-25-kilometer intervals, equipped with dispensaries, public washrooms, and law enforcement officers for added security. - Female staff should be employed in law enforcement agencies and ambulance services to ensure that women are catered to in a sensitive and appropriate manner during their travel. - Anti-fog measures should be implemented on the highway as per standard practices to improve visibility during low-visibility conditions.
18.	NHA Maintenance Office	Team visited the regional office Punjab and met GM-Maintenance North Punjab. The official ensured to support the consultant in all aspects for the preparation of RAP documents and also provided the ROW data of subproject. The office also facilitates the team during the site reconnaissance and onsite briefing of available ROW. The team also requested to share the encroachment data and lease data to which the official responded that the encroachment data is not reliable and updated however he assured to share the lease data with a consultant for the subproject. Afterward the Maintenance Department provided the consultant with the encroachment record, which had last been updated in 2019. However, the record was somewhat old and needed updating to reflect the current ground situation accurately.

4.5 GENDER FOCUSED CONSULTATIONS

Keeping in view the important role of the females in the household as well as in the society, five (05 Nos.) gender consultations were conducted to record views of the females and issues faced by female community related to the subproject implementation. Around 47 females participated in these consultations. The location with number of participants is provided in the **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5: Location and Number of Participants for Gender Consultation

Sr. No.	Settlements	Number of Participants
1.	Hassan Abdal City, District Attock	06
2.	Chungi No. 26, Islamabad	09
3.	Abbottabad More, Hassan Abdal, Tehsil Hassan Abdal, District Attock	12
4.	Near Government College for Women Wah Cantt. Taxila Tehsil, District Rawalpindi	12
5.	Ratta Shah, Taxila Tehsil, District Rawalpindi	08

The concerns/suggestions raised by the participants along with the responses are provided in **Table 4.6** whereas the photographs are provided in **Photolog**.

Table 4.6: Gender Concerns and their Responses

Sr. No.	Concerns/Suggestions	Response
1.	The construction activities will cause inconvenience to the mobility of the women	The contractor will ensure that construction work does not disrupt local women's access to local routes or their daily activities. In this regard, an alternate route will be established, as per the provisions of the detailed design, before the commencement of civil work on the proposed subproject.
2.	Privacy issues for local females and school/college students during construction work due to outside labour in the subproject area.	Laborers will be required to work and reside within designated areas or campsites, and contractors will be instructed to prioritize hiring the majority of the workforce from local communities. Special privacy measures, such as protective barriers, will be implemented around educational institutions to safeguard women's privacy. Additionally, contractors will conduct comprehensive GBV (Gender-Based Violence) prevention training for all subproject workers.
3.	Women and children may have health issues due to poor air quality, dust and noise.	Water will be regularly sprinkled to control dust emissions, and construction activities will be limited during peak hours to minimize noise-related disturbances.
4.	Female participants highlighted various issues faced in the area which are: • Inadequate access to safe drinking water, • Insufficient healthcare facilities in health centers, particularly for women, • Limited educational opportunities for females, • Restricted access to employment opportunities due to cultural norms, • Insufficient vocational training institutes to equip women, with practical skills and technical expertise, and • Lack of transportation facilities for women.	Team responded that their concerns will be incorporated in the E&S documents especially Gender Action Plan (GAP) and measures to overcome these issues will be proposed keeping in view the scope of the proposed subproject.
5.	Due to number of accidents on this road on daily basis, many injuries and casualties take place on this road. Special provisions should be considered while designing, construction and operation stages.	It was briefed that widening/improvement of the road is proposed by keeping in view the respective issues. Moreover, NHA will ensure installation of signage, protected U-turns during design stage. Contractor will ensure the implementation of traffic management plan to avoid accidents and control other traffic related issues. The Highway Police will be enforcing highway rules and speed limits to reduce the incidence of accidents during operation.
6.	How the subproject affected or community members especially females can register/lodge a complaint regarding any issue related to the subproject?	Proper/functional GRM which also includes a separate GBV committee will be established for the convenience of the subproject affected women and community members especially females so that they can file/register their complaints. Compliance lodge and M&R system of GRM will be established in PIU-HQ-NHA.

Sr. No.	Concerns/Suggestions	Response
7.	Job and labour opportunities for local females.	The provision of special jobs for female will be ensured through effective GAP implementation and duly incorporated in E&S documents and bidding/tender documents accordingly.
8.	Crossings, pedestrian bridges, bus stops with separate sections for men and women, and lavatory facilities should be constructed at appropriate locations along the alignment to serve the local community, with a particular focus on meeting the needs of women.	Depending upon the site situation, area need and design provisions, the requested facilities will be added in the subproject budget and design.

4.6 GENDER ACTION PLAN

A Gender Action Plan (GAP) has been prepared for the subproject in **Table 4.7**, to integrate gender-sensitive measures into the subproject, ensuring the empowerment and protection of women in the project-affected area. The plan primarily focuses on enhancing women's livelihoods through income-generating activities, raising awareness about gender-based issues, and ensuring access to necessary services in case of any adverse incidents.

Table 4.7: Gender Action Plan

Activity	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Timeframe
Project Output 1			
Communication, Consultations, and Information Dissemination	- Establish a Female Project-Affected Persons Committee (FPAPC). - Conduct regular consultative meetings with affected women. - Disseminate brochures and pamphlets containing essential subproject information to women beneficiaries. - Number of female participants in public consultations.	PIU-HQ/EALS	Detailed Design and Implementation phase
Gender-Segregated Compensation and Benefits	- Maintain gender-disaggregated data for all Social Impact Assessments (SIA), Social Management Plans (SMP), and Resettlement Action Plans (RAP). - Ensure gender-sensitive monitoring and reporting on compensation disbursement.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Gender-Sensitive Data Management	Develop and regularly update a gender-segregated database on RAP and SIA/SMP implementation.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Labor Influx and SEA Risk Mitigation	- Conduct awareness training for local communities and laborers. - Establish referral mechanisms for prevention and treatment services. - Integrate SEA prevention clauses in contractor agreements. - Set up GBV/SEA referral helplines. - Implement third-party monitoring for SEA-related issues. - Number of GBV/SEA training sessions conducted for workers and communities. - Number of reported and resolved SEA/GBV complaints via GRM.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase

Activity	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Timeframe
GRM Accessibility & Complaint Resolution	- Conduct awareness campaigns on GRM accessibility and GBV/SEA complaint procedures. - Ensure GRM is accessible to FPAPC/local women and integrates GBV/SEA reporting protocols. - Schedule subproject implementation to avoid conflicts with women's peak work hours. - Number of complaints lodged by women. % of complaints resolved within specified timelines. - Functionality and accessibility of Interactive Voice Response Services (IVRS) for grievances.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Women's Economic Empowerment and Job Facilitation	- Conduct social mobilization campaigns targeting women. - Facilitate access to vocational training programs. - Number of women receiving vocational training. - Connect women to potential income-generating opportunities. % of trained women securing employment or income-generating opportunities. - Address mobility challenges that hinder women's participation in the workforce.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Project Output 2			
Gender-Sensitive Public Transport Facilities	- Construct separate waiting sheds and bus stops for female passengers near main settlements along both sides of the roads separately. - Number of separate waiting installed. - Compliance with gender-sensitive design requirements.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Gender-Inclusive Sanitation Facilities	- Install toilets at female passenger waiting areas to improve convenience and safety. - Number of separate sanitation facilities installed. - Compliance with gender-sensitive design requirements.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Road Safety Enhancements	- Install safety fences near populated areas. - Construct overhead pedestrian bridges near residential zones. - Implement speed bumps near settlements to enhance pedestrian safety. - Conduct community-led road safety awareness campaigns, ensuring at least 50% of facilitators are women. - Collect and utilize sex-disaggregated baseline socio-economic data.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase
Promoting Female Employment in Civil Works	- Include contract provisions that promote the employment of local women for less labor-intensive tasks. % of local women employed in less labor-intensive construction roles.	PIU-HQ /EALS Contractor	Implementation phase

Activity	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Timeframe
Gender-Inclusive Livelihood Restoration Plan	- Compliance of labor contracts with gender-inclusive provisions. - Gender segregated LRP program to ensure female trainings and capacity building. - Track the percentage of women employed in project-related activities, ensuring that specific targets or quotas for female employment are met. - Monitor the number of women participating in skill development and capacity-building program. - Track the number of women who receive microloans or grants to support business development or income-generating activities, ensuring financial support mechanisms are in place.	PIU-HQ /EALS	Implementation phase

PIU (Project Implementation Unit) **EALS** (Environment, Afforestation, Land and Social Unit) **HIV** (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) **GBV** (Gender Based Violence) **SEA** (Sexual Exploitation and Abuse)

To strengthen the Gender Action Plan, the following policy recommendations are suggested:

- **Mandatory Gender Training:** All PIU-HQ, EALS staff, and contractors should undergo gender sensitization and anti-SEA/GBV training before the subproject starts.
- **Inclusion of a Gender Focal Person:** Assign a dedicated Gender Specialist within the PIU-HQ to oversee GAP implementation.
- **Contractor Compliance Requirements:** Contractors should submit a Gender Inclusion Report as part of their subproject progress updates.
- **Set a Gender Employment Target:** Encourage a minimum of 20-30% female workforce participation in subproject activities where feasible.
- **Develop Women-Friendly Workspaces:** Ensure separate rest areas, sanitation facilities, and flexible work schedules for female workers.
- **Collaboration with Local Women's Organizations:** Partner with NGOs and women's groups for training and job placement programs.
- **Anonymous Reporting Options:** Implement SMS-based or IVRS-based anonymous complaint submission mechanisms for GBV/SEA cases.
- **Public Awareness Campaigns:** Conduct community workshops and media outreach to inform women about available complaint channels.
- **Gender-Sensitive Transport Policies:** Introduce reserved seating for women in public transportation facilities.
- **Enhanced Street Lighting:** Ensure well-lit pedestrian pathways near transport hubs for increased safety.
- **Safe Mobility Programs:** Develop a transport safety awareness program targeting female commuters.

4.7 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS FRAMEWORK FOR CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION PHASE

Consultation is an on-going process that will remain continue with the PAPs and other stakeholders located along the alignment of the proposed road throughout the subproject

implementation period. During consultations the PAPs will be engaged to disclose RAP provisions on compensation eligibility and entitlements and inform them on compensation payment mechanism, timelines, subproject-based grievance redress mechanism available and record their views and preferences during redress of their grievances and delivery of compensation including resettlement and relocation costs.

Following consensus on actions for compensation/relocation of affected structures of community, the consensus statements will be recorded and maintained. The agreed actions will be implemented and monitored to ensure timely compensation for affected land and structures.

The consultations will be carried out during the construction and operation phases of subproject. Efforts are recommended to maximize the consultations during the subproject implementation. The consultations will also be carried out with the objectives to develop and maintain communication linkages between the subproject promoters and stakeholders, to provide key subproject information to the stakeholders, and to solicit their views on the subproject and its potential or perceived impacts, and ensure that views and concerns of the stakeholders are incorporated during the implementation with the objectives of reducing or offsetting negative impacts and enhancing benefits of the proposed subproject. The consultation strategy to be followed during the RAP implementation is provided in **Table 4.8** and the framework for the future consultations is elaborated in **Table 4.9**.

Table 4.8: Consultation and Information Disclosure Strategy

Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
Disclosure of RAP	PAPs, local communities, NHA Project and LAR staff, District Land Revenue authorities/officials and other relevant local government departments, CBOs, CSOs, etc.	Disclosure through websites, and by placing hard copies at accessible places along the subproject alignment and through disseminating translated (Urdu) summary of RAP to PAPs.	The RAP uploaded on AIB and NHA websites and the PAPs and other stakeholders informed on RAP provisions.
Grievance redress mechanism established and functional	Local Communities, NHA project engineering and land staff, supervision consultants and civil work contractors, District Land Revenue authorities, including other relevant local government departments.	Individual meetings focus group discussions and by disseminating GRM related information through leaflets, brochures and installing boards along the subproject alignment.	AHs fully aware and accessing subproject based GRM to address their concerns.
RAP implementation arrangement and timelines	PAPs, Local Communities, NHA project land staff, District administration/revenue authorities, supervision consultants and civil work contractors.	Individual meetings focus group discussions, by delivering compensation payment notices and installing boards along the road alignment.	PAPs compensation claims processed and paid.

Action	Stakeholders	Method	Outcomes
Relocation of community Structures (houses, shops, accessories of linked structures, service stations, mosques, etc.)	Religious/ mystical leaders regulating affected structures, local community and subproject executors including NHA project and regional staff, consultants, contractors, and local administration.	Individual meetings and focus group discussions with relevant stakeholders including local notables, and religious heads (Imams) in affected structures.	Community fully aware of the mechanism for compensation and reconstruction of the replacement structure.
RAP Monitoring	NHA project land staff, internal and external monitors, PAPs, local communities, and NHA and AIIB.	Individual meetings, key informant interviews/ FGDs and disclosure of monitoring results/reports on the website.	RAP implementation progress assessed and monitoring reports disclosed at the website.

