



NATIONAL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY, PAKISTAN

Draft Resettlement Action
Plan (RAP)

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



Section 2: Ranipur – Rohri (71 km)

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SECTION 2: RANIPUR – ROHRI (71 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 Persons	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.
Beneficiary	Recipient or other beneficiary of the Bank financing extended for an activity under a Project
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 assets or 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.

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 and family networks

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 document that describes mitigatory measures and actions to 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 E&S action plans(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 16, 2025)

Currency Unit	=	Pakistan Rupee/s (PKR/s)
USD \$1.00	=	PKR 279.85
PKR 1.00	=	USD \$ 0.00357



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project -National Highway N-5 is 1,819 km long main road 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 Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has initiated a project for rehabilitation and improvement of N-5. The project will involve detailed design for improvement and widening of N-5. The widening and improvement of 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 of existing patches of N-5 will increase the traffic-carrying capacity of the road and reduce traffic congestion in major urban areas. The project has been divided into north and south zones which further include eight different sections or subprojects.

The prioritization of each subproject/ section has been worked out based on environmental and social considerations including resettlement impacts along with other technical parameters like road condition, traffic situation and Climate & Hydrology/Hydraulics. Based on above considerations, Section 2, Section 7 and Section 8 have been selected as the urgent ones for implementation and referred as Phase 1(A) of the project. This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared by the National Engineering Services Pakistan (NESPAK) which covers the Section 02, Phase 1(A) of the project.

SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT- A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) of affected assets and census of affected households (AHs) were conducted in February and March 2025 and the inventory of losses was prepared accordingly. It is noteworthy to mention that all the land that would be cleared for road widening is within the Right of Way (RoW) of the National Highway Authority (NHA). Consultations were carried out with project affected persons (PAPs), local communities, trade and business entities and government entities on design options and solutions to avoid and minimize the social risks and resettlement impacts, confirm land title and ownership of affected assets to define eligibility and entitlement under the RAP provisions.

Based on the census survey, social impact assessments, clearance of ROW from the existing N-5 road will impact six (6) residential structures/assets of 6 AHs, 124 permanent commercial structures/assets of 198 AHs (116 owners 46 renters & 36 employees and 128 temporary/moveable commercial structures of 139 AHs (128 owners, 1 renter and 10 employees) . Moreover, 6 public structures and 9 community structures including mosques and graveyards will be affected. In addition, the clearance of NHA-owned ROW will also result in the loss of 2550



trees. Moreover, 39 PAPs were categorized as vulnerable among the PAPs. The impact summary is provided in **Table 1-ES**.



Table 1-ES: 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.	6	2	4	6	0	0
2.	Permanent Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	124	81	43	116	46	36
3.	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks and Huts etc.	No.	128	0	128	128	1	10
4.	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	6	1	5	Government	Government	NA
5.	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques. graves and Other Assets	No.	9	6	3	NA	NA	NA
6.	Trees	Different types of Trees	No.	2550			Government Trees	-	-
Total:							250	47	46



Project Categorization: Out of **343** AHs, 175 (**4** residential and **171** commercial) AHs will be severely affected because of road widening and improvement under the project while reaming **168** AHs (**2** residential and **166** commercial) AHs will be partially affected. Fully affected AHs will physically and economically displaced.

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 project is classified as Category “B” for involuntary resettlement standard (ESS 2). The socioeconomic 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 & BASELINE INFORMATION - A full census covering all AHs facing structural losses as well as renters of the affected structures (343 AHs) and socioeconomic survey of 126 AHs (37%) carried out. Socioeconomic survey indicated that the population of the surveyed households was comprised of 756 persons and among them, there were more males (51%) than females (49%). The average size household is 6 persons. Approximately 66% of AHs are living as extended /joint families while 34% percent of respondents reported that they live as single/ nuclear families. Around one third of the AHs are considered illiterate. Among surveyed households, 59 % assessed as literate, which is slightly lower than the national literacy rate (59.13%) as per the census survey 2023. Out of the total AH members, 51% of them have dependents consist of children under 10 years, housewives, and unemployed individuals. The remaining members are engaged in various vocations and livelihood activities. Nearly one Nineteen (19%) of the AH members are involved in roadside businesses, trading and shop keeping along the road sections.

The income level of the AHs surveyed was grouped into five categories. Around 12% of the AHs earn up to rupees 37,000 per month, 39% AHs earn between rupees 37,001 to 45,000 per month, 21% AHs earn between rupees 45,001 to 55,000 per month and 16% are earning between ranges of 55,001 to 65,000. Moreover, 12% of AHs are earning above PKR. 65,000 per month. In Pakistan, household income of PKR 37,000 is taken as poverty threshold. Based on the household income data collected in the survey, about 11% of the AHs can be considered poor.

Gender Dimensions: Women in the project area, compared to men are disproportionately affected due to a) Inflation and unemployment; b) lack of public transport, clean drinking water educational facilities for women in schools/ institutions; c) insufficient health care /facilities for females in hospitals; d) less conducive infrastructure including lack of privacy in urban transport; and e) unavailability of skill/career development opportunities for women. Although there are no direct R&R related impacts specific to women, the livelihood restoration plan and construction designs of the project will make efforts to incorporate women needs and aspirations to make the project socially inclusive.

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 RAP implementation. All compensation and other assistances 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.

Cut-off Date - The socioeconomic baseline survey and the census survey of PAPs (including squatters) commenced on February 18, 2025, which was established as the cut-off date for finalizing the Inventory of Losses (IOL) for this respective RAP of Section 02. Any person who enters the project land after February 18, 2025, will not be considered eligible for compensation. Any person who enters the project 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. 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, local grievance management committee as per GRM of the proposed project will be established to reach out the NHA in case of any complaints, and PAPs will be given prior notice to remove their assets and take any salvage free of charge.

ENTITLEMENT ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS -Affected assets will be compensated based on replacement cost. AH's losing structures will also be entitled to self-relocation and transportation allowance in addition to applicable compensation for affected assets. Relocation and rehabilitation (R&R) assistance and income restoration support will be paid to AHs losing residential and commercial structures. The R&R assistance will include transitional support, business loss allowance, relocation assistance, and vulnerable household allowance. A severe impact allowance will be provided to 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. During implementation of RAP, opportunities for project-based employment and other livelihood restoration activities will be explored and all willing AHs will be considered as a priority for project-based employment as per their capability. The impact assessments carried out indicates that 343 are entitled for structures compensation at full replacement cost basis. The owners/occupiers of built structures will be given one-month prior/ advance notice to vacate the affected structure at the time of payment of compensation amount.

All applicable entitlements provisions are summarized in the entitlement matrix in the RAP which are consistent to the agreed RPF for the Project. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during project implementation. Compensation and other assistance will be paid to AHs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets.



However, in case, the payment is delayed more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed considering the annual inflation rate before payment to AHs.

RELOCATION AND RESETTLEMENTS - The scope of resettlement activities is limited primarily to the clearance of the ROW, which will required relocate permanent commercial and temporary structures such as sheds and kiosks in addition to partial impact residential structures. The census survey & IOL indicates that 04 residential AHs, 43 commercial structures/shops and 128 moveable to be displaced. Since all these permanent and temporary structures are built on the ROW of the NHA, affected parties are encouraged to find their own relocation sites with the resettlement assistance provided under the project . Socioeconomic survey also found that land is scarce in the area for relocation and vacant state/ public land is not available for resettlement of the PAPs. Therefore PAPs are encouraged to choose "self-relocation" option in lands in the vicinity of their own. The project will support by providing necessary guidance and information for the PAPs to minimize social disruption in the resettlement process and allow them to remain together as communities of pre-project situation.

INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION – The clearance of ROW will not completely change the dynamics of the livelihood of the AHs but it is expected to have some negative impact on their everyday livelihood activities. Therefore, 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 develop linkages for commercial trade and access to livelihood activities. The LRP will support 264 PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected significantly as result of the project. The training proposed under the LRP is an inclusive program 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, has the opportunity to 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 is 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 271.46 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 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 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 RAP 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 RAP consistent with the AIIB's ESS2 policy principles and national legal framework. PIU-HQ and local RIU s of the project will be responsible for the implementation of the RAP activities. The supervision consultants include safeguards specialists for assisting NHA in the implementation and monitoring of the RAP 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 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 relevant government offices along the project road. The RAP 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 RAP, 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 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. According to current estimates, full implementation of the RAP will be confirmed by the external monitor, and construction to be commenced by the 1st quarter of 2025.

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION- As part of consultation strategy outlined in the SEP all the affected parties including local villagers, community groups, businessmen, shopkeepers, women and vulnerable groups in the project area as well officials of the Government Departments were consulted. In addition, as a part of the preparation of the RAP, series of interviews and discussions were conducted in February and March 2025 in different time intervals. Census and socioeconomic survey of all the affected parties were the main sources of information and data to prepare the RAP. The community consultations included individual interviews of potential AHs along the project road



section during the IR impact assessment/measurement survey and structured community consultations were held at Seventeen (17) locations/settlements along the project road alignment.

Through these consultations, affected households (AHs) including owners/occupants of affected assets, and local communities were sufficiently informed about the ROW limits and 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 clarified that the assets built illegally within the ROW limits of the highway will be removed and compensated to the extent of asset loss. PAPs were also informed the project will make all the efforts to minimize the impacts on residential structures and physical displacement of the affected communities. Women in the project area were also consulted and 140 females participated in these consultations. The assets acquired will be compensated on full replacement cost and the efforts will be ensured to deliver compensation before the relocation 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 uninterrupted access to resources. 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 project implementation period.

GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISM- The project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for this project has a three-tiered structure including, i) Community level grievance redress set-up 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 RIU /EALS, as applicable.

MONITORING AND REPORTING- A robust monitoring is required for satisfactory implementation of the RAP. Hence the 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 RAP implementation activities will be carried out internally by RIU and EALS through ESC and PIU-HQ 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.

N-5 while serving the domestic needs of about 80% of Pakistan's urban population in the provinces of Sindh, Punjab, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa also carries 65% of the country's freight traffic, especially in its southern sections. Out of a total 28,000 to 62,000 daily traffic, a high percentage of heavy traffic coupled with overloading is causing colossal damage to the road network precluding the achievement of a sustainable national highway network. 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.

Considering the situation above, National Highway Authority (NHA) with assistance from Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has initiated a project for rehabilitation and improvement of N-5. The project will involve the detailed design for improvement and widening of N-5. The widening and improvement of 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 of existing patches of N-5 will increase the traffic-carrying capacity of the road and reduce traffic congestion in major urban areas. The project has been divided into north and south zones which further include eight different Sections. The south zone includes two packages which are as under:

Section 1: Hyderabad – Hala; and
Section 2: Ranipur – Rohri

Similarly, the north zone includes six different Sections, which are as under:

Section 3: Okara – Manga;
Section 4: Lahore – Gujranwala;
Section 5: Kharian – Dina;
Section 6: Dina – Rawat;
Section 7: Rawalpindi – Burhan; and
Section 8: Nowshera – Peshawar.

To guide the resettlement and relocation process for the above Sections a Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared. The prioritization of each project section / Section has been worked out based on environment, social, resettlement along with other technical parameters like road condition, traffic situation and Climate & Hydrology/Hydraulics. Because of



prioritization, Package 2, 7 and Package 8 have been selected as most urgent packages and these Sections combined have been referred as Phase 1(A)¹.

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) study has been prepared by the NESPAK and covers the Section 02, Phase 1(A) of the project only².