Table 4.9: Future Consultations Framework

Sr. No.	Stakeholders	Project Phase	Frequency of Consultation
1	Provincial Government Departments	- Pre-Implementation - During the subproject Implementation	- One round of consultation before start of implementation of subproject. - Monthly during construction phase and bi-annually during operation phase of the subproject.
2	District Level Government Officials	- Pre-Implementation - During subproject Implementation	- One round of consultations before start of implementation of subproject. - Monthly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the subproject.
3	PAPs	- Pre-Implementation - During the subproject Implementation	- One rounds of consultations before start of implementation. - Fortnightly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the subproject.
4	Surrounding Villages	- Pre-Implementation - During subproject Implementation	- One round of consultation before start of implementation. - Quarterly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the subproject.
5	Local Elders	- Pre-Implementation - During subproject Implementation	- One round of consultations before start of implementation of subproject. - Monthly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the subproject.
6	Women	- Pre-Implementation - During subproject Implementation	- One rounds of consultations before start of implementation. - Fortnightly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the subproject.

4.8 RAP DISCLOSURE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

During consultations, the RAP provisions including, subproject RAP policy, compensation eligibility criteria and entitlements, cut-off date, compensation payments, and grievance redress mechanism provided in RAP were fully explained to the PAPs. The information display banners were used to disclose the cut-off date to the participants of these consultations. After approval this RAP will be disclosed on AIIB and NHA's websites and will also be disclosed to PAPs and other stakeholders by placing its copies at accessible places including the relevant RIU and tehsil offices of the respective districts along the subproject corridor. The summary of the subproject RAP detailing information about subproject description and LAR impacts,



legal framework, compensation eligibility and entitlements, grievance redress mechanism, institutional arrangement, compensation payment process, and implementation timeframe will be translated into Urdu/ and will be disclosed to the PAPs and local communities.

5 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

This Section outlines the policy and procedure for documenting, addressing, responding and employing methods to resolve project grievances and complaints that may be raised by the project affectees or community members arising from environmental and social performance, the engagement process, resettlement and/or unanticipated environmental or social impacts resulting from project activities that are performed and/or undertaken by RIU, NHA. The Section describes the scope and procedural steps and specifies roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in addressing the grievances.

5.1 PRINCIPLES

A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)⁵ is established to address any complaints or grievances arising during various stages of subproject cycle. People of the subproject area may perceive risks to themselves or their property or their legal rights or have concerns about the possible adverse environmental and social/resettlement impact that a subproject may have. Any concerns or grievances will be addressed quickly and transparently, and without retribution to the project affectees or community members or complainant. Chairman along with 60% of members of each committee will form an acceptable quorum for the hearing of Grievances.

The primary principle of GRM is that all complaints or grievances are resolved as quickly as possible in a fair and transparent manner.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the GRM are to:

- develop an organizational framework to address and resolve the grievances of individual(s) or community(s), fairly and equitably.
- provide an enhanced level of satisfaction to the aggrieved;
- provide easy accessibility to the aggrieved/affected individual or community for immediate grievance redress service .
- ensure that the targeted communities and individuals are treated fairly at all times.
- identify systemic flaws in the operational functions of the subproject and suggest corrective measures; and
- Ensure continuous stakeholder engagement and feedback process during the project

5.3 TYPE OF COMPLAINTS

⁵ A mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of project affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other subproject impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups. It addresses project affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process that is gender-responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to project affected persons at no cost and without retribution. The mechanism will not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies. However, the project affected persons are free to go to the Court of Law as and when desired.

The major complaints that may arise during the execution of the proposed subproject at site include but not limited to:

- E&S issues (dust, noise, air pollution, social and cultural issues);
- Damage and blockage of public utilities;
- Traffic inconvenience;
- Gender Based Violence (GBV) and harassment;
- Land (Row Possession and Title Confirmation), Resettlement and relocation issues including loss of livelihood; and
- Issues related to compensation of resettlement impacts which includes:
 - Subproject alignment and requests to avoid specific affected assets;
 - The omission of impacts and names of some PAPs in census and inventory of lost assets;
 - Impact assessment and valuation of losses;
 - Disbursement of compensation relative to entitlements stipulated in a RAP/LRP;
 - Disputes about ownership of affected assets apportionment of compensation with payment delay issues;
 - Delays in payment of relocation and rehabilitation costs and design and completion of relocation sites/facilities; and
 - The adequacy and appropriateness of income restoration measures.

5.4 DISCLOSURE OF GRM

The GRM and Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) shall be notified after approval of concerned Member (Engineer) and disclosed at RIU(s) and PIU-HQ NHA Headquarter Islamabad, and concerned project offices, NHA's website as well as at subproject sites.

5.5 STRUCTURE OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The formal GRM provided for this subproject has a three-tiered structure including, i) a Community / Local Level GRC; ii) PIU level GRC; and (iii) PIU-HQ -NHA Level GRC. The functions and responsibilities for each level of GRC under this GRM are explained in the Project's Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) while organization of the GRCs is shown in **Figure 5.1**.

Gender representation will be ensured by inducting a female member in all GRCs. The mechanism will ensure the access of project affectees or community members to a GRM that openly and transparently deals with the grievances and makes decision in consultation with all concerned that are consistent with the AIIB ESF requirements. The GRM for the project is described in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan(SEP).

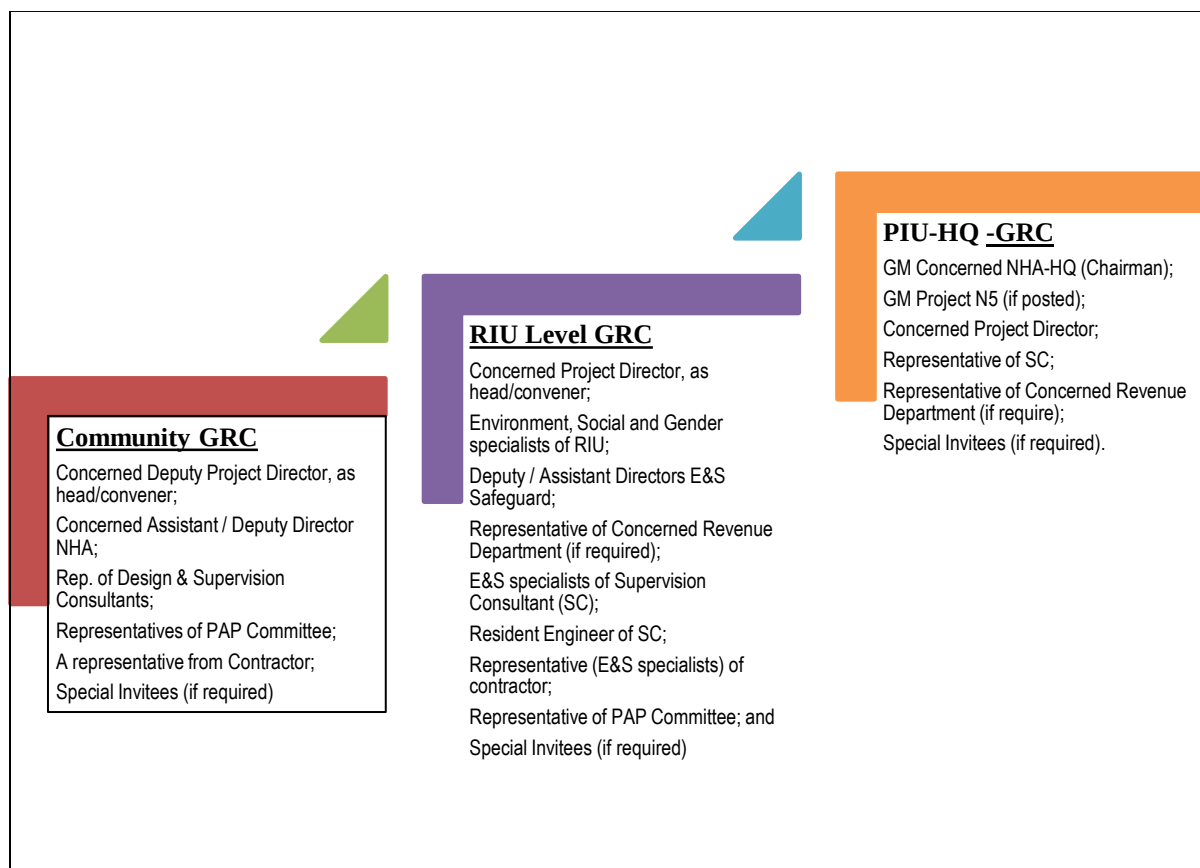


Figure 5.1: Organogram of GRC

6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This RAP has been prepared following the RPF developed for the proposed subproject and the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan, the Province of Punjab, and in compliance with the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Social Safeguard Standards of ESS2. The RAP provides measures to reconcile and address the gaps between two sets of instruments to ensure IR requirements of ESS2 are complied.

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

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

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

The Law deals with matters related to the acquisition/ or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purposes. The right to acquire land for public purposes is established when Section 4 of the LAA is triggered. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for the acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, and apportionment of awards, along with dispute resolution, penalties, and exemptions. The surveys of land acquisition are to be disclosed to the affected persons (APs). However, the law only recognizes "legal" owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record titles, registered sale deeds,

or agreements. The salient features of the Pakistan Land Acquisition Act 1894 are given in the **Table 6.1**.

Table 6.1: Salient Features of Pakistan's LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
Section 4	The Collector publishes preliminary notification of land acquisition and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	The Collector formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a)
Section 6	The Collector formally declares government's intention to acquire a particular land for public purpose (The date of the publication of this declaration may be considered as the cut-off date).
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order for the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	LAC physically marks out, measures and plans the land to be acquired
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all APs that the Govt. intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation that should be made to him/her at an appointed time.
Section 10	LAC record statements of PAPs in the land or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	LAC makes enquiries into the measurements, value and claims and then to issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 12	LAC gives notice of final award to PAPs in the acquired land.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he/she will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 18	In case of PAP's dissatisfaction with the award who may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for decision. This does not affect the taking possession of the land.
Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Section 31 provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48	Whenever the Executive District Officer (Revenue) withdraws from any such acquisition, the Collector shall determine the amount of compensation due for the damage suffered by the owner in consequence of the notice or of any proceedings thereunder, and shall pay such amount to the PAPs, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him/her in the prosecution of the Proceedings under this Act relating to the said land.

The LAA prescribes provisions for fair and adequate compensation for land acquired involuntarily, however, its enforcement marred with many lacunas due to the bureaucratic

ineptness and the whole process from notification to compensation and grievance resolution often encumbered with inordinate delays and under the guise of eminent domain the state coercively acquires the citizen's property and agonizing and pushing them in impoverishment with a little recourse. In addition, the LAA procedures do not entail the consultation and participation of affected people, but leave the entire process to the discretion of the revenue department and implementing agency.

The framework of the LAA is generally considered to be constricted in scope and inadequately take into account the rehabilitation and resettlement of displaced populations and restoration of their livelihoods. The LAA also does not specifically provide any assistance for the poor, vulnerable or severely PAPs, nor does it cover for livelihood losses or resettlement costs for rehabilitation. Generally, it is limited to a cash compensation policy for the acquisition of land and built-up property, and damage to other assets such as crops, trees, and infrastructure. Consequently, a National Resettlement Policy and Resettlement Ordinance in 2002 with a wider scope of eligibility and entitlements had been drafted. However, the national policy and ordinance have yet to be officially approved, notified and enacted. In order to fill the vacuum, currently some transient measure are taken to compensate adversely affected non-titled people, non-registered tenants, businesses and wage workers under project specific arrangements for their rehabilitation, payment of resettlement costs and assistance for livelihood restoration.

For different range of infrastructural and developmental functions, land acquisition laws are applied. Land Acquisition Act of 1894 allows the various government departments including NHA authorities to apply to relevant Boards of Revenue or other authorities for acquisition of land for its development projects

6.3 ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FRAMEWORK, FEBRUARY 2016 (AMENDED FEBRUARY 2019, MAY 2021, NOVEMBER 2022, AND JUNE 26, 2024)

The objective of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) is to ensure that environmental and social risks and impacts in projects financed by the Bank are addressed and to provide a robust structure and mechanism to manage the environmental and social risks in identification, preparation and implementation of projects. The framework details the environmental and social requirements through three mandatory Environmental and Social Standards (ESS), viz. Environmental and Social Assessment and Management (ESS1), Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement (ESS2) and Indigenous Peoples (ESS3).

ESS-2 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement: The objectives of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 2 on land acquisition and involuntary resettlement are: (i) involuntary resettlement should be avoided wherever possible, to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project alternatives; (ii) where avoidance of involuntary resettlement is not feasible, to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; (iii) to improve the overall socio-economic status of the displaced poor and other vulnerable

groups; and (iv) to conceive and implement resettlement activities as sustainable development programs, by providing sufficient resources to enable the persons displaced by the project to share in project benefits.

Involuntary resettlement covers physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land or access to land and natural resources, loss of assets or access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood) as a result of; (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas. It covers such displacement whether these losses and involuntary restrictions are full or partial, permanent or temporary in nature.

ESS-3 on Indigenous Peoples: The objectives of the AIIB's policy with regard to Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples is to design and implement projects in a way that fosters full respect for indigenous peoples' identity, dignity, human rights, economies and cultures, as defined by the indigenous peoples themselves, so that they: (i) receive culturally appropriate social and economic benefits; (ii) do not suffer adverse impacts as a result of projects; and (iii) can participate actively in projects that affect them.

Environmental and Social Standards 3 on indigenous peoples applies if indigenous peoples are present in, or have a collective attachment to, the proposed area of the project, and are likely to be affected by the project. The term indigenous peoples is used in a generic sense to refer to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary, cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

6.4 COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894 AND ASIAN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT BANK'S LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT STANDARDS (ESS2)

The comparison between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's (AIIB) Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Standards (ESS2) highlights significant differences in their approaches to land acquisition and resettlement. The Land Acquisition Act primarily focuses on the procedural aspects of acquiring land for public purposes, emphasizing compensation based on replacement value but offering limited provisions for the rehabilitation of displaced individuals. In contrast, ESS2 advocates for a comprehensive framework that prioritizes community engagement, requiring meaningful consultation with affected populations and the development of Resettlement Action Plans to address both physical and socio-economic impacts. Additionally, while the Act has a more bureaucratic implementation process with limited grievance mechanisms, ESS2 promotes robust monitoring and grievance redress systems to ensure fair treatment and adequate compensation, reflecting a more holistic approach to involuntary resettlement that seeks to restore or enhance the livelihoods of affected individuals.

Moreover, the objectives of ESS2 are clear in their aim to avoid involuntary resettlement caused by land acquisition measures wherever feasible and if not possible to apply such compensation principles for impacts on all PAPs and to restore their livelihoods at least to pre-project level. In general, the institutional framework for expropriation in Pakistan is not completely in compliance with the ESS2, and the most evident differences relate to the requirements to compensate at replacement cost for land vis-à-vis the national requirement of compensating land at replacement value without payment of taxes and fees as part of compensation Section. Additionally, the national law does not recognize informal users, occupiers and settlements. It does not require a project specific grievance redress mechanism, a social impact assessment, gender disaggregated data and assistance to vulnerable persons. **Table 6.2** provides an overview of specific gaps between the national expropriation law vis-à-vis ESS2 and the recommendations for remedy and/or mitigation in order to comply with the AIIB's ESS2 requirements.

Table 6.2: Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and the AIIB's ESS2

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	AIIB's ESS2	Measures to Address the Gap
The expropriation elaborate contains a detailed list of properties to be expropriated, their location, information about individuals who have formal legal rights on these properties. No socio economic study is required.	Preparation of this RAP, census survey and socioeconomic study is envisaged. The study should include information on (i) current occupants in the affected area, (ii) characteristics of displaced households and their standards of living and livelihoods, (iii) magnitude of expected losses and extent of displacement, and (iv) information on vulnerable groups or persons.	All documents must be prepared in accordance with AIIB ESS2 requirements, in addition to national legal requirements. The implementation of a census is required to identify the persons who will be affected by the subproject (including those who are not registered through national procedures). The implementation of census survey/ household census is necessary also to identify characteristics of displaced households, including standard of living, level of vulnerability, establishing baseline conditions for monitoring and evaluation purposes, and to set a cut-off date.
The Expropriation Law recognizes the eligibility of persons who have formal legal rights on land and structures, as registered by the cadastre and those whose rights are recognizable under national laws (factual ownership).	AIIB ESS2 also recognizes those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying on cut-off-date are also eligible for rehabilitation assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets at replacement value.	Compensation and assistance to PAPs without legal right or claims will be made as per principles and entitlements provided in the entitlement matrix of this RAP, if they are present in the subproject affected area at the time of the cut-off date. Asset inventory and valuations of their affected properties will be conducted and all measures will be recorded in the internal periodical (monthly or quarterly).

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	AIIB's ESS2	Measures to Address the Gap
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair replacement values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups	Provision should be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All PAPs, including non-titled PAPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures and livelihood and for relocation.
Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation.	IA will prepare the land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of the subproject preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in AIIB's ESS. Where gaps exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of AIIB's involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed after the resettlement plan is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances (budgeted as part of the subproject cost) is fully paid.
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law.	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of PAPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including	IAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout subproject implementation that will be widely publicized within respective subproject area and amongst the PAPs.

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	AIIB's ESS2	Measures to Address the Gap
Except invoking legal process by notifying the land under different provisions of the LAA and announcement of award, LAA does not require social impact assessment and preparation and disclosure of specific LAR planning and monitoring documents.	compensation. AIIB require social impact assessment and preparation and disclosure of specific IR documents at different stages of project planning, design and implementation and these include IR categorization checklists, Social Impact Assessment, RPF/RAP, periodic monitoring reports, etc.	Following ESS2 criteria, the EA, in collaboration with AIIB shall conduct social impact assessment of the subproject and will prepare RAP for the subproject with IR impacts and social due diligence reports for the subproject without tangible IR impacts at subproject planning and design stage. While the periodic monitoring reports (internal and external) confirming RAP implementation progress will be prepared periodically.

6.5 SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR VULNERABLE AHs

One of the ESS2 requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from subproject because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a subproject's displaced population.

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

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

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

Provisions for Displaced Women: Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic standing and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts, but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, education,

skills, and work experience. To safeguard women's needs and interests, following measures were considered during impact assessment, census of PAPs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and preparation of this RAP.

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

Indigenous People: Indigenous Peoples (IP) safeguards requirements as defined in the ESS-3 are triggered when the projects (direct or indirect) impacts are identified on the assets or resources of some distinct group of people or tribe with their socio-economic, cultural, administrative and legal institutions different from the mainstream population or if territories or natural or cultural resources that distinct tribal group/community own, use occupy, or claim as an ancestral domain or asset are affected by the project. The subproject road section traverses through settled area of Punjab and Islamabad inhabited by mainstream population of the province and ICT respectively. The census and socio-economic survey of displaced households, conducted based on detailed design for this RAP, confirmed that no IP groups exist in the subproject area. Therefore, the ESS-3 on Indigenous Peoples are not applied.

6.6 CHANGE IN PROJECT SCOPE OR IDENTIFICATION OF UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

In case of change in scope of subproject and/or unanticipated resettlement impacts are encountered during subproject implementation which were not identified in the assessment, inventory and valuation of lost assets, these will be fully assessed and mitigated in accordance with the RAP and the RPF and its entitlement matrix. In case there are cases that are not covered under the eligibility and entitlement provisions of this RAP and the RPF, new and additional eligibility and entitlement provisions will be determined in accordance with the RPF, RAP as per IR safeguards requirements of the AIIB's ESS 2 and the applicable legal framework of Pakistan. An addendum to the RAP will be prepared (if required) for government endorsement and AIIB clearance and will be disclosed on the AIIB and NHA websites. The standards agreed and established for the eligibility and entitlement provisions in this RAP will be maintained or may be raised, but not lowered.

6.7 COMPENSATION ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT

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

Any person who enters the subproject land after the announced cut-off date, or any assets established within the corridor of impact after the cut-off date, will not be eligible for compensation. However, PAPs will be given prior notice to remove their assets and take any salvage free of charge. The socioeconomic baseline survey and the census survey of PAPs (including squatters) commenced on January 5, 2025, which was established as the cut-off date for finalizing the Inventory of Losses (IOL) for this respective RAP of Section 07. Any person who enters the subproject land after January 5, 2025, will not be considered eligible for compensation.

6.8 COMPENSATION ENTITLEMENTS

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

Under the subproject broader categories of the eligible persons entitled for compensation include (i) persons or legal entities with formal legal rights to acquired land and/or structures in entirety or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land or structure they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The eligible PAPs entitled for compensation under this RAP includes but not limited to the categories defined below:

- The persons whose rights are not formal or legal but whose claims are recognized or recognizable under national laws or customs will be eligible for compensation

against their affected land/assets. Such PAPs may include people who have customary usufruct right to the land that is held either by the community (collectively) or the state or people who have inherited, occupied, and utilized the land for generations but lack titles simply because the state has not formalized the land records and issued title to them;

- Non-titled land users i.e., the PAPs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under National law and customs and may include all squatters and encroachers within public ROWs. Although such PAPs lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods they are considered PAPs eligible to receive compensation of assets other than land and resettlement assistance.
- All business operators of affected commercial structures and their employees whether registered under law or not, non-titled land users and the identified vulnerable groups.

7 ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

7.1 GENERAL

This section deals with the compensation for affected, structures and assets that have been proposed based on the findings of the census, survey; and under the legal and policy framework of Government of Pakistan (GoP) & AIIB ESS2. The RAP focuses on providing compensation for lost assets and rehabilitation assistance to help restore PAPs livelihoods and living standards prior to the subproject.

7.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOST ASSETS

7.2.1 Compensation for Structures (Residential/ Commercial and Other)

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

Full loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use, such structures are compensated to entirety at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. Occupants of such structures are also provided with costs for installed utility (electricity and telephone lines) relocation costs and drinking water supplies (if any).

For stalls and kiosks or other temporary commercial structures like thatch huts, whether titled or licensed or not, the vendors will receive cash compensation for self-relocation of their stalls at the current replacement rate for the cost of labor, materials, transport, and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age.

Along with entitled compensation, all AHs who are losing structures have the right to salvage materials from the lost structures. The impact assessment data for respective project indicates that 387 AHs (03 residential structure owners, 118 permanent commercial structure owners, 255 moveable commercial structure owners, 11 leased filling stations owners) are entitled for structures compensation at full replacement cost basis. The owners/occupiers of structures will be given 01-month advance notice to vacate the affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.

The public and community structures including fully and partially affected mosques at different locations along the subproject road section will be compensated at replacement costs basis. The compensation for mosques and other religious assets will go to the community nominated

caretaker responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts. Compensation for affected public structures will go to the management of the concerned departments who will be responsible to re-construct and re-establish affected structure.

7.2.2 Trees

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

The impact assessment revealed that about 2,342 timber trees owned by the forest department were falling in the ROW. The compensation for affected trees will be provided to the concerned forest department on replacement value. Valuation will be made in consultation with the District Forest Department.

7.3 RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION ASSISTANCE

The AHs requiring relocation due to significantly affected residential or commercial structures will be supported by providing cash assistance (one-time lump sum) to relocate and re-establish their assets at the relocation site of their choice along the subproject road. While updating this draft RAP into implementation ready RAP the relocation options will be reviewed in detail for AHs experiencing physical displacement due to lost residential or business structures. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when PAPs are relocated outside or within the ROW. RPF and draft RAP provisions on relocation assistance were prepared by the consultant in consultation with the project affected persons and reviewed and endorsed by the EALS NHA. Moreover, the PAPs were consulted to determine and suggest cash assistance to be paid as relocation assistance under this RAP. Monitoring will be conducted during the subproject implementation to check on the status of relocating AHs. In case the monitoring shows some AHs having difficulty to restore their condition, additional support or assistance will be explored to assist the AHs.

During consultations, PAPs and local real estate agents informed that the person wishing to rent a residential structure or shop in a settlement has to pay advance amount that varies from PKR 45,000 to PKR 50,000 depending on the location of the selected structure/plot. Based on the above information, an amount of PKR 50,000/- has been taken as self-relocation allowance, which will be provided to 03 AHs. The AHs entitled for self-relocation assistance include 03 AHs facing significant impacts on commercial structures (03 owners of permanent commercial structures).

7.3.1 Transport Allowance

All PAPs to be relocated due to loss of land and/or structures including residences and business premises are entitled to receive a cash allowance to cover the cost of transport of people and their movable property (debris of affected structure, furniture, household items, personal effects, machinery, tools, etc.) and of setting up at the new premises at the current replacement rate for labor, vehicle hire, fuel and incidental costs.

A lump sum amount of compensation (covering all items discussed) will be provided to the entitled AHs. The allowed transportation allowance rate for lost residential structure is PKR 40,000/- and for lost business structures/premises is PKR 30,000/- under this RAP. However, the owners of the moveable structures will receive PKR. 20,000/ on account of transport allowance. Moreover, the owners of the filling stations will receive PKR. 200,000 for each structure on account of shifting allowance due to huge quantity of their belongings. In total, 271 AHs will be entitled to transportation allowance facing loss of the structures/assets due to clearance of available ROW limits. Out of total, 03 owners of permanent commercial structure, 255 owners of moveable structures, 08 owners of leased filling stations 05 renter business operators (01 of Leased Filling Station and 04 of Moveable Structures) will be eligible for transportation allowance.