1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the proposed project are as following:

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

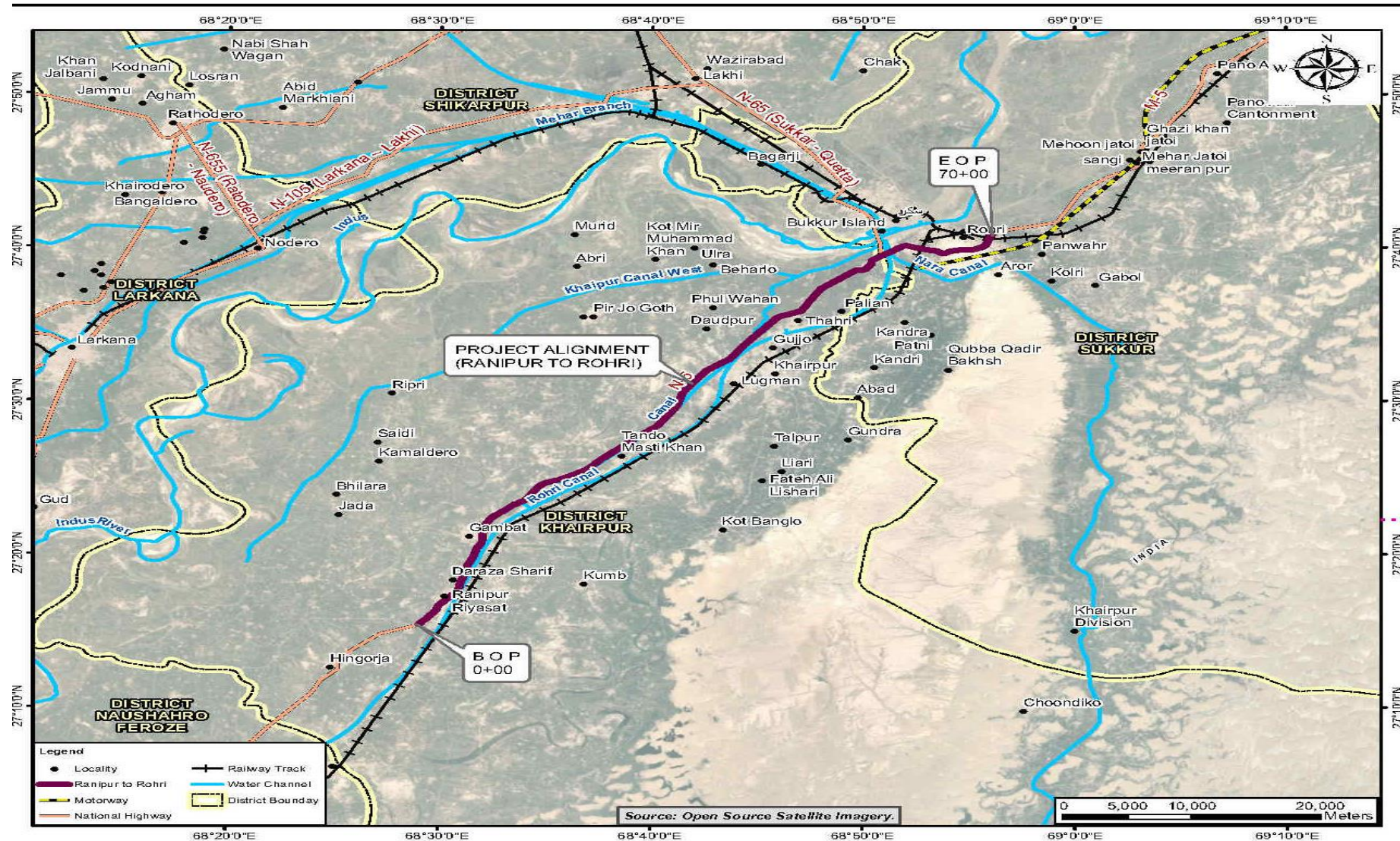
1.2 LOCATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTION OF THE SUBPROJECT

The proposed Subproject Section 2: Ranipur to Rohri starts from one (01) km away from Gadegi Town having coordinates 27°15'23.33"N and 68°29'4.10"E and ends at Sukkur Bypass having coordinates 27°41'1.36"N and 68°56'15.02"E. The proposed Subproject is a linear project that involves rehabilitation of existing road from Ranipur to Rohri (70 km) section, Ranipur to Rohri to make it an improved highway facility and to alleviate the traffic congestion issues in the Subproject area³. **Figure 1.1** shows the location map of the proposed project Section 2.

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 Package# 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 project" has been used throughout this document for the section08, Phase 1(A) of the project.

³ Subproject Area means the area within the ROW of the proposed subproject.



1.3 PROJECT'S SALIENT FEATURES

The salient features of the project (Section-2) are as follows:

Project Feature	Ranipur to Rohri
Project Length	70 Km
Design Speed (Rural/Semi Urban/ Urban)	100 / 80 / 60 Kph
Design Vehicle	WB-20 (6 Axle Articulated Trailer)
Nullah Bridges	07 (Widening Required = 07, New bridges= 0)
Flyovers Railways	01 (2+2 lanes) Retained at Railway crossing
Service Roads	20.2Km (both side)
Weigh Stations	15 Locations, Existing to be retained=11 Modified = 04 locations (3 bays each)
Bus bays	12 (Proposed)
Pedestrian Bridges/ Pedestrian Underpasses	22 (Ped. Bridges widening = 01, new proposed = 21)
U-turns	18 (Proposed)
Toll Plaza	01 at Ranipur The existing toll booth, canopy, bays, pavement, and electrical/electronic works are to be modified with a new design. Renovation of the building adjacent to the toll

- Asphalt Concrete Wearing Course 50 mm
- Asphalt Concrete Base Course 190 mm
- Aggregate Base Course 150-300 mm
- Granular Subbase 250 mm
- Subgrade shall have a minimum soaked CBR of 8% @95% M.D.D.
- Design period of 10 years has been adopted

The typical cross section of the proposed project is shown in **Figure 1.2** and **Figure 1.3**.