7.3.2 Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

Presuming one grown member of the affected structure owner household will have to supervise the relocation/reconstruction activities of the affected residential structure. This may disable him to earn his livelihood during the relocation/construction period. So, to offset impact of lost earnings, this transitional support allowance is provided to all AHs facing relocation of their affected residential structure. PAPs facing an interruption in livelihood earnings during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled to transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 3 months. This transitional support/allowance will be provided as a lump sum based on the officially designated minimum wage rate for 2024-25, i.e., PKR. 37,000x3= PKR 111,000. This transitional support will be in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or residential structure PAP. As per impact assessment, none of the AHs will have severe impact on their residential structures constructed in the proposed ROW. Hence, none of the AHs will be entitled for the transitional allowance.

7.3.3 Severe Impact Allowance

The AHs losing 10% or more of productive assets (commercial structure or productive arable land) are entitled for severe impact allowance to offset accrued income losses due to loss of productive assets. As per impact inventory, 271 AHs who will lose 10% or more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and hotels/restaurants) are considered severely affected.

In total, all 271 AHs (03 of commercial structure owners, 255 owners of moveable structures, 08 owners of leased filling stations and 05 renters of the commercial structures) experiencing

severe impacts due to loss of commercial structures and severe impact on residential structures are entitled for severe impact allowance in addition to entitled compensation for lost commercial assets and other entitlements for relocation, rehabilitation, and business loss. Due to unavailability of tax record or comparable rates of registered business to determine lost income, the officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2024-25 is adopted as basis for calculating the severe impact allowance for commercial assets owners. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Punjab province and ICT for year 2024-25 is PKR 37,000 /month and based on that severe impact allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (PKR (37,000 x3) = PKR 111,000/.

7.3.4 Income Restoration Measures

In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding resettlement and relocation allowance, the AHs facing loss of income generating productive assets/livelihood sources and vulnerable AHs are entitled to income restoration measures in addition to compensation for lost assets. These include providing additional financing support and restoration allowances, employment in subproject-related jobs, training, linking with existing micro-finance and livelihood support institutions in the subproject area and other relevant agencies. The livelihood restoration plan has been prepared as part of the RAP to ensure the income restoration of the PAPs. The Construction Supervision Consultant (CSC) will support NHA in implementing the livelihood restoration program. Moreover, additional measure have been taken reflected in following sections to ensure the livelihood restoration of the affected households.

7.3.4.1 Business Losses

Business owners operating in impacted structures (temporary or permanent) are entitled to receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption up to 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and up to 6 months if the loss is permanent. The compensation allowance will be based on business income validated through tax records. In case of unavailability of the tax records, the officially designated minimum wage rate will be used as base rate to compute compensation for PAPs.

In total, 389 AHs will be facing income losses due to affected income generating commercial structures. Out of these total 389 AHs, almost 11 AHs (03 permanent commercial structure owners and 08 AHs owners of leased filling stations) will face permanent business loss while remaining 378 AHs (115 permanent commercial structure owners, 03 AHs owners of leased filling stations, 255 owners of moveable structure and 05 renters of commercial structures) will face temporary business loss. All 389 AHs facing business interruption due to affected permanent/temporary commercial structures are considered eligible to income restoration. Based on impact assessment survey and consultations, it was assessed that the structure owners cannot re-establish the impacted structures outside the ROW and will need to relocate their structures to other locations. However, it was determined that the impacted assets can be restored and re-established in a new location in a period of six months. Therefore, the income loss is considered permanent and accordingly a business loss allowance for a period of 06 months will be provided. Moreover, the temporarily affected structures can be restored

in two to three months, therefore the owners of these structures will be eligible for 03 months business loss allowance. The PAPs could not produce the tax record to establish their income losses. Hence, the compensation for lost income is calculated based on the government announced monthly minimum wage-rate of PKR 37,000. Accordingly, 11 AHs are entitled to a business loss allowance of PKR. 222,000 while 378 AHs are eligible for business loss allowance of PKR. 111,000. Re-establishment of affected businesses will be monitored during RAP implementation to verify if affected businesses have been re-established. In case the monitoring identifies gaps or difficulties encountered by some PAPs, appropriate measures will be proposed and implemented.

7.3.4.2 Uninterrupted Access to Resources and Means of Livelihood

In the design, it is ensured that the local routes and facilities are kept open for uninterrupted access for affected communities to access resources and means of livelihood. During execution of subproject civil works, it will be ensured that the local routes are kept free of obstructions and the local communities and PAPs are not restricted to access their resources and means of livelihood. Contractors will be contractually obligated to ensure uninterrupted access and will be monitored during subproject implementation. However, in this RAP it is affirmed that if unanticipated impacts are identified during the execution of subproject works, will be reviewed, and assessed as per LAR provisions. Corrective measures will be determined and compensated as per applicable entitlement provisions explained in the EM.

7.3.4.3 Public Services and Facilities

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

7.3.4.4 Employment Loss

During the social impact assessment, a total of 148 employees (02 of commercial structure, 40 of moveable structures and 106 of leased filling stations) were identified as being affected by the subproject. These employees will lose their jobs due to the severe impact on the commercial structures they are working in. As a result, they will be eligible for an employment loss allowance for a period of three months. This allowance is intended to help mitigate the financial impact during the transition period. The employees could not produce the record or proof of their salaries to establish their income losses. Due to unavailability of salary record, the officially designated minimum wage rate for the year 2024-25 is adopted as basis for calculating the employment loss allowance for respective employees. The officially designated minimum wage rate of Punjab province and ICT for year 2024-25 is PKR 37,000 /month and based on that employment loss allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as (PKR (37,000 x3) = PKR 111,000/.

7.3.4.5 Special Provisions for Vulnerable PAPs

During the census, 144 PAPs were identified as vulnerable because of their fragile income and social status. PAPs with other vulnerabilities including elderly, women headed and physically challenged were not observed. All vulnerable AHs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, relocation and income restoration will be entitled to livelihood restoration / improvement support in the form of cash assistance and preference to subproject-based employment or training with additional financial support and/or micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to establish the PAP in an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity, a subsistence allowance equal to 3 months income computed based on officially designated minimum wage i.e. PKR 37,000 per month will be paid in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Moreover, provision related to preference for subproject-related employment have been reflected in the civil works contracts. During subproject execution, interested PAPs will be provided subproject-based employment as per their abilities.

7.4 ENTITLEMENT MATRIX

Entitlements for compensation, relocation and resettlement rehabilitation assistance are summarized in the entitlement matrix in **Table 7.1**

Table 7.1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix (EM)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. Land			
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	• Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties; • Restoration of land to original state; and • Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	• Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable); • Restoration of land to original state; and, • Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial loss of structure	Owner (including non- titled land user)	• Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at replacement rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			- without deduction of depreciation. - Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	- Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. - Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	- Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. - Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	- Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; - Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	- Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at replacement rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age). Or - Relocation of the structure by the project.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	- Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; and - Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at replacement rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) and entitled relocation assistance for self-relocating at the place of PAPs choice.
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current replacement rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
4. Trees		Forest Department	Cash compensation for fruit trees at current replacement rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current replacement rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.
3. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All AHs titled/untitled requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	- The subproject will facilitate all eligible AHs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the subproject corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to PKR. 50,000 for one time will paid as subproject-based support. - The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when AHs are relocated outside or within the ROW limits.
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All PAPs and tenants needing to relocate to subproject relocation sites.	If PAPs are required to relocate to subproject relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant PAPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	- For residential structure a lump sum amount of PKR. 40,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. - For commercial structure or agricultural farm structure a lump sum amount of PKR. 30,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the PAP and subproject team, to assist the PAPs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All AHs requiring relocating their structures.	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owners will be provided with transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded income or equal to the officially designated minimum wage rate/ month (i.e. PKR. 37,000/month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land.	All landowners/ land user PAPs with land-based livelihood.	Severe impact allowance equal to the replacement value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year in addition to entitled compensation and other income restoration measures.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owner / occupier PAPs facing business loss	Severe impact allowance equal to either three months of actual lost income as evidenced by tax record or in the absence of tax records three months of the officially designated minimum wage rate, in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
	Complete loss of residential structure	All residential structure owner / occupier PAPs experiencing physical displacement	Severe impact allowance equal to either three months of actual lost income as evidenced by tax record or in the absence of tax records three months of the officially designated minimum wage rate, in addition to applicable compensation entitlements.
4. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All PAPs with land-based livelihoods affected	- Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based options like built around opportunities for employment or self-employment will be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement costs for land and other assets lost. The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the PAPs: 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 land levelling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers, and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable. Full Loss of arable land: Subproject based employment for the willing PAPs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood.
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All PAPs	Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the subproject area will be ensured in consultation with the PAPs.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Businesses Loss	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by subproject	Owner of business (registered, informal)	Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	- 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 subproject-based employment to adult household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All employees with impacted wages due to affected businesses	- Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or - Provision of subproject-based employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity.
5. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centres, services infrastructure & graveyards.	Service provider	Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
6. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable PAPs	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable PAPs including those below poverty line, landless and those without legal title, elderly, women and children, or indigenous peoples.	In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under sections 1 to 7, the vulnerable PAPs will be provided with: - Subsistence allowance for 3 months computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate (PKR.111, 000) and other appropriate rehabilitation measures as defined in the RAP based on income analysis and consultations with PAPs to ensure the living standard of the PAPs is maintained. - Provision of subproject-based

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			employment or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish PAPs in alternative income generation activity. • Assistance to legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.
Unanticipated Impacts	As and when identified	All PAPs facing impact	• Dealt with as appropriate during subproject implementation according to the applicable Safeguard Policy. • The RPF will apply to compensate all un-anticipated impacts, • However, if entitlement and eligibility provisions found missing in the EM of the RAP, additional provisions in accordance with the AIIB ESS2 and LAA 1894 will be considered.

8 RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The subproject will not involve the large-scale relocation of permanent commercial structures. The scope of resettlement activities is limited primarily to the clearance of the NHA owned ROW, which will affect permanent commercial and movable structures such as sheds and kiosks. Additionally, it will partially impact residential structures that are encroaching on the NHA owned ROW. However, due to the nature and scale of these impacts, there is no need to develop resettlement sites.

The census & IOL survey indicates that 03 commercial structures/shops, 258 moveable structures of 255 AHs and 08 leased filling stations will be fully displaced by this subproject out of affected all affected entities. There is no provision for subproject-sponsored relocation sites for the affected residential and business premises. Affected HHs will be encouraged and assisted by the EA to find alternative land for relocation.

During consultations with the affected persons, they expressed the need for replacement-based compensation for their affected assets. The individuals were of the view that, with appropriate compensation, they would be able to find alternative locations of their own choice to continue their businesses.

8.2 PROJECT RELOCATION STRATEGY

The current socioeconomic conditions, livelihood and sociocultural dynamics of title holders and squatters' settlement along the subproject road have been considered in the development of relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The most feasible option identified is self-relocation (permanent), as a strategy for sustainable relocation of the displaced persons, their livelihood assets /shops in private and/or government land. This strategy would be further explored and a tailor-made program to support relocation process will be initiated soon after the project become effective. All the PAPs will be provided with adequate subsistence and relocation assistance to minimize the livelihood disruption during relocation and reconstruction. The Project Director (PD) will be assigned to handle relocation aspects of the displaced commercial premises with assistance from the social safeguard staff at RIU. The owners of the displaced households and shops will be encouraged for self-relocation in groups or individual.

8.2.1 Self-Relocation

The project will clear NHA owned ROW over a 40 km long strip in the entire section of the existing road for widening. The PAPs will be affected on the NHA own land and will be considered as encroachers who are scattered all along the existing road. Developed land is scarce in the area and vacant public land is not also in plenty at suitable location to be developed for resettlement of the PAPs. Organized relocation site for the PAPs is not encouraging in this situation.

Various relocation strategies were discussed with the PAPs during the consultation process. However, the PAPs expressed a clear preference for self-relocation due to several reasons, including a desire to maintain control over their choice of new settlement areas, the ability to stay close to their current communities, and the flexibility to make decisions that best suit their individual or family needs. Additionally, many PAPs felt that self-relocation would allow them to preserve their livelihood activities in a more familiar environment. Thus, the project will therefore encourage permanent "self-relocation" by affected households selecting replacement land in the vicinity of their own. The objective is to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow people to remain together for mutual support. The squatters/encroachers will be encouraged for self-relocation

8.2.2 Relocation of Community and Public Structures

The public and community structures, including both fully and partially affected assets at various locations along the subproject road section, will be compensated on a replacement cost basis. During the detailed design and construction phases, site-specific design solutions will be prioritized to avoid or minimize impacts on identified community and public structures. In cases where avoidance is not possible, compensation for community and religious assets will be provided to the community-nominated caretaker, who will be responsible for the re-establishment of the affected parts. On the other hand, compensation for affected public structures will be directed to the management of the department concerned, which will be responsible for reconstructing and restoring the affected structures.

In case of permanent relocation of the public schools, the selection of a new site that ensures minimal disruption to students with respect of proximity to original location and other safety measures will be discussed with the parents through school parents committees as well as consultation will be conducted with stakeholders (parents, local authorities) to address accessibility and safety. Thus, the selection of these public structures will be completed in close coordination with all stakeholders.

For the reconstruction and restoration of affected structures, the RIU will consult with the relevant department or office. Following these consultations, a committee, consisting of representatives from the RIU and the department's management, will be formed. The estimated restoration cost will be made available to the committee, which will oversee and ensure the proper reconstruction or restoration of the affected structures.

8.2.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration Strategies

The primary focus of the Resettlement Action Plan is the mitigation of loss of assets and livelihood for the PAPs. Based on the impacts identified, the relocation of business structures to new locations outside their current vicinity could disrupt their normal way of living. Such relocation may require some time for individuals and families to adjust to the new environment, and during this period, their livelihoods may face temporary disruption. To address these challenges, the income and livelihood restoration strategy will focus on supporting the PAPs during their post-relocation phase. It will adopt appropriate mitigation measures to ensure that their standard of living is upheld, helping them regain stability as quickly as possible.



Adequate compensation and resettlement assistance will be provided to these PAPs prior to relocation, ensuring they have the resources needed to re-establish their livelihoods. This support will be tailored to the specific needs of the affected persons to facilitate a smooth transition. Additionally, vulnerable PAPs will receive special support, which may include financial assistance, livelihood training, and access to social services. They will also receive priority for employment in civil construction works related to the subproject, which can help in rebuilding their livelihoods and improving their economic conditions.

A Livelihood Restoration Plan, detailing the full range of measures and support mechanisms for affected individuals, is provided in the following sections.

9 INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

9.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

To address the needs of project PAPs, the subproject will invest in long-term community development support activities. In this regard, community consultation meetings were held during the social impact assessment to further assess the local needs in view of the overall subproject impacts and to enhance social and economic benefits of the subproject for the local community and project affected persons.

The impacts on the PAP's income and livelihood were assessed as part of the RAP preparation, which confirms that livelihood of the PAPs will be affected due to clearance of NHA owned ROW for widening and reconstruction of the N5 road section. **Table 9.1** depicts the quantum of impact on the PAPs in terms of permanent loss of their commercial assets.

Table 9.1: Loss of Livelihood due to All Impacted Commercial Structures

Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAPs Facing Loss of Income Source
1	Owners of Permanent Commercial Structures	03
2	Owners of Moveable Structures	255
3	Owners of Filling Stations	08
4	Renters of severely affected Commercial Structures including permanent commercial, moveable commercial and filling stations.	05
5	Employees of severely affected commercial structures	148
Total:		419

The statistics in **Table 9.1** show that the 419 affected persons have severe effect on their commercial structures and income which ultimately disturb their livelihood. Although, most of the PAPs are living in a joint family system and rely on a diverse range of occupations and trades to supplement their income and to ensure a stable livelihood. These additional sources of income help mitigate the financial risks. As a result, these business operators develop a multi-faceted livelihood strategy. Although these PAPs will be given replacement-based compensation for their affected assets but in order to supplement their livelihood and to improve their technical skills, one member from every AH (facing permanent loss of livelihood) will be considered under the LRP. The LRP is formulated being kept in view the pertinent findings of the RAP.

Although the clearance of ROW will not completely change the dynamics of the livelihood of the AHs but definitely, it will have negative impact on their livelihood. Hence, the primary focus of this LRP is to provide needed capacity development to the subproject PAPs who will face severe impact on their livelihood due to permanent loss of their commercial assets and to facilitate and enhance their socio-economic development. It consists of various activities for instance, (i) livelihood restoration, development and enhancement; (ii) training of PAPs for

employment in subproject work as well as in other trades of interest; and (iii) linkages development for better access to livelihood activities.

The key objective of the LRP is to follow but not limited to;

- Promptly compensate economically displaced people for loss of assets or access to assets. This process will be initiated prior to displacement;
- Compensate economically displaced people who are without legally recognizable claims to land for lost assets (such as shops, kiosks, and other source of income identified during social impact assessment) other than land, at full replacement cost; and,
- Provide additional targeted assistance (for example, necessary equipment, credit facilities, training or job opportunities) and opportunities to restore, and where possible improve, their income earning capacity, production levels and standards of living.

9.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The livelihood restoration plan is for all adult PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected by the subproject. The training program will be open to all PAPs, with a focus on reinstating their livelihoods and empowering them with new skills. Illiteracy will not be a barrier to participation, as the program will be designed to accommodate individuals regardless of their educational background. The aim is to ensure that every adult, irrespective of their previous learning experiences, has the opportunity to receive training that will enhance their economic prospects and enable them to contribute meaningfully to their household income.

The LRP will be implemented by following a participatory approach, eligible households will be facilitated to participate in the LRP processes (planning, implementation, monitoring). LRP planning, implementation and monitoring activities shall be carried out for the PAPs without any gender discrimination (including male and female members from affected households). The participation of male and females from AHs will be ensured to assess their need and concerns in particular regarding their choices for livelihood restoration activities. Following actions will be taken to ensure participation of women and to take into account their needs and concerns;

- Need to organize frequent focus group discussions with male and female members of affected households on livelihood restoration issues and planning to assess their needs and concerns in particular regarding the choices of livelihood restoration activities;
- Provide support for all groups to coordinate with vocational training centers to organize training courses taking into account their specific needs; and
- Women may prefer to choose household based small businesses as it is convenient for women to operate such business within their house premises due to the cultural norms and values. They will be given training and will be provided with follow-up support to help to set up businesses.

9.3 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN THE SUBPROJECT ACTIVITIES

Any persons from affected households having basic skills in construction work will be given an opportunity in subproject related employment for semi-skilled and skilled worker jobs to upgrade their skills i.e. ground working, masonry, resurface masonry, brick laying, and other associated subproject works. This training and working experience would be most beneficial for the semi-skilled young person currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities within and outside the subproject open up for the abled workers. This will directly impact the lowest denomination of PAPs and therefore generate the positive impact.

The NHA will make provision in the contractors' agreements for employment of qualified semi-skilled and skilled PAPs including female members of the affected households in the recruitment of local skilled and unskilled labor during subproject implementation. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, will be offered to the male and females of the AHs on a preferential basis. Employment in the subproject construction will act as an added source of income to affected households. The social staff of RIU and contractor will prepare a list of all capable semi-skilled or unskilled workers among the AHs for employment. The RIU will monitor this through monthly statements of number of individuals employed from the affected household.

9.4 TRAINING AND CAPACITY BUILDING OF PAPs

Different means of livelihood and opportunities will be explored for the restoration of livelihood of the PAPs. The training and capacity building is an important tool for sustainable income generation. Vocational Training program will be chalked out for the affected persons to build their capacity for sustainable livelihood. The primary objective of the training will be to enhance the earning capacity of affected households and facilitate the development of Small & Micro Enterprises. The methodology of training and capacity building activities is provided in **Table 9.2**.

Table 9.2: Description of Training and Capacity Building Activities

Total Affected PAPs	Target PAPs	Duration of Training Course (Months)	Training Cost
419	One family member will be selected from the each Affected Household for training. Females will also be encouraged to participate in the trainings. Hence, 419 Trainees in total.	3	PKR. 10,000 stipends and PKR. 10,000 trainings Fees for each Trainee per month.

During the consultation sessions, various trades for training were suggested by the PAPs, including electrician, auto mechanic, and plumbing work for males, and stitching and embroidery work for females. Additionally, many educated AH members expressed interest in taking computer courses that could help them in career building. These trades will be further discussed with interested candidates during future consultations, prior to the implementation of the LRP through Social staff of the RIU. Furthermore, trainees will be selected based on

their interests, educational background, and the availability of relevant training courses at institutions near the PAPs' residences.

9.5 PROVISION OF NECESSARY TOOLS AND EQUIPMENTS

The livelihood restoration program will provide necessary tools and equipment to each trainee, facilitating the establishment of their selected profession and supporting their income generation. To ensure that the trainees have the tools they need to establish their work, a budget of PKR 50,000 will be allocated for every trainee, specifically for the purchase of necessary equipment related to their training. This financial support will allow each individual to acquire the appropriate tools for their trade, whether it be for establishment of an electrician shop, auto mechanic or plumber shop, artisanal, or other skill-based professions. By providing these resources, the program aims to empower trainees to enhance their livelihoods, foster self-reliance, and contribute to long-term economic stability for both individuals and their households.

9.6 MICRO FINANCE FACILITIES

In addition to providing essential equipment, the livelihood restoration program will introduce trainees to microfinance institutions and concerned NGOs that offer financial support on favorable terms and conditions. These partnerships will allow trainees to access additional funding to further develop and expand their workshops or business. The microfinance institutions and NGOs will offer tailored financial products, such as low-interest loans, to help individuals invest in their enterprises, purchase additional resources, or scale up their operations. This access to financial support will enable participants to overcome initial financial barriers and enhance their capacity to succeed and flourish in their chosen professions, nurturing long-term economic growth and stability for both the individuals and their households.

9.7 MARKET IDENTIFICATION AND LINKAGES DEVELOPMENT

The facility of market identification and linkages development will be provided to both male and female PAPs of affected households who choose to start their own businesses or small-cottage industries after completing training under the subproject-initiated Livelihood Restoration Plan. This support will help these individuals identify potential markets for their products and establish strong business linkages, enhancing their ability to sell their goods and sustain their ventures. By facilitating connections with relevant buyers, suppliers, and partners, the program aims to ensure the long-term success and profitability of their enterprises, empowering them to create sustainable livelihoods and contribute to the local economy.

9.8 FLEXIBILITY

The LRP shall have some flexibility since it is known that there are many variables that can influence the effectiveness of LRP during design and implementation. Such flexibility shall ensure that risks and needed resources and improvements are identified and adjustments are made to respond to feedbacks from various groups and due to changing conditions.



9.9 TRANSPARENCY AND DISCLOSURE

Information that relates to LRP planning and implementation (eligibility, entitlements, and level of support) shall be properly disseminated to the LRP participants. Implementation of each of these will also be carried out with full transparency and disclosure.

9.10 MONITORING

The implementation and impacts of the activities done under the LRP will be tracked through monitoring and evaluation. The household level baseline survey will serve as a comparison point for evaluators to assess progress. Moreover, the external monitor will also monitor the effectiveness of the LRP activities.



10 RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

10.1 COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGETING

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

Based on the inventory of losses and entitlements discussed in the previous section, LAR costs are assessed and reflected in the itemized RAP budget provided in this RAP. Based on the identified impacts discussed in Chapter 2 and entitlement explained in Chapter 7, LAR costs and RAP budget is approximated against documented impacts and entitlements for providing compensation on replacement cost to all AHs losing encroached assets in subproject road section. The administrative costs, including costs for RAP implementation and monitoring with contingencies are also included in the RAP budget.

10.2 BASIS FOR ASSETS VALUATION AND RESETTLEMENT COSTS

As per AIIB' ESF, the compensation for affected assets calculated by considering, (i) fair market value of assets, (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, (if any) constitutes full replacement cost. The replacement cost for the structures, affected assets and trees are based on the updated scheduled rates provided by the respective government departments. The unit rates applied in determining the resettlement costs are elaborated as follows.

Valuation for Non-Land Assets: For compensating affected assets encroaching within the ROW limits, the following procedures/methods have been used for the proper assessment of compensation rates.

To compensate for the affected structures of various types and dimensions, the updated Provincial Market Rate System (MRS) of Punjab and ICT for 2024 has been utilized. Rates for different categories were calculated by NESPAK. These rates, derived using the current MRS, are applicable for the new construction of similar types of structures and have been used to determine compensation based on replacement costs for all affected structures. Depreciation for age has not been deducted, and affected households will be allowed to take salvaged materials as per the entitlement provisions outlined in the Entitlement Matrix (EM). **Table 10.1** below details the unit rates for all types of non-land assets.

For the relocation of utilities such as electricity poles, transformers, and the shifting of fiber optic wires, coordination with the respective departments will be carried out. Applicable costs for the relocation and re-establishment of utilities, as calculated by the relevant departments, will be covered through the subproject costs to ensure the timely relocation of utilities by the responsible government departments.

The unit rates for structures, calculated by NESPAK using the ICT and Punjab MRS 2024, are presented in **Annex-XI** and summarized in **Table 10.1**. These unit rates apply to non-land assets.