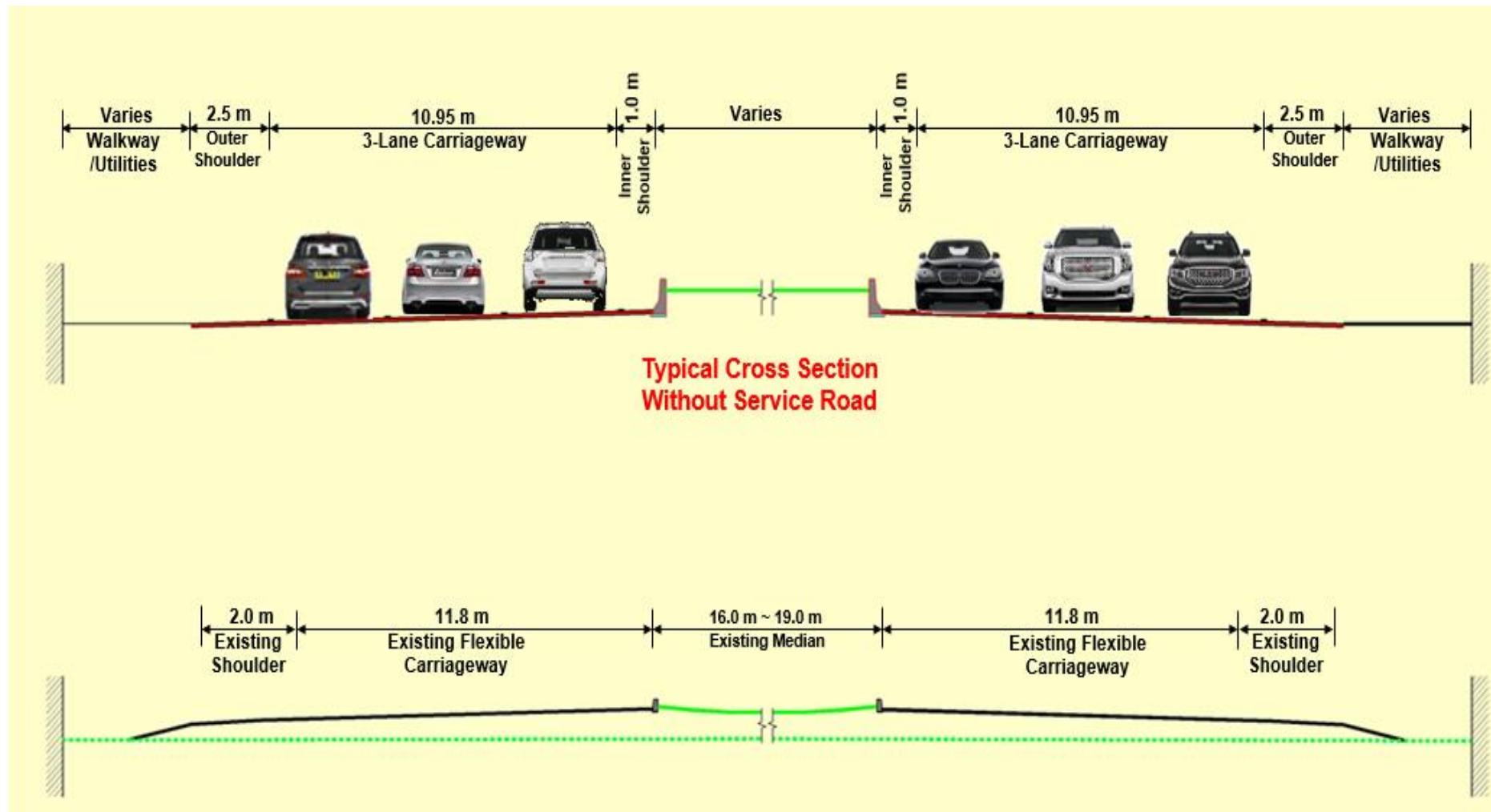


Figure 1.2: Typical Cross Section of the 3 Lane Road Without Service Road

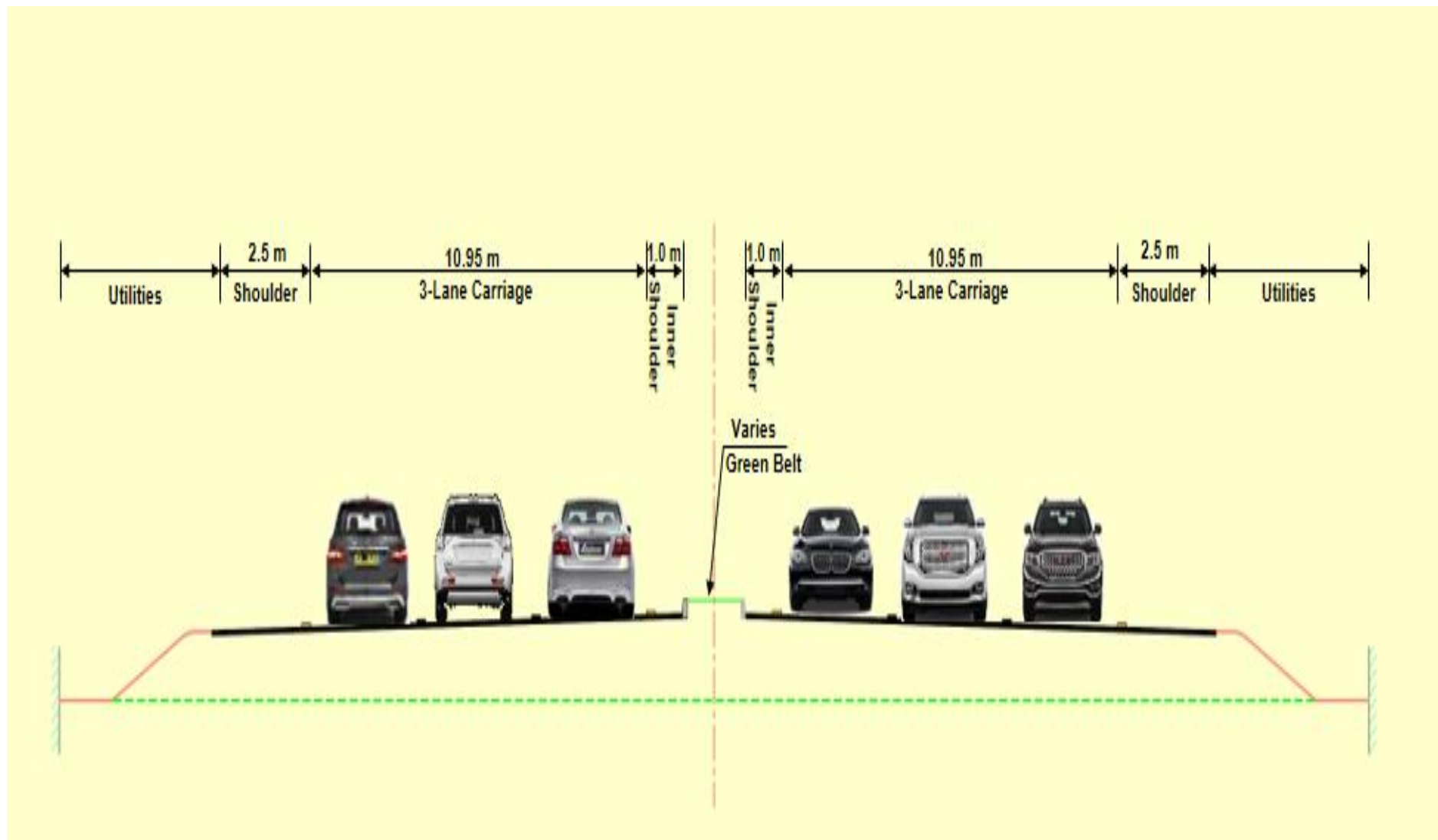


Figure 1.3: Typical Cross Section of the 3 Lane Road Without Service Road



1.3.1 Available Row of N-55 in Project Road Section

The proposed project traverses through territorial jurisdictions of District Khairpur and District Sukkur in Sindh Province and its existing ROW on N-5 varies between 133 to 204 feet which is sufficient for the 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 project.

1.4 EXTENT OF RESETTLEMENT ISSUES AND ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

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

1.5 ALTERNATIVE-I NO PROJECT OPTION (NPO)

Peshawar-Nowshera packages 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 Pabbi, Tarru Jabba and Amangarh for Peshawar - Nowshera Section . The traffic of Nowshera-Chitral road (N-45) also uses Nowshera Peshawar Section of N-5. After the launch of CPEC project, Rashakai town of Nowshera is now an Economic Zone of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which has also drawn traffic.

The current capacity of 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, 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 road 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 existing conditions of road will result in longer travel times. The deplorable conditions of road will result in wear and tear of vehicle 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 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.

1.6 ALIGNMENT OPTIMIZATION ALTERNATIVES

1.6.1 Alternative-II: 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.

E&S comparison of Alternative-I & Alternative-II is shown in **Table 1.1 below**.

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

Sr. No.	E&S Criteria	Alternative-I	Alternative-II
1.	Avoidance of Natural/ Landscape area	No involvement	No involvement
2.	Avoidance of Trees Cutting or Forest Area	No tree cutting	Tree cutting in the ROW. However, 10 trees shall be planted in lieu of 1 fallen tree
3.	Connection with major towns	Yes	Yes
4.	Land Acquisition and Resettlement	No involvement of additional land and no resettlement	No involvement of additional land but involves resettlement.
5.	Livelihood Impacts	No impact	Livelihood will be disturbed but overall job creation will be a positive factor due to the proposed Subproject
6.	Public Utility Impacts	No impact	No impact as all the works shall be carried out within the existing ROW.
7.	Community Impacts	Community is facing issues due to disturbed traffic, congestion and improper condition of the road and facilities	Community will benefit because of the improved road.
8.	Road Safety	Road is not adequately safe.	Road will be safe.



Sr. No.	E&S Criteria	Alternative-I	Alternative-II
9.	GHG Emissions	Traffic congestions lead to increased fuel consumption and GHG Emissions.	GHG emissions will be increased temporarily (during the construction phase of the Subproject) but over a longer period of time the GHG emissions will reduce significantly.

In light of above discussion, **Alternative-II** 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 as opposed to NPO.

1.7 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

In this proposed project, designed works include widening and improvement of the N-5 road priority sections. The widening, reconstruction/ upgradation works of the existing N-5 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 meters. Hence, the NHA owned (between 133 to 204 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 02.

Following the RPF provisions, AIIB ESF requirements and national laws, and IR-related impacts from the implementation of the proposed project 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 project, perceived impacts, and outcomes;
- Assess physical and economic displacement by quantifying loss of the impacted assets , severity of impact 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 project including implementation of the RAP; and provide a grievance redress mechanism to facilitate the PAPs for resolution of their grievances at the project 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.

1.8 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 project civil works, under AIIB's ESF requirements. Hence, following LAR conditions are set to ensure the LAR processing requirements are fully complied with project design.

Contract Awards Signing: Conditional upon the acceptance or approval by AIIB of the draft RAP, updated 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 Departments of NHA in Sindh, 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 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.

Thus, a detailed census and measurement survey of all affected assets were conducted to accurately assess the extent of the displacement. Additionally, a socioeconomic survey was carried out on a sample (37%) of affected persons to gain insights into their living conditions and socio-economic status. The preparation of the RAP also involved continuous consultations with all relevant project stakeholders, including local communities, governmental agencies, and other key parties, to incorporate their feedback and concerns. Other critical steps included conducting impact assessments, identifying mitigation measures, and ensuring compliance with national and AIIB's ESF. This detailed approach aimed to develop a responsive and well-informed RAP that not only addresses the immediate needs of the affected populations but also supports their long-term well-being.

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 18 February to 2 March 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 was 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 design⁴. The survey methodology ensured that 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 6 AHs, 124 permanent commercial structures/assets of 198 AHs (116 owners, 46 renters & 36 employees) and 128 temporary/moveable commercial structures of 139 AHs (128 owners 1 renter and 10 employees). Moreover, 6 public structures and 9 community structures including mosques and graveyards will be affected. The clearance of NHA-owned ROW will also result in the loss of 2550 miscellaneous government trees.

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

⁴ 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
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= Burnt 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	Partially Affected	Severely Affected	Number of AHs		
							Owner	Renters	Employees
1.	Residential Structures	Houses and secondary structures	No.	6	2	4	6	0	0
2.	Permanent Commercial Structures	Shops/hotels and secondary structures	No.	124	81	43	116	46	36
3.	Moveable Commercial Structures	Kiosks and Huts etc.	No.	128	0	0128	128	1	10
4.	Public Structures	Misc.	No.	6	1	5	Government	NA	NA
5.	Community/ Religious Structures	Mosques. graves and Other Assets	No.	9	6	3	NA	NA	NA
6.	Trees	Different types of Trees	No.	2550			Government Trees	-	-
Total:							250	47	46

2.2 IMPACT ON LAND

As per the ROW land record provided by NHA, the available ROW is sufficient for widening and improvement of this respective road section. The available ROW varies between 133 to 204 feet (Districts Khairpur and Sukkur) respectively which fulfill the construction requirements. Hence, no additional land will be required at the road portion.

2.3 IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

The project affected structures include residential structures that are encroached on the NHA ROW limits by the adjoining land/ structure owners. As per impact inventory, 6 AHs will have impact on their residential structures and assets extended into the ROW limits including 2,600 sq.ft of rooms. Due to clearance of ROW limit, 04 AHs will experience significant impacts by losing more than 10% of the covered area of their main residential units i.e. living rooms and other allied assets like kitchen, sheds, lavatories, boundary wall, etc. These severely affected four (4) residential structures need to be relocated.. 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 at replacement cost basis by applying provincial Market Rate System (MRS) construction unit rates.

All identified impacted structures and assets that encroached the NHA-owned ROW will have to be cleared for execution of project works. The affected covered area of impacted residential structures is summarized in **Table 2.2** 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	1	Boundary wall	E	60	Sq. ft.	0	1
		Room	E	70	Sq. ft.		
Affected Residential Structures South	5	Room	E	1300	Sq. ft.	3	3
		Boundary wall	E	12	Sq. ft.		
		Boundary wall	C	40	Sq. ft.		
		Room	D	1300	Sq. ft.		

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	6	Room	E	1370	Sq. ft.	2	4
		Boundary wall	E	72	Sq. ft.		
		Boundary wall	C	40	Sq. ft.		
		Room	D	1300	Sq. ft.		

2.4 IMPACT ON COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The clearance of encroached ROW limits will impact 124 permanent commercial structures owned by 116 AHs, comprising various types of covered and boundary wall areas. Out of these 124 structures, 43 will be significantly affected and need to be demolished to clear the ROW. These structures primarily include roadside hotels, shops, petrol pumping stations and other commercial structures. Relocation options were discussed with the affected persons of the commercial structures. However, most 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	72	90	1	Floor	Tuff Tile	5744	34	30	44	20
			2	Green Belt	Curve Tile	79				
			3	Shed	SC	3520				
			4	Shed	SB	6216				
			5	Shed	SA	4979				
			6	Shed	SD	4379.8				
			7	Room	B	2343.8				
			8	Room	C	1119				
			9	Boundary Wall	B	275				
			10	Room	A	196				
			11	Tandoor	Fixture	1				
			12	Hand Pump	Fixture	6				
Affected Commercial Structures North	52	59	1	Floor	Tuff Tile	750	39	13	2	16
			2	Green Belt	Curve tile	241				
			3	Shed	SC	1197				
			4	Shed	SB	1040				
			5	Thatched Structure	E	280				
			6	Shed	SA	452				
			7	Shed	SD	5715.8				
			8	Room	B	3268.8				
			9	Boundary Wall	B	65				
			10	Tandoor	Fixture	1				
			11	Hand Pump	Fixture	1				



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	124		1	Floor	Tuff Tile	6494	73	43	46	36
			2	Green Belt	Curve Tile	320				
			3	Shed	SC	4717				
			4	Shed	SB	7256				
			5	Shed	SA	5431				
			6	Shed	SD	10095.6				
			7	Room	B	5612.6				
			8	Room	C	1119				
			9	Boundary Wall	B	340				
			10	Room	A	196				
			11	Tandoor	Fixture	2				
			12	Hand Pump	Fixture	7				
			13	Thatched	E	280				



2.5 IMPACT ON MOVEABLE STRUCTURES

According to the social impact assessment, a total of 128 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 project. The assessment revealed that all moveable structures were owned by private owners operating small businesses in the ROW of the NHA. The operators of the 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 and huts to suitable alternative locations of their choice, ensuring that they can continue their commercial operations and sustain their livelihoods. Similarly, 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**, **Table 2.7** and **Table 2.8** 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	74	74	Kiosk	74	0	74	0	6
Private Movable Structures South	54	54	Kiosk	54	0	54	1	4
Total Private Moveable Structures	128	128	Kiosk	128	0	128	1	10

Table 2.7: Overall Impact on Moveable Commercial Structures

Description	Affected AHs (Nos.)	Affected Structures (Nos.)	Structure Category	Units (No.)	Severity of Impact		Renters (Nos.)	Employees (No.)
					<10 % (AHs)	≥10% (AHs)		
Total Private Moveable Structures	128	128	Private	128	0	128	1	10

2.6 INCOME DISTURBANCE DUE TO IMPACTED COMMERCIAL STRUCTURES

The LRP will support 264 PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected significantly as result of the project. The training proposed under the LRP is an inclusive program 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, has the opportunity to 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 is to minimize the R&R impacts and restore the socioeconomic conditions of the PAPs better or equal after the project.