Table 10.1: Unit Rates of Non-Land Assets

Sr. No.	Item Code	Description	Unit	Rate (PKR)
Structures/Commercial and Residential Buildings				
1.	A	Roof = RCC/RBC; Walls= Burnt Bricks in Cement mortar, Cement plastered; Floor= Mosaic	Sft	4,601
2.	B	Roof = Steel Girder + T-iron with Tiles or wooden planks; Walls= Burnt Bricks in Cement mortar, Cement plastered; Floor= Plain Cement	Sft	3,806
3.	C	Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Tiles or wooden planks; Walls= Stone Masonry in Cement Mortar with mud plastering or none; Floor= Brick or Stone	Sft	4,093
4.	D	Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Thatch & Mud; Walls= Stone Masonry in Mud Mortar with mud plastering or none or Walls of Wooden Planks; Floor= Earthen	Sft	2,622
5.	E	Thatched Shed with Wooden pillars / Bamboo supports, Earthen Floor	Sft	2,614
Shed and Fixtures				
6.	SA	Sheds with Roof = prefabricated RCC roofs; Pillars & Girders: reinforced concrete structure; and plain cement flooring	Sft	2,112
7.	SB	Sheds with Roof = Steel Girder + T-iron and Tiles; Pillars= Burnet Brick/Concrete Block Masonry in Cement mortar and cement plastering; Flooring: paved with burnt bricks/flooring tiles	Sft	2,379
8.	SC	Sheds with Roof = Wooden Girder + Wooden Ribs with Thatched & Mud; Pillars; Stone/Brick Masonry Pillars with mud plastering or none; Floor= Earthen	Sft	1,760
9.	SD	Iron Sheds, Roof: Corrugated steel /galvanized fiber glass; Structure: pre-fabricated panels/angle irons; Flooring: Paved	Sft	1,345
Boundary Walls				
10.	A	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	5,027
11.	B	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	4,449
12.	C	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	3,256
13.	D	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	2,637
14.	E	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	1,696
Kiosk/Moveable Structures				



15.		Moveable (Kiosks and Cabin (Damage Cost)	No.	20,000
Based on MRS Rates of ICT and Punjab Province 2024				

10.3 COMPENSATION COSTS, RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

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

10.3.1 Compensation of Residential Structures

As per inventory of losses, 03 residential structures will be affected. The compensation cost of these residential structures/assets is estimated as **PKR 1.48 Million**.

The road side wise affected structures and compensations cost is summarized in the **Table 10.2** while Itemized compensation cost for residential structures is depicted in **Annexure-I**.

Table 10.2: Compensation of Affected Residential Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	1	388,781	0.39	Refer to Annex-I
North	2	1,093,949	1.09	Refer to Annex-I
Total:	3	1,482,730	1.48	

10.3.2 Compensation of Permanent Commercial Structures

The affected commercial structures have been documented according to their category and the extent of the affected covered area for each structure type. According to the inventory of losses, a total of 118 commercial structures will be impacted. Compensation costs are calculated based on the identified building categories and their affected areas, with unit rates applied for each type. The estimated compensation cost for these commercial properties/assets is **PKR 66.9 million**. The road side wise affected commercial structures and compensations cost is summarized in the **Table 10.3** while Itemized compensation cost for residential structures is depicted in **Annexure-II**.

Table 10.3: Compensation of Affected Commercial Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	81	53,082,166	53.1	Refer to Annex-II

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
North	37	13,853,701	13.9	Refer to Annex-II
Total:	118	66,935,867	66.9	

10.3.3 Compensation for Moveable Structures

The affected privately owned moveable structures have been documented. According to the inventory of losses, a total of 255 privately owned moveable Kiosk, huts and similar structures will be impacted. Compensation costs of these privately owned moveable structures include the damage and maintenance cost. The estimated compensation cost for these moveable structures is **PKR 5.10 million**.

The road side wise affected moveable structures and compensations cost is summarized in the **Table 10.4** while Itemized compensation cost for privately owned moveable structures is depicted in **Annexure-III**.

Table 10.4: Compensation of Private Moveable Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	166	3,320,000	3.32	Refer to Annex-III
North	89	1,780,000	1.78	Refer to Annex-III
Total:	255	5,100,000	5.10	

10.3.4 Compensation for Leased Filling Stations

As per inventory of losses, 11 filling stations which are constructed on leased land from NHA will be affected. These filling stations are owned by the 11 AHs. As explained in section 2.5 of this RAP, during the social impact assessment, the staff of the leased petrol pumps failed to provide adequate information regarding the full structures of the filling stations and the associated expenses necessary for calculating the compensation. Moreover the owners didn't provide sufficient information and asked that they would take up the matter with NHA. They stated that the relocation of pumps is a complex and costly process and would not be an easy task. Consequently, they indicated that they would take up the matter directly with NHA. Despite these challenges, the SIA team proceeded with detailed measurements of the available structures and made these impacts part of the RAP budget but a complete assessment of these filling stations, including expenses related to the relocation of all facilities, can only be carried out only with the efforts of the NHA.

Compensation costs of these filling stations include the cost of affected infrastructure such as rooms, mosques and service area. The estimated compensation cost for these structures is **PKR 86.72 million**. The road side wise affected filling stations and compensation cost is summarized in the **Table 10.5** while Itemized compensation cost for structures of the filling stations is depicted in **Annexure-IV**.



Table 10.5: Compensation of Affected Filling Stations

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	3	29,322,311	29.32	Refer to Annex-IV
North	8	57,393,881	57.39	Refer to Annex-IV
Total:	11	86,716,192	86.72	

10.3.5 Compensation for Public Structures

The subproject impacts are envisioned on Thirteen (13) public structures. Compensation costs of these public structures include the cost for restoration structures which will be paid to the concerned departments. The estimated compensation cost for these public structures is **PKR 19.52 million**. The road side wise affected public structures and compensation cost is summarized in the **Table 10.6** while Itemized compensation cost for these structures is depicted in **Annexure-VII**.

Table 10.6: Compensation of Public Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	9	12,383,467	12.38	Refer to Annex-VII
North	4	7,141,257	7.14	Refer to Annex-VII
Total:	13	19,524,724	19.52	

10.3.6 Compensation for Community/Religious Structures

The IOL reflects that the subproject will impact Sixteen (16) public structures. Compensation costs of these public structures include the cost for restoration and relocation of these structures which will be paid to the concerned community groups nominated by the affected communities. The estimated compensation cost for these community structures is **PKR 29.14 million**.

The roadside community structures and compensation cost is summarized in the **Table 10.7** while Itemized compensation cost for these structures is depicted in **Annexure-VIII**.

Table 10.7: Compensation of Community Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	8	23,901,111	23.90	Refer to Annex-VIII
North	8	5,238,169	5.24	Refer to Annex-VIII
Total:	16	29,139,280	29.14	

10.3.7 Cost for Livelihood Restoration Program Activities

Due to the proposed subproject, the income of 419 PAPs will be affected permanently and they may face disturbance to their livelihood. Therefore, the provision of trainings and capacity

building have been kept in the RAP budget to train their family members (one from each HH) and to make them able to earn livelihood in the trade/field of their interest. An indicative cost for training and capacity building is worked out **PKR. 46.09 million**. **Table 10.8** provides the summary of the cost for the training and capacity building.

Table 10.8 Summary of the Cost for Livelihood Restoration Program

Total Affected Household	Target PAPs/ Members of AHs	Duration of Training Course (Months)	Cost Per PAP (For Three Months Duration) PKR.	Total Cost for Trainings and Capacity Building (PKR.)	Total Cost in Million (PKR.)
419	419	3	20,000*3=60,000	25,140,000	25.14
419	419	Purchase of necessary tools and Equipments @ PKR. 50,000/ Trainee	419*50,000	20,950,000	20.95
Total Cost :	419			46,090,000	46.09

10.3.8 Resettlement and Relocation Assistance

The AHs losing their residential and commercial structures are entitled to resettlement and relocation assistance as per provisions outlined in project RPF and this RAP. The total resettlement and relocation assistance for all affected assets has been computed as **PKR 113.95 million**. **Table 10.8** depicts the resettlement and relocation assistance.

Table 10.9: Summary of Cost for Resettlement and Relocation Assistance

Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
1	Relocation Assistance				
1.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	3	50,000	150,000	0.15
Subtotal:				150,000	0.15
2	Transportation Allowance				
2.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	3	30,000	90,000	0.09
2.3	Owners of moveable structures	255	20,000	5,100,000	5.1
2.4	Owners of Leased Filling Stations	8	200,000	1,600,000	1.6
2.5	Renters of commercial structures	4	30,000	120,000	0.12
Subtotal:				6,910,000	6.91
3	Severity Impact Allowance				
3.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	3	111,000	333,000	0.33
3.2	Owners of moveable structures	255	111,000	28,305,000	28.31
3.3	Owners of Leased Filling Stations	8	111,000	888,000	0.89



Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
3.4	Renters of commercial structures	5	111,000	555,000	0.56
Subtotal:				30,081,000	30.08
4	Business Loss Allowance				
Permanently Affected Structures					
4.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	3	222,000	666,000	0.67
4.2	Owners of Leased Filling Stations	8	222,000	1,776,000	1.78
Temporary Affected Structures					
4.3	Owners of permanent commercial structures	115	111,000	12,765,000	12.77
4.4	Owners of moveable structures	255	111,000	28,305,000	28.31
4.5	Owners of Leased Filling Stations	3	111,000	333,000	0.33
4.6	Renters of commercial structures	5	111,000	555,000	0.56
Subtotal:				44,400,000	44.40
5	Vulnerability Allowance				
5.1	Owners of residential structures	1	111,000	111,000	0.11
5.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	12	111,000	1,332,000	1.33
5.3	Owners of moveable structures	131	111,000	14,541,000	14.54
Subtotal:				15,984,000	15.98
6	Loss of Employment				
6.1	Employees of Commercial Structures	2	111,000	222,000	0.22
7.2	Employees of Moveable Structures	40	111,000	4,440,000	4.44
7.3	Employees of Leased Filling Stations	106	111,000	11,766,000	11.77
Subtotal:				16,428,000	16.43
Total:				113,953,000	113.95

10.4 COST FOR LARP ADMINISTRATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

10.4.1 RAP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost

Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation process will be required through organizing internal and external monitoring arrangements. For this purpose, a sum of **PKR 18.45 million** (@ of 5% of the total compensation cost) is provided in the budget estimate.

10.4.2 RAP Implementation and Administration Support Cost

The costs required for day-to-day RAP implementation tasks and for engaging PIU-HQ staff and field staff to assist the RIU LAR team in RAP implementation, community consultation and timely delivery of RAP entitlements are worked as LAR administration support cost. RAP



administration cost is calculated as **PKR 18.45 million** (@ of 5% of the total compensation cost) which is depicted in **Table 10.10**.

10.4.3 Contingencies

A 10% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during subproject implementation and to compensate any unanticipated impact that could emerge during implementation of the RAP. The calculated contingency cost is **PKR 36.89 million**.

10.5 ITEMIZED SUMMARY BUDGET

In total, **PKR 442.73 million** is the calculated cost for payment of compensation against acquired assets. The RAP budget also includes RAP implementation and administrative support costs with contingencies. The total budgeted cost for this RAP is presented in the Resettlement Budget **Table 10.10** below.

Table 10.10: Resettlement Budget

Sr. No.	Category of Affected Assets	Unit	Impact Magnitude	Compensation Cost (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)	Cost in Millions (USD)
A	Residential Structures	No.	3	1,482,730	1.48	0.005
B	Commercial Structures	No.	118	66,935,867	66.9	0.239
C	Moveable Structures	No.	255	5,100,000	5.1	0.018
D	Leased Filling Stations	No.	11	86,716,192	86.72	0.310
E	Public Structures	No.	13	19,524,724	19.52	0.070
F	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	16	29,139,280	29.14	0.104
G	Livelihood Restoration Program Activities	No.	419	46,090,000	46.09	0.165
H	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	113,953,000	113.95	0.407
I	Subtotal: (A-H)			368,941,793	368.90	1.32
Other Costs						
J	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	5 % of I		18,447,090	18.45	0.07
K	Administration Cost	5 % of I		18,447,090	18.45	0.07
L	Contingencies	10 % of I		36,894,179	36.89	0.13
M	Subtotal: (Other Costs)			73,788,359	73.79	0.26
N	Grand Total			442,730,152	442.73	1.58
	"Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 279.75 as of 28 February 2025"					



10.6 FLOW OF FUNDS FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION

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

10.7 COMPENSATION DISBURSEMENT

Applicable compensation costs for clearing the affected assets located in ROW limits and applicable R&R costs will be delivered through an assignment account by the GM/PD RIU and the LAR staff engaged in RIU. For transparency, all entitled compensation costs will be paid through crossed cheques deposited to the bank accounts of the respective PAPs. The RIU LAR team will assist PAPs in opening their bank accounts and submit their claims with valid bank accounts opened in their name. Cheques will be issued and delivered to PAPs by the GM/PD RIU and his LAR staff. The compensation payment for assets can commence after AIIB's acceptance of the final RAP.

AIIB's ESF and provisions under RPF requires to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation for acquired assets at full replacement cost has been paid and other entitlements listed in the resettlement action plan have been provided to each AH for subproject components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help AHs improve, or at least restore their incomes and livelihoods. Under AIIB ESF and provision for this RAP, compensation for affected assets will be considered as paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to entitled PAPs or deposited into their bank account or is secured in an escrow account for entitled PAPs not showing up to collect compensation due to legal and administrative impediments.



11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 GENERAL

The resettlement planning, preparation, implementation, and monitoring of the subproject as well as compensation/rehabilitation program described in this RAP involves an institutional arrangement and distinct processes to be carried out by different agencies. The main institutions in LAR activities include NHA as the executing agency (EA) which will be overall responsible for subproject execution and delivery of safeguards management following provisions outlined in the RAP consistent with the AIIB's ESS2 policy principles and national legal framework. The supervision consultants include safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in the implementation and monitoring of the RAP during the execution of the subproject. For LAR impact assessment and valuation for the subproject, other line departments/agencies, such as the Revenue department, Forest, and Agriculture departments are also involved. The institutional arrangement for supervision and implementation of LAR process and compensation, relocation, and resettlement program are explained in following sub sections while the organizational setup for implementation of E&S instruments is provided in **Figure 10.1**.

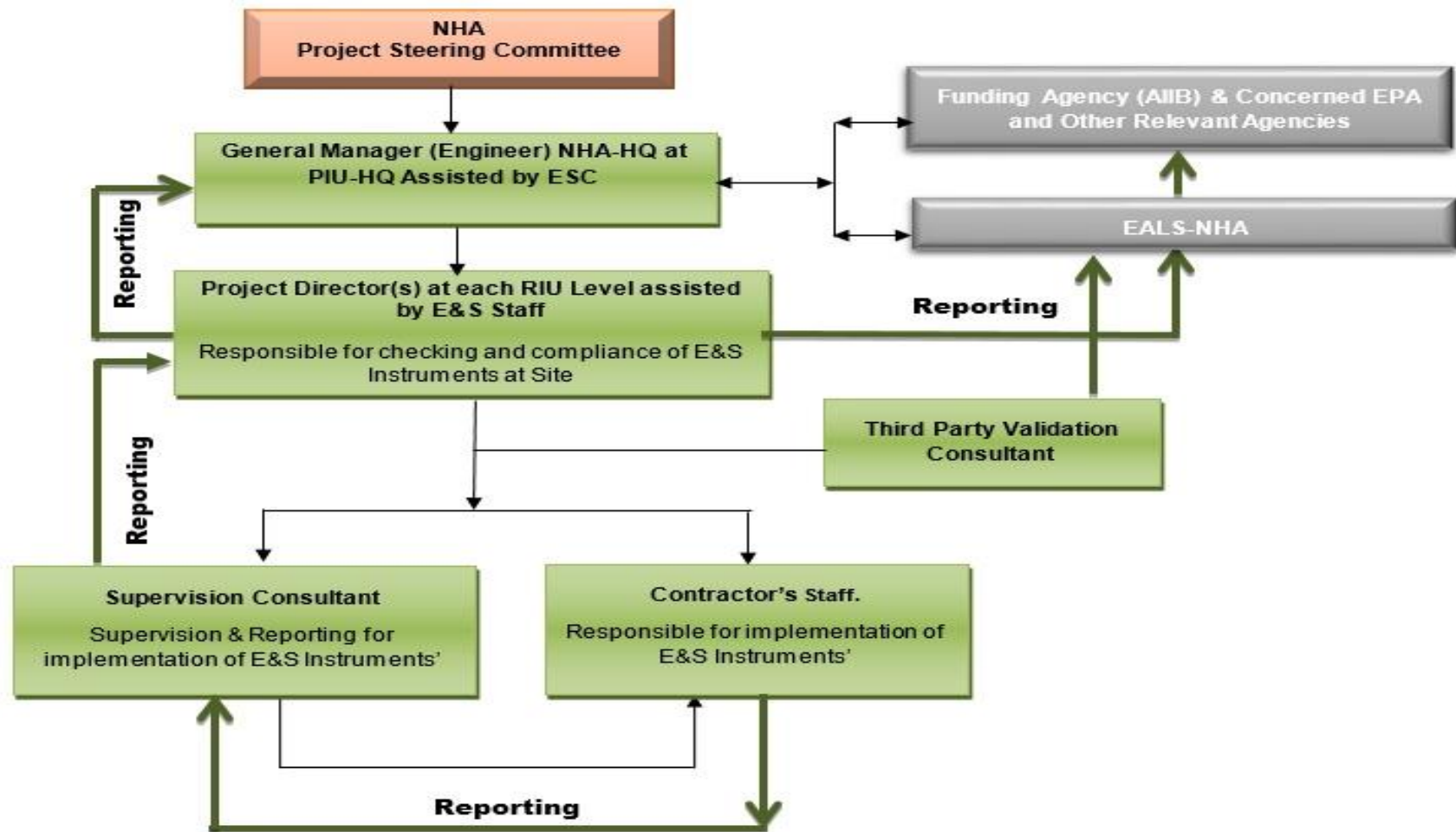


Figure 11.1: Organizational Setup for Implementation of E&S Instruments



11.2 INSTITUTIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

11.2.1 National Highway Authority (NHA)

NHA has overall responsibility for the Program including preparation, implementation, and financing of all LAR tasks and cross-agency coordination. NHA at its HQ has different wings/units for planning and design, construction, procurement, finance, and administration of NHA activities. Each wing/unit is headed by a Member under the overall supervision of the Chairman. For supervision of countrywide road infrastructure, NHA has established 5 zones⁶ each headed by a Zonal Member responsible for the road network and development projects in their respective zones. However, for foreign funded projects, project-specific implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the subproject.

For the safeguards management of this subproject, NHA will exercise its functions through the project implementation unit (PIU) and Environment and Social Cell (ESC) at NHA HQ and through regional implementation units (RIU) at field level to be tasked with daily RAP implementation activities at the subproject level.

11.2.2 General Manager (Engineer) NHA-HQ - PIU

The General Manager (Engineer) NHA-HQ of PIU is the executive head of the entire N5 project. He is responsible for necessary policy, administrative and financial decisions and actions for effective and timely implementation of the subproject as per the approved framework and implementation schedules. He will be responsible for the overall implementation of the subproject including environmental and social management aspects and hiring of contractors and consultants. The General Manager (Engineer) NHA-HQ PIU will be assisted by Project Director of subproject Section for the onsite administration and other matters with close coordination with General Manager (Engineer) NHA-HQ PIU.

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

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

The EALS at HQ will be responsible for policies, planning, and implementation of all safeguards-related activities of the subproject through ESC.

11.2.4 Environment and Social Cell (ESC) at PIU-HQ

An ESC will be established at PIU-HQ-NHA, which currently consists of the following specialists at subproject preparation stage:

⁶ Five zones include: Punjab, Sindh, KP, Baluchistan and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB).



- One Environment Specialist;
- One Social Safeguard Specialist;
- One Climate Change Specialist;
- One OHS Specialist; and
- One Gender Specialist.

ESC-PIU-HQ will be responsible for overall implementation of E&S Instruments including RAP and other related E&S tasks. The ESC of PIU-HQ will also closely coordinate with EALS-NHA in all matters including but not limited to the induction, trainings, documentation and implementation. ESC-PIU-HQ will be responsible for ensuring that E&S Instruments are included in the contract documents as well as supervision of E&S Instrument's implementation. The ESC under PIU-HQ will manage environmental and social aspects of the subproject activities. ESC will arrange environmental and social monitoring and prepare compliance reports and submit to General Manager (Engineer) NHA- PIU-HQ for further submitting to the AIIB and concerned agencies, to fulfill their monitoring, reporting and compliance requirements of environmental and social aspects of the subproject. The PIU-HQ will hire the services of independent environmental and social consultancy firm with close coordination with EALS-NHA as Third Party for Third Party Validation (TPV).

Moreover, ESC- PIU-HQ shall be responsible for:

- Ensuring that the required environmental and social training is provided to the concerned staff;
- Make sure that all the contractual obligations related to the environmental and social compliance are met;
- Check compliance of the E&S instruments, including implementation status of the subproject during the construction phase, is being properly carried out;
- Review monitoring reports for the progress of environment and social related activities, including implementation of RAP;
- Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports, and make follow-up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes;
- Oversee the compliance of all the monitoring programs as given in E&S instruments;
- Report immediately to AIIB when environmental and social incidents are occurred;
- Maintaining interface with the other line departments/stakeholders; and
- Reporting to the concerned and relevant agencies on the status of E&S Instruments implementation.

11.2.5 Project Director(s) – RIU

The Project Director (PD) of RIU is the executive head of the concerned subproject Section. He is responsible for necessary administrative and financial decisions and actions for effective and timely implementation of the subproject as per the approved framework and implementation schedules. He will be responsible for overall implementation of the subproject including environmental and social management aspects at site. The PD-RIU will be assisted



by Deputy Project Director(s) and its E&S Staff of the project Section 07 for the onsite administration and other matters with close coordination with PIU-HQ.

The E&S staff will be placed in the RIU which will manage LAR tasks at the subproject level with technical assistance and guidance from the ESC at PIU-HQ. The E&S staff at RIU will take the ultimate responsibility for the updating, implementation, and monitoring of the RAP for the subproject.

The PD of RIU will be assisted by E&S Staff at site during subproject implementation stage which consist of:

- One Social and Gender Officer,
- One OHS Officer; and
- One Environment and Climate Officer

The E&S Staff at RIU will be responsible to ensure compliance of E&S instruments during construction/implementation phase. The compliance will require measurements of environmental and social parameters and observations at the construction sites to evaluate compliance.

Furthermore, E&S Staff at RIU shall be responsible for:

- Regular site visits of the construction sites to review the environmental and social performance of the Contractor(s);
- Make sure that the Contractor is implementing the additional measures suggested by the SC in environmental and social monitoring reports;
- Assist ESC- PIU-HQ in the assessment of the livelihood loss and negotiation with the affectees for fixation of compensation to be paid for temporary impacts;
- Assist in checking genuine ownership of the claimants for prompt payment to the affectees;
- Assist the Contractor for the timely payments of negotiated prices;
- Assist Contractor(s) for obtaining necessary approvals from the concerned departments;
- Ensuring that the required environmental and social training is provided to the concerned site staff;
- Review monitoring reports for the progress of the environment and social related activities;
- Report immediately to PIU-HQ when environmental and social incidents are occurred; and
- Maintaining interface with the other line departments/stakeholders in coordination with PIU-HQ.

11.2.6 Third Party Validation (TPV)

The TPV will be carried out through independent E&S Specialists / Consultants. They will monitor the environmental and social parameters and conduct field surveys at the construction



sites to evaluate compliance level. They will be engaged to conduct the external and independent monitoring of the implementation of the E&S instruments including RAP. This external monitoring agency is to conduct biannual, annual and final evaluation of the E&S Instruments including RAP document implementation and recommend changes if and when necessary to the ESC.

Roles and responsibilities of third party E&S Specialists / Consultants will be:

- Carry out independent monitoring at critical locations during construction phase and monitoring the implementation of E&S instrument including RAP;
- Monitor GRM and resolution of complaints;
- Inform ESC, NHA and AIIB of any significant impacts arising during construction;
- Observe and amend/prepare (if required) of corrective action plans; and
- Monitor plan implementation along with subproject Implementation Consultant.

11.2.7 Supervision Consultant (SC)

PIU-HQ will engage Supervision Consultants (SC) for the proposed subproject as per the bidding requirements. The consultant firm will prepare site specific monthly monitoring and evaluation report and submit to RIU, ESC-PIU-HQ as well as EALS-NHA. The E&S Staff of RIU will review the report, discuss with the consultant firm and finalize the findings. In case of noncompliance from the contractors, the relevant SC will have the authority to halt the construction activities or impose penalties as per the contract conditions. The SC will submit the final version of monitoring and evaluation reports to RIU as per the periodic reporting mechanism (defined in section 13). RIU will submit these reports to ESC- PIU-HQ, EALS-NHA and AIIB for their review and further action. Besides its other roles and responsibilities for implementation of the entire subproject, the SC will be responsible for following tasks for implementation of the RAP;

- Regularly monitor the implementation of the RAP, ensuring that the compensation, resettlement, and rehabilitation processes are being carried out according to the approved plan and schedule. Provide timely progress reports to the subproject management;
- Ensure that all activities related to resettlement and compensation are compliant with the policies outlined in the RAP, national regulations, and the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) of AIIB;
- Provide technical support and guidance to the subproject's implementation team, local authorities, and stakeholders, ensuring they are well-equipped to carry out the RAP requirements effectively;
- Monitor the grievance redress process, ensuring that affected persons have access to a transparent and efficient mechanism for resolving issues related to resettlement, compensation, and relocation;
- Facilitate consultations and meetings with affected persons and communities to ensure they are well-informed about the RAP process and their rights. Ensure that their feedback is incorporated into the implementation process;



- Identify and address any emerging risks related to the resettlement and compensation process, including potential delays, disputes, or non-compliance with the RAP provisions;
- Ensure the quality of the resettlement activities, including proper documentation, timely payments, and the restoration of livelihoods and community structures, in accordance with the RAP's objectives; and,
- Coordinate and support independent audits or evaluations of RAP implementation to assess its effectiveness and propose necessary adjustments.