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 2.11** 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 2.8: 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	43
2.	Owners of Moveable Structures	128
3.	Renters of severely affected Commercial Structures including permanent commercial and moveable commercial	47
4.	Employees of severely affected commercial structures	46
Total		264

2.7 IMPACT ON PUBLIC STRUCTURES

The project will affect fifty (6) public structures, including, police check posts, waiting shed, and boundary wall. These public structures will be partially affected, three police station buildings, and one school building. **Table 2.12** illustrates the categories and number of public structures impacted by the implementation of the proposed project. Moreover, the bus waiting areas, which are NHA-owned roadside facilities, will be reconstructed along the upgraded road.

Additionally, 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, the affected parts of the partially affected structures can be restored in their current locations. For

the reconstruction and restoration of severely affected structures, including the three police station buildings and one school building, 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, school 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 stations and school building.

Similarly, coordination will be managed with other departments, and the relevant officials from these departments will be engaged for 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 2.13** and **Table 2.14**, while chainage-wise details of the public structures provided in **Annex-VII**.

Table 2.9: Impact on Public Structures as per Side of Road

Sr. No	Category of Public Structures	Direction	Number of Affected Structures
1.	Police Check Post	Median	02
2.	Police Check Post	South	01
3.	Educational Institutes	South	01
4.	PASCO	South	01
5.	Waiting Shed	South	01

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

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
Public Structures Median	2	Room	C	162	Sq.ft.
Public Structures South	4	Shed/Veranda	SA	224	Sq.ft.
		Room	A	100	Sq.ft.
		Boundary wall	A	1190	Sq.ft.

Table 2.11: Overall Impact on Public Structures

Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Covered Area	Unit
All Public Structures	06	Shed	SA	224	Sq.ft.
		Room	C	162	Sq.ft.
		Room	A	100	Sq.ft.
		B. wall	A	1190	Sq.ft.

2.8 IMPACT ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURES

Due to implementation of the proposed project, nine (9) community structures/assets will be affected. These impacted community structure include five (5) mosques, two (02) Graveyards, one (01) two hand pumps installed for community use in and outside of the structures in the existing ROW limits of the road section. The total covered area of the affected structures is

depicted in the **Table 2.15** and **Table 2.16** 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 2.12: Impact on Community Structures as per Side of Road

Sr. No	Category of Public Structures	Direction	Number of Affected Structures
1.	Mosque	North	01
2.	Mosque	South	04
3.	Graveyard	South	01
4.	Hand Pump	South	02
5.	Grave	Median	01

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

Description	Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of structures	Total Affected Area	Unit
Community Structures North	Mosque	1	Room	B	247	Sq. ft.
			Boundary wall	B	14	Sq. ft.
Community Structures South	Mosque	4	Shed	SD	440	Sq. ft.
			Room	B	396	Sq. ft.
			Boundary Wall	B	70	Sq. ft.
			Room	A	324	Sq. ft.
	Hand	2	Hand Pump	Fixture	2	Sq. ft.
	Graveyard	1	Graveyard	NA	10	No.
Community Structures Median	Graveyard	1	Graveyard	NA	10	No.

Table 2.14: Overall Impact on Community Structures

Description	Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Area	Unit
Total Community Structures	Mosque	5	Shed	SD	440	Sq. ft.
			Room	B	643	Sq. ft.
			Boundary wall	B	84	Sq. ft.
			Room	A	324	Sq. ft.
	Hand Pump	2		NA		No.
	Graveyard	1	No. of Graves	NA	10	No.

Description	Structure Category	Nos.	Description	Type of Structures	Total Affected Area	Unit
	Grave	1	Grave	NA	1	No.

The shifting of graves, community structures, and other assets during the implementation of the project 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 graves and shrine. The project will also provide appropriate compensation or alternative arrangements for the relocation of graves and assets, in accordance with national laws and AIIB safeguards.

Moreover, during the consultation, the project 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 will be paid to the mosque committee and the individuals nominated by the community to receive compensation and oversee the reconstruction of the mosques. 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 mosque committee 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.

2.9 IMPACT ON TREES

The project will involve the destruction of vegetation cover in construction areas, particularly along proposed road. It is examined that there are approximately 2525 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 project for which compensation will be made to concerned parties. (Forest and other relevant departments)

2.10 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 project administration cost as included in the project PC-1.

2.10.1 Impact on Vulnerable PAPs

The census of AHs on the existing road section identified that the income of 39 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 are given in **Table 2.17** 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.	Permanent Commercial Structures	6
2.	Moveable Structures	33
Total:		39

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 project, the impacts are deemed significant, as out of 6 affected households (AHs) with impacted residential structures, 4 AHs will face significant impacts, while the remaining residential structures will experience insignificant impacts. Additionally, out of 343 AHs facing the loss of commercial structures and income sources, 171 AHs (including 43 owners of permanent commercial structures, 128 owners of movable commercial structures. Overall, 175 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 project is classified as Category “B” for involuntary resettlement.

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

3 SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1 DATA COLLECTION

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. The human and economic development mainly focuses on population and communities, industrial development, infrastructure availability, institutions, transportation network, prevailing land use, power sources and agricultural pattern. Quality of life includes socio-cultural values, public health situation, recreational resources & development and archaeological/historical and cultural sites etc. Baseline information was gathered from literature, 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

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 (343 AHs) while the socioeconomic covered the 126 AHs (37%).

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.

A well-experienced team constituting of social development experts/ resettlement specialists, sociologists including females, social mobilizers/ survey enumerators, surveyors, and data managers have been involved during the field surveys and data processing & analysis. Data collection was carried out under the supervision of the resettlement specialists in the field to assist the enumerators to ensure the quality of work. Data collection i.e. the impact inventory, census survey and socioeconomic survey was completed on 2 February 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 belong 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, its construction type, quality, and materials used with the labor costs for the construction of a new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective to the full replacement cost.

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 PROJECT AREA

The area of proposed project (Package-02) falls in administrative jurisdiction of the Khairpur district and Sukkur District. 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 District Khairpur at a Glance

Khairpur is a district in the Sukkur Division of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. It is located between middle and northern Sindh. It is bounded on the north by Shikarpur District and Sukkur District, on the east by India, on the south by Sanghar

District and Nawabshah District, and on the west by Larkana District, Naushahro Feroze District and Indus River. The revised area of the district is 15,910 km²

There are eight tehsils of the district Khairpur. District administration is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC), who is assisted by district heads of departments. The main district departments include: administration, police, education, health, communication and works, agriculture, forest, irrigation, telecommunication and livestock. The head of each district department is responsible for the performance of his department and is generally designated as the Deputy Director or District Officer.

3.5.2 Demography and Population

As of the 2023 census, Khairpur district has 452,250 households and a population of 2,597,535. The district has a sex ratio of 102.69 males for every 100 females and a literacy rate 50.14%: Out of total population 50.7% for males and 49.3% for females. A total of 891,260 individuals (34.31%) are under 10 years of age. Additionally, 844,263 (32.50%) reside in urban areas.⁵

3.5.3 District Sukkur at a Glance

Sukkur District is a district in Sindh Province in Pakistan. Two districts have been split off from the territory of Sukkur: Shikarpur in 1977 and Ghotki in 1993.

There are five tehsils of the district Sukkur. District administration is headed by the Deputy Commissioner (DC), who is assisted by district heads of departments. The main district departments include: administration, police, education, health, communication and works, agriculture, forest, irrigation, telecommunication and livestock. The head of each district department is responsible for the performance of his department and is generally designated as the Deputy Director or District Officer.

3.5.4 Demography and Population

As of the 2023 census, Sukkur district has 268,588 households and a population of 1,625,467. The district has a sex ratio of 113.04 males for every 100 females and a literacy rate of 58.26%: 68.10% for males and 47.20% for females for females. A total of 539,351 individuals (33.18% are under 10 years of age. Additionally, 814,999 people (49.70%) reside in urban areas.⁶

3.6 SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF AHS

The assessment of social impact on the people who are going to be affected with respect to their place of living and livelihood is an important exercise in the project planning and

⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khairpur_District#:~:text=As%20of%20the%202023%20census,under%2010%20years%20of%20age.

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sukkur_District#:~:text=As%20of%20the%202023%20census,males%20and%2044.49%25%20for%20females.

designing. A socio-economic survey was carried out to develop a socio-economic profile of the AHs along the proposed alignment of respective road section. The socioeconomic survey of 126 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 in particular. The survey focused on the following features of the affected population:

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

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

3.6.1 Population and Household Size

A socio-economic survey of 126 AHs was conducted which indicated that the population of the surveyed households was comprised of 756 persons and among them, there were more males (51%) than females (49%). The average size is 6 persons per household. The gender-wise distribution of the respondents' households is given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Population and Household Size of the AHs

Total Respondents	Population				Total Population	%
	Male	%	Female	%		
126	386	51	370	49	756	100

Source: Census and Socioeconomic Survey of PAPs

3.6.2 Sex Ratio

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 104males per 100 females.

3.6.3 Family System

About 31% of AHs are living in a joint family system where grandparents also live under the same roof, while 69% percent of respondents reported that they live in a nuclear family system. The details are shown in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Family Structure of PAPs

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1.	Joint	39	31
2.	Nuclear	87	69

Sr. No.	Family Structure	Number of Respondent	Percentage
	Total	126	100

3.6.4 Age Composition

Survey shows that 17% of the respondents are up to 25 years of age, 48% of the respondents are between 26 – 35 years, 21% are 36 – 45 years and the remaining 14% are more than 45 years of age. These figures show that respondents are mature enough to give their opinion about the proposed project and its impacts. Details on the age composition are provided in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Age Composition of PAPs

Sr. No.	Age Composition	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1.	18-25	21	17
2.	26-35	60	48
3.	36-45	27	21
4.	Above 45	18	14
	Total	126	100

3.6.5 Religion

Respondents were asked about their religion and 99.5% of the respondents reported their religion as Islam and 0.5% mentioned Hindu.

3.6.6 Mother Tongue

The Sindhi was found dominant as mother language of the residents in the Col and the nearby communities. However, Saraiki, and Urdu languages are also spoken in the project area and all over areas of the Districts. It is worth mentioning that despite the prevailing mother language in the area, each and every person found very friendly in communicating in the national language i.e. Urdu.

3.6.7 Major Castes / Groups

The respondents of the socioeconomic survey belong to various castes in the project area. The main castes Ujjan, Mangri, Lashari, Jokihia, Jatoli, Mirani, Khoro, Khushro, Syed, Domki, Rajput, Halapot, Bero, Chandio, Wasan, Merani. Talpur, Abro, memon Ujjan Arain and hindu caste Kholi identified during the survey of the Project area

3.6.8 Education Level

The census revealed that 41% population of the AHs are illiterate. The literate population in the surveyed households is 59% which is slightly higher than the national literacy rate which is 50.14% according to census survey 2023 for both sexes. Educational status among the members of AHs is shown in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.4: Educational Status AH's Members

Sr. No.	Educational Status	Number	Percentage
1.	Illiterate	314	41
2.	Primary	175	23
3.	Middle	112	15
4.	Matric	67	9
5.	Intermediate	53	7
6.	Graduation	15	2
7.	Masters	20	3
Total		756	100

3.6.9 Occupational Status

Out of the total AH members, 41% of the population consists of children under 10 years, housewives, and unemployed individuals who are not working. The remaining members are engaged in various professions to earn a livelihood. Survey findings reveal that approximately 19% of the AH members are involved in shop keeping. These shopkeepers operate general stores, sell fruits, vegetables, chicken, tea, cold drinks, cigarettes, and pakoras/samosas, or run roadside eateries, among other activities. Additionally, about 9% are employed in private jobs to support themselves. Detailed statistics regarding the occupational status of the AH members are presented in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.5: Occupations of AH's Members

Sr. No.	Professional Status	Number	Percentage
1.	Upto 10 year/House Wives/Idles	311	41
2.	Agriculturist +Livestock	45	6
3.	Shopkeeper	143	19
4.	Business	49	7
5.	Labor	64	8
6.	Govt Job	45	6
7.	Private job	70	9
8.	Driver	19	3
9.	Retired	10	1
Total		756	100

3.6.10 Monthly Household Income

The income level of the surveyed AHs was grouped in five ranges. Around 12% of the AHs earn up to rupees 37,000 per month, 39% AHs earn between rupees 37,001 to 45,000 per month, 21% AHs earn between rupees 45,001 to 55,000 per month and 16% are earning between ranges of 55,001 to 65,000. Moreover, 12% of AHs are earning above PKR. 65,000 per month. In Pakistan, household income of PKR 37,000 is taken as poverty threshold. Based on the household income data collected in the survey, about 5% of the AHs may be considered poor. The details of AHs' average monthly income is presented in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.6: Average Monthly Household Income

Sr. No.	Household Average Monthly Income (PKR.)	Number	Percentage
1.	Up to 37,000	15	12
2.	37,001 to 45,000	49	39
3.	45,001 to 55,000	26	21
4.	55,001 to 65,000	20	16
5.	Above 65,000	16	12
Total		126	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

3.6.11 Monthly Household Expenditures

Household expenditure depends on the earnings of the families. Therefore, approximately 18% of the respondents reported a monthly expenditure of up to PKR 37,000, while 39% had monthly expenditures in the range of PKR 37,001 to 45,000. Additionally, 20% of the respondents reported their family expenditure between PKR 45,001 and 55,000. Meanwhile, 24% reported expenses between PKR 55,001 and 65,000 per month, and 9% of the households indicated an expenditure above PKR 65,000. Detailed information regarding the monthly expenditure of the respondents is provided in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.7: Monthly Expenditure

Sr. No.	Average Monthly Expenditures (PKR)	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1.	Up to 37,000	22	18
2.	37,001 to 45,000	49	39
3.	45,001 to 55,000	25	20
4.	55,001 to 65,000	18	14
5.	Above 65,000	12	9
Total		126	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

3.6.12 Landholding Status

Land ownership status of the AHs is given in **Table 3.9** which depicts that 5% of AHs have farmlands. The remaining 95% are landless.

Table 3.8: Land Holding Status

Sr. No.	Land Holding	Number of Respondent	Percentage
1.	Yes	7	5
2.	No	119	95
Total		126	100

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

3.6.13 Housing Construction Pattern

A mix housing pattern was observed of the AHs in the project area where 58% of the respondents are living in Pacca houses which are constructed with superior materials and workmanship while 25% respondents had semi Pacca houses which are made of bricks masonry with mud mortar. Only 15% of the respondents mentioned that they live in Katcha

houses made with mud and straws while 2% live in hut houses. Generally, poor households live in Katcha and hut houses while lower income households would live in Semi-Pacca houses. Those who can afford to live in Pacca households are generally not poor. **Table 3.10** shows the construction pattern of houses among the AHs.

Table 3.9: Housing Construction Pattern

Sr. No.	Type	Number	Percentage
1.	Pacca	73	58
2.	Semi-Pacca	31	25
3.	Katcha	19	15
4.	Hut	3	2
Total		126	100

3.6.14 Ownership Status of the Houses

The ownership status of the house depicts how many respondents own their houses or live in rented houses. Out of 126 respondents, the majority (75%) of the respondents have self-owned houses and the 23% are renters and remaining 2% were living in the houses that were provided by the land lords **Table 3.11** shows the ownership of the houses of the respondents.

Table 3.10: Ownership Status of the Houses

Sr. No.	Ownership of Houses	Number	Percentage
1.	Self-Owned	94	75
2.	Rented	24	23
3.	Other	8	2
Total		126	100

3.6.15 Borrowing Status

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 10% of the households (AHs) accessed credit, while 90% of the respondents did not borrow any amount. **Table 3.12** presents the borrowing status of the respondents.

Table 3.11: Borrowing Status

Sr. No.	Money Borrowed	Number	Percentage
1.	No	114	90
2.	Yes	10	10
Total		126	100

3.6.16 Civic Amenities

Social infrastructure and amenities are essential for creating sustainable communities. This assessment considers the spaciousness of a 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.

The survey results revealed that 76% of the studied households have access to schooling and electricity 83%. Health care facilities are available to 51% of households in the form of BHUs and THQs. Gas and water supply facilities are available to 31% and 9% of households, respectively. Similarly, sewerage and mobile services are available to 28% and 89% of households, respectively. Detailed information regarding access to social amenities is provided in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.12: Access to Social Amenities

Sr. No.	Facility	Number of Respondent	Available (%)
1.	Electricity	105	83
2.	School	97	76
3.	Hospital	64	51
4.	Gas	40	31
5.	Water Supply	11	9
6.	Sewerage	35	28
7.	Telephone/ Mobile	113	89

Source: Census and socioeconomic survey of AHs

3.6.17 Source of Drinking Water

Households depend on mainly two sources of water for domestic use which is shown in **Table 3.14**. Hand pumps/ bore water is the main source of water for domestic use in the proposed project area so majority of the respondents i.e., 81% get water from this source, and 9% respondents use public water supply as source of drinking water. Hand pumps mostly installed near the irrigation channels from where water is fetched mostly dis duty is performed by the females.

Table 3.13: Source of Drinking Water

Sr. No.	Water Supply Source	Number	Percentage
1.	Water supply	11	9
2.	Bore hole (Hand Pumps/Electric Motor and other	115	91
Total		126	100

3.6.18 Satisfaction Level with Water Quality

The quality of water is directly linked to the quality of health. **Table 3.15** depicts the perception of households about water quality in the proposed project area. 18% of respondents are satisfied with the quality of water while 82% respondents are not satisfied with the quality of water.

Table 3.14: Satisfaction Level with Water Quality

Sr. No.	Satisfaction with Quality of Water	Number	Percentage
1.	Yes	23	18
2.	No	103	82
Total		126	100

3.6.19 Awareness about the Project

The analysis of the socio economic of AHs shows the awareness level about the proposed project in **Table 3.16**. Most respondents (76%) are not aware of the project while the remaining 24% of the respondents have knowledge about the project. This data indicates that prior to the socioeconomic survey, the majority of 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.

Table 3.15: Awareness about the Proposed Project

Sr. No.	Awareness of the Project	Number	Percentage
1.	Yes	30	24
2.	No	96	76
Total		126	100

3.7 GENDER SITUATION

As part of development the socioeconomic baseline of the project AHs, the females were also interviewed. The gender survey began with a socioeconomic survey in parallel. Female members of the households were 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 particular 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 in KP province 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, 97 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 PREVALENT GENDER SOCIAL ISSUES IN PROJECT AREA

A social issue is a problem that affects a lot of people within society. The participants of gender survey were asked to report the prevalent social issues faced by them. The respondents shared their views comprehensively regarding the social problems of the project area and their solutions were also discussed. The social problems faced by the respondents of the survey are discussed in detail in the following sub-sections.

3.8.1 Lack of Public Transport

A lack of public transportation facilities are issues in the Sub-Project Area which affect many people, including females, students, the elderly, and people with disabilities. It can also make it difficult for people to access basic services like healthcare and education. This is due to poor local road network, lack of facilities on the National Highways and security situation in the surrounding area. Such situation effect women mobility and access to the resources. Women showed concerns about such facilities.

3.8.2 Lack of Availability of Clean Drinking Water

In Sub-Project, the lack of access to clean drinking water disproportionately affects women, as they are often responsible for collecting water for their families, which can involve long distances and exposure to contaminated sources, leading to increased health risks, particularly related to menstrual hygiene, pregnancy, and childbirth, due to poor sanitation and water quality; this issue is further compounded by potential harassment while fetching water. The water is fetched mostly by women from the hand pumps and other points which have been installed near the water channels where quality of the water is better. During fetching water females face access, security and harassment issues. Most of the respondents highlighted this issue.

3.8.3 Inflation and Unemployment

Inflation and unemployment are major issues faced by the population in the project area, similar to the challenges experienced by the majority of Pakistan's population. Survey findings revealed that most people living and working along the project corridor belong to lower-middle and poor communities, who are more affected by rising inflation and unemployment. They believe that in an inflationary environment, unevenly rising prices inevitably reduce the purchasing power of local consumers. Many expressed concerns that the implementation of the project would have a negative impact on their households' livelihoods. The respondents also highlighted that unemployment is a serious issue, particularly in urban areas, where it leads to negative consequences for individuals who are jobless and face bleak prospects. Moreover, they noted that increased unemployment adversely affects the physical, mental, and psychological health of individuals. Additionally, they pointed out that women in the project area have limited employment opportunities to support their households, with cultural restrictions playing a significant role in this regard.

3.8.3.1 INSUFFICIENT EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Many of the respondents complained about the insufficient and improper educational facilities for females in the government educational institutions situated in their area as well as in the surroundings. They were of the view that inadequate provision of facilities and materials to mainstreamed public schools is leading to poor academic performances of girls students. They added that lack of facilities limits the ability of the students to achieve various learning and extra curricula activities. Moreover, lack of facilities has a negative impact on teachers' job satisfaction, which undermines their motivation to teach.

3.8.3.2 INSUFFICIENT HEALTH FACILITIES

Many of the respondents complained about the improper health facilities for females in the government hospitals working in the area. Respondents were of the view that it is the responsibility of the government to prevent and treat illness, and to provide proper health facilities like health centers, hospitals, and laboratories for testing, ambulance services, blood bank, and so on for all people. These services should be within the reach of every patient as well as healthcare facilities need to be improved in every government hospital in project area.

3.8.3.3 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE OF PROJECT AREA

During the socioeconomic survey, respondents were of the view that the urban infrastructure such as water supply facilities, sewerage, and drainage systems have not been improved to cope with the development and expansion of the project area. Particularly, the silted or choked sewer lines and drainage channels are serious hazards to the environment of the project area. The situation aggravates during the monsoon season causing flooding in many places and resulting in not only impediment to traffic and business but also degradation of the sanitary environment.

3.8.3.4 GENDER DISCRIMINATION

Gender discrimination is a significant issue, with women in the project area facing numerous social challenges. Respondents expressed that traditional cultural norms limit women's opportunities for education, employment, and participation in public life. Many women in the area experience restrictions on mobility and are pressured to adhere to strict gender roles. These social issues hinder women's empowerment and contribute to persistent gender inequality in the region.

3.8.4 Suggestions of the Respondents

The female respondents describes that some of the social problems above need an active approach and actual actions to hold. In the absence of this, the social problems of the project area continue to delay from making significant growth. The respondents provided suggestions to cope with above mentioned social issues which are summarised in the following **Table 3.17**.