E&S-Staff of SC of the proposed subproject will consists of the following personnel:

- E&S Team Leader (One specialist)
- Environment and Climate Change Specialist
- OHS Specialist
- Social Safeguard Specialist
- Gender Specialist



12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 INTRODUCTION

As per design, execution of the subproject works will strictly follow the available government owned ROW. A detailed schedule is prepared in this RAP indicating the sequence and timeframe of activities for payment of compensation for assets affected due to clearance of ROW limits. The RAP implementation timelines are synchronized with the contract award and construction schedule for the Project.

12.2 PREPARATION OF DRAFT RAP

All activities related to assessment of LAR impact, preparation of RAP and its updating are planned to ensure that final implementation ready RAP based on final detailed design is available before award of civil works contract and compensation is paid prior to displacement and commencement of civil works. This RAP is prepared based on the design that includes upgrading the existing road through its widening and rehabilitation by following the existing ROW.

The assessed LAR impacts and inventory of lost assets that are encroaching within the existing ROW of N-5 for Rawalpindi-Burhan (44 km) is subject to review and revision following the detailed design of the proposed subproject. Approval of this draft RAP will help to secure the RAP funds, and establish fully operational RAP implementation units. The details about implementation arrangement including implementation timelines are detailed in the subheadings below. Implementation of the RAP will proceed after its approval by AIIB prior to award and/or mobilization of the civil works contractor.

12.3 RAP IMPLEMENTATION

The NHA endorsed RAP will be submitted to AIIB for review and acceptance. Meanwhile, the required LAR finances and Institutional set-up for RAP implementation and monitoring will be put in place at the PIU-HQ and RIU to facilitate RAP implementation and monitoring of the RAP. After AIIB's concurrence, the RAP will be disclosed on the NHA's website and copies will be placed in subproject and relevant government offices along the subproject road. The translated RAP summary will be delivered to the AHs who are losing their assets and income sources. With disclosure of approved RAP, compensation payment process will be started. The PAPs will be coordinated and informed on compensation payment mechanism and grievances redress mechanism available to them for raising their concerns and complaints for review and redress. For timely implementation of the RAP, the main tasks to be performed will include: i) establishment of fully functional ESC and subproject based grievance redress system; ii) ensure timely allocation and transfer of LAR funds in the subproject assignment account; iii) processing of claims and payment of compensation for affected assets and applicable resettlement and rehabilitation costs to all the entitled PAPs; iv) continued consultations and redress of grievances and complaints if any; vi) removal of structures/assets for which compensation is paid and clearance of ROW as well as handing over the ROW free

from encumbrance to contractor for commencing works. All the RAP implementation activities will be tracked and monitored to ensure the RAP implementation is completed as scheduled and RAP monitoring reports are prepared and shared with the EA and the AIIB. The internal monitoring and reporting requirement starts immediately with RAP implementation process and continues until the end of the RAP implementation is completed in all respects. The Social Safeguard Specialist mobilized through the supervision consultant will assist the RIU in RAP implementation and monitoring of RAP progress and compile and share periodic progress and monitoring reports with NHA (ESC/EALS) and AIIB. The table below indicates some key RAP implementation activities with tentative timeline. The RAP finalization activities with tentative timelines and responsibilities are summarized in **Table 12.1**.

Table 12.1: Implementation of final RAP and clearance of ROW

Sr. No.	Key actions for Implementation of Final RAP and Contract Award.	Timeline	Responsibility
1	RAP implementation/monitoring set-up of RIU in place and functional.	2 nd Quarter of 2025	PIU-HQ /RIU NHA
2	Final RAP prepared, approved by AIIB, disclosed and RAP costs released to RIU.	2 nd Quarter of 2025	PIU-HQ /RIU NHA
3	External monitor engaged and mobilized.	3 rd Quarter of 2025	PIU-HQ /RIU NHA
4	Compensation payment for encroached assets (within ROW) completed.	4 th Quarter of 2025	PIU-HQ /RIU NHA
6	Civil works contract award signed.	1 st Quarter of 2026	PIU-HQ
7	Full implementation of RAP confirmed by the external monitor, and construction allowed.	1 st Quarter of 2026	RIU/Contractor

12.4 RAP MONITORING

The RAP monitoring will be started immediately when AIIB-accepted final and implementation ready RAP is disclosed for implementation. The day-to-day RAP implementation activities will be monitored internally by the RIU to keep track of RAP implementation progress and make necessary adjustments to ensure RAP implementation is completed as planned. Periodic internal monitoring reports will be prepared and shared with the ESC/EALS and AIIB and will be disclosed on NHA and AIIB websites regularly. An external monitor/TPV will be engaged to conduct external monitoring of the RAP implementation progress, assess the achievement of RAP objective and suggest corrective measures to be implemented to ensure subproject implementation is compliant with the provisions of the RPF and AIIB's ESF requirements. The TPV will start its monitoring from the start of RAP implementation and submit periodic reports on bi-annual basis until complete implementation of the subproject.

An implementation schedule for RAP activities in the subproject including various tasks and timeline matching with civil work schedule is prepared and presented in the form of **Figure 12.1**. However, the sequence may change, or delays may occur due to circumstances beyond the control of the subproject and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

Activities/ Milestones	Responsibility	Timeline																									
		2025								2026								2027									
		Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2								
PHASE-1: Preparation and approval of the RAP with Staggered Implementation Approach																											
RAP prepared and submitted to AIB for review/concurrence	PIU-HQ, & LAR Consultant.																										
AIB's review comments incorporated and RAP accepted and disclosed in NHA and AIB websites.	PIU-HQ, & AIB																										
AIB Accepted RAP disclosed on NHA website. Hard copies placed in the project office and RAP disclosure summary translated into Urdu and disseminated to PAPs.	PIU-HQ																										
The Project account opened and LAR costs as of approved RAP released and placed in project assignment account	PIU-HQ/ NHA																										
PHASE-2: RAP Implementation and Monitoring																											
RIU including E&S staff fully established and grievance redress system in place and TPV engaged	RIU/PIU-HQ																										
Summary of RAP distributed to the AHs losing their assets and income sources established within the ROW.	RIU/E&S Staff																										
PAPs approached and informed about payment and grievance redress mechanisms and advised for submission of claims	RIU/LAR Staff																										
Compensation disbursement started and completed.	NHA Finance Wing/PIU-HQ & the RIU																										
RAP implementation confirmed and external monitor's RAP compliance report reviewed and accepted by AIB	RIU/PIU-HQ, TPV and AIB																										
Civil work contract awarded	PIU-HQ																										
ROW handed over to contractor for commencing works	RIU, SC and Contractor																										
Consultations and grievances recorded and resolved.	RIU GRC and PIU-HQ																										
RAP Progress Monitoring and Reporting																											
Internal monitoring reports	RIU/PIU-HQ																										
Submission of bi-annual TPV/external monitoring reports to AIB	TPV																										

Figure 12.1: RAP Implementation Schedule

13 MONITORING AND REPORTING

13.1 OVERVIEW

Successful implementation of a resettlement plan depends on good resettlement management, close monitoring, and effective supervision.

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

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

The LAR tasks will be monitored internally and externally. Regular monitoring of RAP implementation activities will be carried out internally by PIU-HQ and EALS through ESC and RIU through E&S staff. The RIU and PIU-HQ will provide AIIB with an effective basis for assessing resettlement progress and identifying potential difficulties and problems related to scope, the subproject's risks, and impacts.

13.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

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

The RIU will be responsible for internal monitoring and share RAP implementation progress and periodic monitoring reports with the PIU-HQ and the AIIB. The census of AHs and inventory of losses will constitute a baseline for the monitoring of RAP implementation progress and at the RIU level, the E&S staff will manage and maintain the LAR databases including quantified data on impacted assets with type, census details of the PAPs and compensation entitlements with payment progress against the entitlements and payable costs to each PAP. Potential monitoring indicators from which specific indicators can be developed and refined according to the census and IOL for the project are set out in **Table 13.1**.

Table 13.1: Monitoring Indicators for Internal Monitoring

Monitoring Aspects	Monitoring Indicators
Institutional set-up and resource allocation	• RAP implementation and monitoring institutional set-up in place. • Budgeted RAP costs released and placed at disposal LAR implementation entities. • Grievance redress mechanism established and explained to the PAPs and affected communities. • Coordination initiative implemented and affected persons committees notified for continued consultations and participation of PAPs in RAP implementation and monitoring.
Delivery of Entitlements	• Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to re-establish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan.
Restoration of living standard and income	• Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored at relocation sites outside ROW limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of affected persons covered under livelihood restoration and rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • Number of affected persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men, and vulnerable groups). • No of PAPs (especially vulnerable) provided opportunities in subproject related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	• Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities. • RAP disclosure and information dissemination activities implemented and knowledge of entitlements by the affected persons. • Community awareness about grievance redresses mechanism and its use. • Progress on grievances recorded and resolved including information dissemination to AHs on the resolution of the grievances. • Information on implementation of special measures for vulnerable groups including Indigenous Peoples (if any).
Communications and Participation	• Number of meetings held with PAPs (male and female) to explain RAP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism.

Monitoring Aspects	Monitoring Indicators
	- Assessment about Level of information communicated—adequate or inadequate. - Number of PAPs (male and female) participated in the meetings. - Number of meetings and consultations held with vulnerable and indigenous people (if any) with number of participants and level of information communicated.
Benefit Monitoring	- Compared to pre-subproject situation. - Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. - Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. - Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. - Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP (if any).

13.3 EXTERNAL MONITORING

NHA through PIU-HQ will engage the services of an external monitor and or independent monitoring consultant, who has not been involved/associated in any activity of the subproject implementation, to undertake external monitoring and evaluation of the RAP implementation. The external monitor will carry out monitoring of RAP and report monitoring results to NHA and AIIB through semi-annual monitoring reports or with a frequency as agreed. The external monitor will verify RAP implementation progress and assess the achievement of RAP objectives and compliance with AIIB's ESS-2 requirements through a review of RAP implementation progress reports, periodic internal monitoring reports, and consultations with the PAPs and other stakeholders and impact assessment based on field surveys. The key tasks of the external monitor include:

- Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by RIU E&S staff;
- Validate the RAP implementation progress reported in IMRs and assess the achieved level of RAP implementation progress, issues impeding RAP implementation, and actions required to improve the safeguards management;
- Review and assess compensation, relocation, rehabilitation, and income restoration measures provided in the RAP and establish benchmark indicators for assessment and evaluation of the level to which the RAP objectives are accomplished.
- Review baseline information on socio-economic assessment, census, and inventory of losses of displaced persons and establish benchmark indicators for impact assessment through formal and informal surveys with the AHs;
- Consult PAPs, officials, and community leaders and assess the level of information dissemination activities implemented, awareness and access level of PAPs and communities to subproject-based grievance redress and complaints handling systems;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning; and
- Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the EA to ensure the safeguards management is fully consistent with RPF provisions and AIIB's ESS-2.

The key monitoring indicators to be considered during the external monitoring for the RAP implementation as reflected in **Table 13.2**.

Table 13.2: Monitoring Indicators for External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on affected persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	• Subproject location including description on subproject intervention and IR impacts. • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels with gender of household Head. • Vulnerable households and indigenous groups (if any). • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns. • Occupations and employment patterns and income sources and levels. • Participation in neighborhood or community groups and access to cultural sites and events.
Compensation payment and restoration of living standards	• Have the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets been delivered? • Were sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial, and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for affected persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, affected persons with enterprises affected)	• Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production? • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided to restore pre-subproject income levels and living standards? • Were the income levels of AHs improved and/or restored as compared to SES baseline data?
Information and satisfaction levels of affected persons'	• How much do the affected persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? • Do the affected persons know their entitlements and aware on whether these have been met? • What is the perception of affected persons about the extent and level to which their living standards and livelihoods have been restored? • How much do the affected persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	• Were the affected persons and their assets correctly enumerated? • Was the timeframe and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? • Were entitlements based on replacement costs and adequate for rehabilitation and restoration of the AHs? • Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted adequately? • How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

Based on the external monitor's report, if significant issues are identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) to take corrective measures will be prepared, reviewed, and approved by AIIB and disclosed to affected persons. The CAP implementation progress will also be reviewed and



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

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

13.4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AND DISCLOSURE OF MONITORING REPORTS

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

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