Table 3.16: Summary of Suggestions Provided by the Female Respondents

Sr. No.	Social Issues	Suggestions to resolve the issues
1.	Lack of Public Transport facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents highlighted the issue of the public in the Sub-Project area. They suggested road network should be improved to bring public transport on the road to facilitate the females.
2.	Lack of availability of the clean drinking water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of the clean drinking water is a prevailing issue highlighted by the participants and demanded for facility of clean drinking water nearby their settlements.
1	Inflation & Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They female participants asked to raise the minimum wage rate which is comparatively very low with compare to the inflation ratio; Pay equity should be supported and implemented, particularly in the private sector, where private schools often pay significantly less to females; Participants suggested that vocational training institutes should be established in the project area to provide technical education to local women and build their capacity, enabling them to earn a livelihood. Female participants suggested that, to the extent possible, job opportunities should be provided in project-related work to engage local women who are interested.
3.	Insufficient Educational Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female respondents suggested that, the provision of free education in schools, colleges, and universities by the government can play a major role in reducing illiteracy among females in the project area, as many cannot afford the fees at these institutions; There is a need to equip local schools with modern educational facilities; Equal educational opportunities should be provided to women; Education, training, and professional development programs for women should be promoted.
4.	Insufficient Health Facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participants were of the view that access to health care is very essential, it must be within reach of the female community without social and economic restrictions; The government should provide free treatment to the poor through the public health system. Provide testing at affordable rates to the patients; Free medical check-up camps should be arranged to aid all sections of our society. The healthcare facilities need to be improved in the local government hospitals. The respondents appreciated the initiative of the government regarding the provision of health cards to marginalized community members.
5.	Urban Infrastructure of Project Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survey respondents emphasized that basic civic amenities essential for a respectable life include water supply, sanitation, drainage, street lighting, solid waste collection and disposal, and the maintenance of public spaces.

Sr. No.	Social Issues	Suggestions to resolve the issues
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They highlighted the urgent need for improvements in civic amenities. Continuous drinking water supply is required, but currently, water is supplied intermittently during the day. • Special attention is needed for the collection and disposal of sewage and solid waste. There are numerous issues with clogged underground drains, causing sewage to spill onto roads and streets, particularly during the monsoon season. Both underground and surface drains require regular cleaning and maintenance. • The government must build, maintain, and upgrade an extensive infrastructure system for transport, water, and sewage to keep pace with the population growth in the project area. This infrastructure is crucial for societal progress and improving living standards. • Participants called for the provision of proper road crossing facilities in conjunction with road reconstruction.
6.	Gender Discrimination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participants were of the view that gender is of key importance in defining the power, privilege, and possibilities that some people have and some people do not have in a given society. It affects progress towards equality and freedom from discrimination. • Gender equality can be achieved just by holding everyone to the same standard; • Need to create awareness about fundamental rights of gender; • Gender equality prevents violence against women and girls. It's essential for economic prosperity. Societies that value women and men as equal are safer and healthier.

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 Subproject 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. Consultations were carried out in a manner commensurate with the social fabric of the Subproject area and the impacts on affected communities.

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 project. These consultations were carried out from September 2024 to March 2025 in different time intervals. Project-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. The objectives of stakeholders' engagement include:

- Informing the stakeholders about the proposed Subproject;
- Providing an opportunity to those who remained unable to present their views and values, therefore allowing more sensitive consideration of mitigation measures and trade-offs;
- Providing those involved with planning the proposal with an opportunity to ensure that the benefits of the proposal are maximized and that no major impacts have been overlooked;
- Providing an opportunity for the public to influence the Subproject design in a positive manner;
- Increasing public confidence in front of proponent, reviewers and decision makers;
- Providing better transparency and accountability in decision making;
- Reducing conflict through the early identification of contentious issues, and working through these to find acceptable solutions;
- Creating a sense of ownership of the Subproject in the minds of the stakeholders; and
- Developing proposals, which are truly sustainable.

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 October 4, 2024 to February 05, 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 at Sukkur, 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 18 February to 05 March 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 seven (07) locations/settlements along the Subproject road alignment.

The stakeholders consulted during these consultations including APs, 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 measurement Survey along project road alignment	18 February to 05 March 2025	Interviewed affected assets owner/ renters, employees etc.	340	Along the entire alignment
B	Community Consultations (First Round)				
1	Ubri	04-10-2024	PAPs and Local Community	15	Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur
2	Tando Mir Hassan	02-10-2024	PAPs and General Public	15	Tehsil Rohri, Dist. Sukkur
C	Community Consultations (Second Round)				
1	Tando Masti	02-03-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	15	Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur
2	Shah Hussain Bypass	02-03-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	19	Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur
3	Tando Mir Muhammad Hussain	04-03-2025	PAPs and Local Community	18	Tehsil Rohri, Dist. Sukkur
4	Station Road Ranipur	21-02-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	11	Tehsil Sabhoder, Dist. Khairpur
5	Gambat Bazar	24-02-2025	PAPs and Local Community/General Public	11	Tehsil Gambat, Dist. Khairpur
Total Participants:				104	
Total Participants of Surveys and Consultation Meetings				444	Along the entire alignment

4.4.1.1 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 etc., speed limits 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	Efforts should be made to avoid and minimize the impacts on residential	Widening on both sides is a key design feature of the

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
social impacts.	and commercial assets of the communities.	proposed Subproject. The PIU 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 facilities for rainwater to redress these community concerns.	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 accordingly compensation will be given for full or partially affected structures.	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
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 a priority basis.	PIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.
Crossings and bus waiting area with partition for men and women should be built for the local community along the road at suitable locations.	The crossings 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	Overhead/Pedestrian bridges will be provided on appropriate locations. Moreover, additional road safety	RIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
vicinity need to be provided.	measures, sensitive locations (schools, health centres, and community services) will be reviewed as per site requirements as well in consultations with the local community.	
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 the 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/the 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 campsites 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. Therefore, 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.
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 provisions will be documented and reported in Environmental Monitoring reports and accordingly will be taken care as per provisions of the LMP
Suitable jobs especially to	The entitlement provisions for	RIU LAR team will closely

Concerns	Redress	Remarks/ Action Taken
the eligible and willing local people should be provided and jobs relating to the office work for women must be considered.	providing Subproject-based jobs for the local willing/ interested male/female members of PAPs will be provided in the RAP and in the ESMP.	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 the construction phase of the proposed Subproject.	RIU will monitor the actions and reflect in the internal monitoring report.

4.4.2 Other Interested Parties - Secondary Stakeholders

First and second 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
Consultations (First Round)			
1.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Office Hyderabad	Noor Ahmed Nahyoon Field supervisor Imran Ali Abbasi Regional Incharge Riaz Ahmed AD Technical Zeeshan Kabir Assistant Director Technical Dr. Nassrullah Assistant Director Lab	08-10-2024
2.	Forest Department, Hyderabad	Abdul Hameed Forester, Incharge Miani Rest House Ali Sher Forester, Incharge Nursery	08-10-2024
3.	Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA)	Ms. Shakeela Sociologist	09-10-2024
4.	Environmental Protection Agency- District Sukkur	Mr. M. Atique, Env. Inspector	03-10-2024
5.	Fisheries Department	Zafar Hussain Mirani, Assistant Warden Fisheries	03-10-2024
6.	Wildlife Department	Anwar Ali Bhatti Range Officer	03-10-2024
7.	Irrigation Department	Mr. Abdul Samad, SDO Irrigation West	03-10-2024
8.	GM Sindh North and South Regions, NHA	Muhammad Sultan Abro – GM North Sindh Anjum Bashr Quraishi, Deputy Director NHA – Sindh North	05-10-2024

Sr. No.	Department/Venue	Name/Designation	Date
Consultations (Second Round)			
9.	Sindh Forest & Wildlife Department	DFO & DD Sukkur	20-02-2025
10.	Sindh Fisheries Department	Director Sukkur Region	20-02-2025
11.	Riverside Development Organization Trust	Mr. Munwar Masih, Chairman/Executive Director	03-03-2025
12.	Basic Health Unit, Babarlo	Dr. Omer, Medical Officer	03-03-2025
13.	Khairpur Special Economic Zobe	Mr. Irfan Shah, Manager	03-03-2025
14.	Sindh Rural Support Organization	Ms. Salma, Program Manager	04-03-2025

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 Reponses of Consultations with Departments

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
Islamabad Capital Territory		
1.	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regional Office Hyderabad	<p>The official direct the consultant to seek the NOC and approval from SEPA as per the regulations prior to start of the work. Apart from this, the official provided following suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed survey shall be conducted to collect Environmental, Social and ecological baseline data. Identify all stakeholders and seek NOCs from all relevant departments Resettlement will be involved and livelihood will be disturbed and the impact shall be studied as part of the Subproject. Following points must be considered while preparing Environmental Impact Assessment report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Demolition waste shall be properly disposed if it cannot be reused. Affected trees shall be relocated or compensated.
2.	Forest Department, Hyderabad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific reserve forest and important area exist in the vicinity of the subproject ROW. Maximum effort shall be done to avoid cutting of trees. A feasible provision of budget for tree plantation plan should be included in the Subproject cost.

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If any activity is involved on land owned by forest, NOC shall be obtained from the forest department.
3.	Sindh Irrigation and Drainage Authority (SIDA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A detailed survey shall be done and NOCs shall be obtained from SIDA where required. The E&S team was advised to share the explanatory map with marked all water bodies crossing with design details for the package once the design will be completed. Other relevant departments Forest, Wild life and fisheries shall also be consulted. There are utilities and railway line parallel to the canals NOC for which will also be required.
4.	Environmental Protection Agency-District Sukkur	<p>The official provided following suggestions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stakeholder Consultations with all the relevant departments should be carried out. Ensure sprinkling of water on daily basis in the Subproject area to reduce emission of dust particles. Solid waste produced should be properly managed and disposed of in identified designated areas. Construction material should be removed as early as possible on the construction sites. Alternate routes shall be provided in consultation with Traffic Police to the residents, educational institutions and road users for their movement and to avoid the traffic congestion. Tree cutting should be avoided up to maximum level. A feasible provision of budget for tree plantation plan should be included in the Project cost
5.	Fisheries Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The official appreciated that the E&S team is conducting meaningful consultations with the department prior to the start of the Subproject Promote aquaculture practices in private sector to bridge gap of protein deficiency in the diet of common man. Some private fish farms exist along the alignment that may got contaminated during construction phase. Major fish species include Rahu, Malort, Catla, etc.
6.	Wildlife Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NESPAK team visited the subject office to brief the officials regarding the Subproject and share details. They appreciated the proposed project and shared that no impact is envisaged on wildlife due to proposed Subproject. The official confirms that no notified Wildlife protected area falls along the proposed alignment. They also suggested avoiding negative impacts on biodiversity and green cover. Information regarding different species of flora and fauna has been shared by the department.
7.	Irrigation Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The official told that we will direct concerned Executive Engineer for the surveys of waterbodies crossing.

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three major canals i.e. Rohri, Nara and Mirwa canals are intercepting the Subproject alignment. NOC will be required from concerned irrigation divisions before construction. The E&S team was advised to share the work plan and details of Subproject activities.
8.	NHA Regional Offices Sindh	<p>Team visited the regional office Sindh and met the relevant GM North, GM South, Deputy Director, inspectors and staff of NHA. The official ensured to support the consultant in all aspects for the preparation of RAP documents and also provided the ROW data of concerned packages of Sindh. The office also facilitates the team during the site reconnaissance and onsite briefing of available ROW.</p> <p>Before starting the social impact assessment, the consultant again approached Regional Maintenance Departments of NHA in Sindh, which manages encroachments on NHA-owned ROW. The Maintenance Department provided the consultant with the encroachment record, which was somewhat old and needed updating to reflect the current ground situation accurately.</p>
9.	Sindh Forest & Wildlife Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The relevant officials briefed regarding the proposed activities of the Subproject. Detailed discussions were made among the NESPAK team and officials on the Subproject. They recommended avoiding tree cutting up to the maximum. The forest department must be informed prior to tree cutting, if any to avoid any inconvenience. The trees must be compensated 1:10 for replanting. The department shared that no protected areas and endangered species are falling near the Subproject. No major direct or indirect impacts are anticipated on other local resources due to Subproject activities. In the end they appreciated the proposed works.
10.	Sindh Fisheries Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The NESPAK team shared the relevant information with officers relevant to the Subproject. In response, they shared that, proposed work may be initiated on bridges during low flow season. No hurdles should be made for fish movement and existing design of bridges may be adopted. No oil leakages should be allowed in the canals and no solid waste will be dumped or thrown in the waters to avoid any negative impacts on aquatic biota.
11.	Riverside Development Organization Trust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed Project by the National Highway Authority (NHA) is a good initiative to facilitate road users, students, truck drivers, and local residents by the rehabilitation and widening of the existing road, which will help alleviate congestion, allowing for smoother and more efficient travel. Moreover, it will contribute to a significant reduction in traffic accidents and casualties, particularly in the patches where the current alignment presents safety hazards due

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
		<p>to congestion. This initiative will momentarily improve road safety and contribute to the overall well-being of the local community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The absence of an efficient drainage system in the area has led to a rise in water borne diseases cases within the community. • Pedestrian bridges and elevators should be constructed at regular intervals along the alignment, particularly in areas with high pedestrian traffic or near residential zones, schools, hospitals, and public facilities. This will ensure easy access for elderly and disabled individuals. • Project for clean water supply shall be implemented in the Subproject area.
12.	Basic Health Unit, Babarlo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed Project by the National Highway Authority (NHA) is a good initiative to facilitate road users, students, truck drivers, and local residents by the rehabilitation and widening of the existing road, which will help alleviate congestion, allowing for smoother and more efficient travel. Moreover, it will contribute to a significant reduction in traffic accidents and casualties, particularly in the patches where the current alignment presents safety hazards due to congestion. • Pedestrian bridges, zebra crossing, U-turns and separate bus stops for females should be constructed at regular intervals along the alignment, particularly in areas with high pedestrian traffic or near residential zones, schools, hospitals, and public facilities. • Fences along the services road nearby hospitals should be constructed to avoid traffic jams and enhancing safety in the area. • Ensure gender sensitivity by ensuring safe pedestrian routes, clear signage, and possibly designated pathways, to minimize the impact on female mobility.
13.	Khairpur Special Economic Zobe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed Project by the National Highway Authority (NHA) is a good initiative to facilitate road users, students, truck drivers, and local residents by the rehabilitation and widening of the existing road, which will help alleviate congestion, allowing for smoother and more efficient travel. • The current roadside drainage system in the Project area is non-functional, leading to significant flooding during cloudbursts, which results in rainwater accumulation on the roads, which not only disrupts traffic but also overflows into settlements, causing damage to properties and creating chaotic conditions for residents and road users. • Placement of signboards, reflectors and deployment of traffic sergeants nearing populated areas especially close to schools and hospitals to avoid traffic jam issues during movement of machinery movement and rush hours.
14.	Sindh Rural Support Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed Project by the National Highway Authority (NHA) is a good initiative to facilitate road users, students, truck drivers, and local residents by the rehabilitation and widening of the existing road, which will help alleviate congestion, allowing for smoother and more efficient travel. Moreover, it will contribute to a significant

Sr. No.	Department/ Organization	Concerns / Suggestions
		<p>reduction in traffic accidents and casualties, particularly in the patches where the current alignment presents safety hazards due to congestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure gender sensitivity by ensuring safe pedestrian routes, clear signage, and possibly designated pathways, to minimize the impact on female mobility. • Implement awareness programs for workers and communities for respecting local norms and promoting a safe environment for females. • Introduce training programs for women in sewing and handicrafts, enabling them to develop essential skills and create handmade products. These initiatives will empower women by providing them with income-generating opportunities, fostering financial independence, and promoting local craftsmanship. Additionally, support through market linkages and business development guidance will help them sell their products, further enhancing their economic stability. • Efforts should be made to complete the construction works on the projected time period.

4.5 GENDER FOCUSED CONSULTATIONS

Keeping in view the important role of the females in the household as well as in the society, ten (10 Nos.) gender consultations were conducted to record views of the females and issues faced by female community related to the project implementation. Around 140 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.	Deli Muslim Society, Tehsil Sukkur, Dist. Sukkur	06
2.	Tando Masti, Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur	04
3.	Ubri, Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur	08
4.	Tando Mir Muhammad Hussain Rohri, Tehsil Rohri, Dist. Sukkur	10
5.	Colour Goth Jandran Jatoy Muhallah, Tehsil Rohri, Dist. Sukkur	23
6.	Babeloe Dhareja Mirani Muhallah, Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur	15
7.	Goth Jandal Ujan, Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur	23
8.	Shah Hussain Bypass, Tehsil Khairpur, Dist. Khairpur	21
9.	Panj Nalka Bhittay Colony, Tehsil Rohri, Dist. Sukkur	15
10.	Ali Abad Wasam Muhala Ranipur, Tehsil Sabhadera, Dist. Khairpur	15

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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate access to safe drinking water, • Insufficient healthcare facilities in health centers, particularly for women, • Limited educational opportunities for females, • Limited vocational training institutes, • 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.

Sr. No.	Concerns/Suggestions	Response
6.	How the project affectees or community members especially females can register/lodge a complaint regarding any issue related to the Project?	Proper/functional GRM which also includes a separate GBV committee will be established for the convenience of the project affectees 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 PMU-NHA.
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	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
Efficient Subproject management support and institutional strengthening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack in implementation of GAP, Gender Awareness, trainings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Include a Gender Specialist to manage the implementation gender action plans, community consultations, and awareness training. Provide gender awareness training to PMU/PIU and NHA staff. Develop a Subproject performance system that includes indicators measuring the implementation 	PIU-HQ/RIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous activity during Detailed Design and Implementation phase

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
		<p>and progress of the gender action plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the inclusion of sex-disaggregated data in the baseline studies and progress, monitoring and evaluation reports. • Ensure regular progress reports include the progress of GAP implementation and sex-disaggregated statistics for relevant performance indicators. 		
Communication/ Consultations and Information Dissemination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Least or no information regarding eligibility and entitlement of compensation to the PAPs including female members. • Lack of awareness of female PAP about the Subproject impacts and their mitigation measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve female in PAP Committee. • Information dissemination to the PAPs including female members through continuous consultative meetings and distribution of brochures and pamphlets/ leaflets. • All related information will be disclosed during the meeting and consultation and relevant documents will be placed on contractor campsites, site offices and Subproject office. Moreover, will be uploaded on the website of the NHA • Involve the female of PAP committee in regular consultative process of the Subproject 	PIU-HQ/RIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous activity during Detailed Design and Implementation phase
Data Management/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in the implementation of RAP/LRP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a gender segregated database covering the status of 	PIU-HQ/RIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous activity during

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
Data Depository	that deteriorates the process of eligibility & entitlement for compensation especially for women.	implementation of RAP/LRP and SIA and updating of database on regular basis.		Implementation phase
Influx of Labour, especially if from outside the Subproject area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possibility of increase in GBV and SEA/SH in Subproject area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness trainings for community and Labour. • Incorporate requirements in the Bidding Documents for the contractors to adopt the Code of Conduct that defines obligations of all their staff regarding policies related to GBV, SEA and workplace harassment, • Create or Strengthen GBV and SEA/SH Referral Helplines. • Third Party monitoring of GBV and SEA/SH issues 	PIU-HQ/RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodically, and consistently, during project implementation.
Increase in Human Trafficking and HIV Transmission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV transmission and Human Trafficking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to create awareness on HIV prevention and Human Trafficking. 	PIU-HQ/RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Periodically, and consistently, during project implementation.
Gender Sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism and Complaints Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aware and sensitize about the objective of GRM and removal of hindrances in the recording of complaints. • Complaint about disorder of pressing needs of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender Sensitization session, - Sexual Harassment Prevention session, Safety and Accessibility for reporting of the grievances. • Awareness about the gender sensitive GRM and complaint handling process through consultative meetings, distribution 	PIU-HQ/RIU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous activity during the implementation

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
	<p>women/ local community relating to the Subproject that affect the mobility during the construction activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Difficulties in having access to social amenities Disturbance in privacy during construction activities. 	<p>of pamphlets and mobile penetration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the existing GRM is accessible to the female PAP Committee members /local community is gender sensitive and has GBV and SEA/SH Protocols. Explore establishment of Interactive Voice Response Service (IVRS) Carrying out Subproject implementation activities in consultation with the community/ local women to avoid peak hours working activities of women. Training – capacity development for gender-inclusive Subproject design and implementation. 		
Female involvement in the income generation activities and related jobs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy and mobility issue Lack of family support Illiteracy and unskilled females Lack of transport facilities. Limited awareness of income generation activities and jobs Involvement of local female in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure women's participation in the workforce as causal unskilled workers, security staff, construction work force and community Mobilization. Females will be included plantation along the road and aftercare of the trees. Family support to allow their interested females to participated in the income generation activities during 	PIU-HQ-RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous activity during the implementation

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
	Subproject activities during implementation	<p>construction phase of the Subproject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness, Motivation and mobilization. Extensive social mobilization to women. Awareness meetings about job opportunities along the road involving women. Facilitation in obtaining vocational trainings for stitching and handicrafts. Training institute refers to potential income generation activities in the Subproject area for relevant profession/ jobs. Facilitation regarding mobility issues. The 10% women will have ensured in the overall staffing plan at the site. 		
Construct or established separate passenger waiting areas / sheds along the road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No separate waiting area for women along the proposed section. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct the separate facility for women on each waiting area. Provide drinking water facility 	PIU-HQ/RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation phase
Install toilets facilities for female at the passengers waiting sheds and construction camp sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non availability of separate toilet facility specifically for female 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep privacy separate entrance, covered and properly door locked toilet facilities will be established at each the passengers waiting sheds and construction camp sites 	PIU-HQ/RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation phase

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Female caretakers or attendants will be trained to be sensitive and responsive to the requirements of female users. 		
Road Safety and Safeguards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accidents during the road crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For the safety of children and pedestrians speed bumps will be proved to slow traffic near the major settlements. Road safety signage will be displayed It recommended to avoid locating bus stops within about 12m of pedestrian crossings and 20–60 m of an intersection due to the potential for blocking sight lines. Safety fences installed near the main settlements to avoid direct crossing of road. At least one overhead pedestrian bridge in the major settlements along the Subproject route. A community-based road safety campaign will involve community members as facilitators, and at least 50% of community facilitators will be women. 	PIU-HQ/RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation phase
Privacy Partition in front of the female institutes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Privacy disturbance due to general flow of traffic in front of the institutes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct barrier in front of major educational and health institutes to provide covered entrance for female 	PIU-HQ/RIU Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation phase
Adequate sewerage and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In adequate sewerage system and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designed sewerage and draining facilities will be ensured in 	PIU-HQ Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation phase

Activity	Project Impacts/ Risks	Performance Targets/ Indicators	Responsibility	Frequency and Timeframe
drainage facility	improper drainage of rain water will cause issues to road commuter including female.	design including the impacts of climate change		

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 PMU 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, project-based grievance redress mechanism available and

record their views and preferences during redress of their grievances and delivery of compensation including resettlement and relocation costs.

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

Table 4.9: Future Consultations Framework

Sr. No.	Stakeholders	Project Phase	Frequency of Consultation
1.	Provincial Government Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Implementation During the Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One round of consultation before start of implementation of project. Monthly during construction phase and bi-annually during operation phase of the project.
2.	District Level Government Officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Implementation During Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One round of consultations before start of implementation of project. Monthly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the project.
3.	PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Implementation During the Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One rounds of consultations before start of implementation. Fortnightly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the project.
4.	Surrounding Villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Implementation During Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One round of consultation before start of implementation. Quarterly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the project.
5.	Local Elders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Implementation During Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One round of consultations before start of implementation of project. Monthly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the project.
6.	Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-Implementation During Project Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One rounds of consultations before start of implementation. Fortnightly during construction stage and bi-annually during operation phase of the project.



4.8 RAP DISCLOSURE AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

During consultations, the RAP provisions including, project 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)⁷ is established to address any complaints or grievances arising during various stages of project cycle. People of the project 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 project 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 enhanced level of satisfaction to the aggrieved;
- provide easy accessibility to the aggrieved/affected individual or community for immediate grievance redress;
- ensure that the targeted communities and individuals are treated fairly at all times;
- identify systemic flaws in the operational functions of the project and suggest corrective measures; and
- Ensure sustainability of the project.

⁷ A mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of project affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project 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.

5.3 TYPE OF COMPLAINTS

The major complaints that may arise during the execution of the proposed project 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:
 - Project 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 project sites.

5.5 STRUCTURE OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The formal GRM provided for this project has a three-tiered structure including, i) a Community / Local Level GRC; ii) RIU 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.

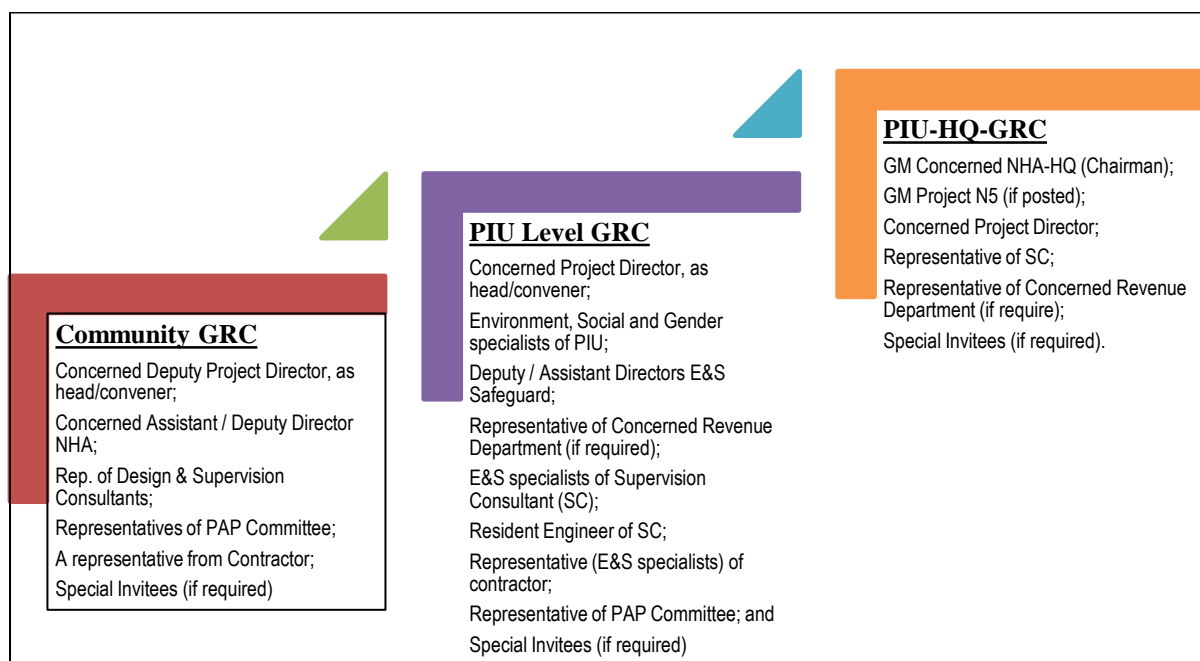


Figure 5.1: Organogram of GRC

6 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 LAR LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This has been prepared following the RPF developed for the proposed Project and the laws and regulatory framework with its successive amendments relevant to land acquisition and resettlement in Pakistan, the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 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 APs 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 APs 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 AP'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 APs, together with all costs reasonably incurred by him/her in the prosecution of the Proceedings under this Act

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894
	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 APs, 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 package. 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 project (including those who are not registered through national procedures). The implementation of census survey/ household census is necessary also to identify characteristics of

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	AIIB's ESS2	Measures to Address the Gap
		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 APs 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 project 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).
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	Requires support for	Provision should be made

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	AIIB's ESS2	Measures to Address the Gap
expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups	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 APs, including non-titled APs, 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 land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of project 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

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	AIIB's ESS2	Measures to Address the Gap
		part of the project 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 APs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation.	IAAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the APs.
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.	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 project and will prepare RAP for the project with IR impacts and social due diligence reports for the project without tangible IR impacts at project 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 project because of their disadvantaged/vulnerable status. Typically, those below poverty line, the landless or those without a title to land, the elderly, female-headed households, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

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

- PAPs with income equal to or below officially designated poverty line.
- Landless or those without legal or legalizable title to the acquired land from which their livelihood depends on.
- APs 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 project.

Provisions for Displaced Women: Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic standing and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the female household heads or the female having title of the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar as to their male counterparts, but they may need special attention because of lack of resources, education, skills, and work experience. To safeguards women needs and interests, following measures were considered during impact assessment, census of APs, 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 project 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 project road section traverses through settled area of KP inhabited by mainstream population of the province. 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 project area. Therefore, the ESS-3 on Indigenous Peoples are not triggered.

Nevertheless, if Indigenous Peoples (IPs) are identified during execution of the project, the EA will engage qualified and experienced experts to carry out a gender-sensitive social impact assessment (best suited and culturally appropriate) to determine the project impacts on the IPs and if impacts on IPs are documented, the EA/IA will explore all possible project design options to avoid or minimize the physical and economic displacement of IPs and in cases where avoidance of impacts is not possible the EA will follow AIIB's IPs policy and procedures to prepare the IPP or combined IPP and RAP for the project component having impacts on the IP. During the socio-economic assessment special attention will be given to identify and address the needs of indigenous people (if identified) and the IPP or combined RAP&IPP will explain the means and procedures adopted to address the needs of IPs and the compensation provided to offset the project adverse impacts. Meanwhile, during execution of the project works it will be ensured that their dignity, indigenous knowledge, cultural and social value are fully respected and preserved.

6.6 CHANGE IN PROJECT SCOPE OR IDENTIFICATION OF UNANTICIPATED IMPACTS

In case of change in scope of project and/or unanticipated resettlement impacts are encountered during project implementation which were not identified in the SIA, inventory and valuation of lost assets, these will be fully assessed and mitigated in accordance with the 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 PRF and 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 project 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 February 18, 2025, which was established as the cut-off date for finalizing the Inventory of Losses (IOL) for this respective RAP of Section 02. Any person who enters the project land after February 18, 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 project broader categories of the eligible persons entitled for compensation include (i) persons or legal entities with formal legal rights to acquired land and/or structures in entirety or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in part but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land or structure they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The eligible PAPs entitled for compensation under this RAP includes but not limited to the categories defined below:

- 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 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) & AIB guidelines. The RAP focuses on providing compensation for lost assets and rehabilitation assistance to help restore PAPs livelihoods and living standards prior to the project.

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 project. For partial loss of structure, the owners (including non-titled land users/squatters) are entitled to receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the 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 175 AHs (4 residential structure owners, 43 permanent commercial structure owners, 128 moveable commercial structure 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 project road section will be compensated at replacement costs basis. The compensation for mosques and other religious assets will go to the community nominated caretaker responsible for re-establishment of the affected parts. Compensation for affected

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 3,498 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 structure will be supported by providing cash assistance (one-time lump sum) to relocate and re-establish their assets at the relocation site of their choice along the project road. While updating this draft 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 project 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 94 AHs. The AHs entitled for self-relocation assistance include 94 AHs facing significant impacts on residential and commercial structures (04 AHs of residential structures, 43 owners of permanent commercial structures and 47 renter business operators 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, 222 AHs will be entitled to transportation allowance facing loss of the structures/assets due to clearance of available ROW limits. Out of total, 04 AHs losing residential structures, 43 owners of permanent commercial structure, 128 owners of moveable structures stations 47 renter business operators will be eligible for transportation allowance.

7.3.2 Transitional Support against Lost Residential Structures

Presuming one grown member of affected structure owner household will have to supervise the relocation/reconstruction activities of the affected residential structure. This may disable him to earn his livelihood during relocation/construction period. So, to offset impact of lost earnings, this transitional support allowance is provided to all AHs facing relocation of their affected residential structure. PAPs facing interruption in livelihood earnings during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential structure will be entitled to transitional support in lieu of severe impact up to a period of 3 months. This transitional support/allowance will be provided as lump sum based on officially designated minimum wage rate for 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, 04 AHs will lose their residential structures constructed in the proposed ROW. These 04 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, 222 AHs who will lose 10% or more loss of their income generating commercial structure (shops and hotels/restaurants) are considered severely affected.

The AHs facing physical displacement due to severely impacted residential structures are also entitled to a severe impact allowance. Thus, 222 AHs will get the severe impact allowance in

addition to entitled compensation costs and other resettlement and rehabilitation allowances entitled under the RAP.

In total, all 222 AHs (43 of commercial structure owners, 06 AHs of residential structures, 128 owners of moveable structures, and 47 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 KP province 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 source 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 project-related jobs, training, linking with existing micro-finance and livelihood support institutions in the project 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 Businesses Loss

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, 291 AHs will be facing income losses due to affected income generating commercial structures. Out of total 43 permanent commercial structure owners business disturbance allowance has been provided up to 6 month as they will face permanent business loss (PKR. 222,000) and remain 248 will face temporary business loss business disturbance allowance has been proved for 3 months (PKR111,000).

7.3.5 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 project 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 project implementation. However, in this RAP it is affirmed that if unanticipated impacts are identified during the execution of project works, will be reviewed, and assessed as per LAR provisions. Corrective measures will be determined and compensated as per applicable entitlement provisions explained in the EM.

7.3.6 Public Services and Facilities

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.

7.3.7 Employment Loss

During the social impact assessment, a total of 46 employees (36 of commercial structure, 10 and of moveable structures were identified as being affected by the project. 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 KP province for year 2024-25 is PKR 37,000 /month and based on that employment loss allowance for 03 month lost income is calculated as $(\text{PKR } 37,000 \times 3) = \text{PKR } 111,000/$.

7.3.8 Special Provisions for Vulnerable PAPs

During the census, 39 APs 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 project-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 project-related employment have been reflected in the civil works contracts. During project execution, interested PAPs will be provided project-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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties;• Restoration of land to original state; and• Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable);• Restoration of land to original state; and,• Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial loss of structure	Owner (including non- titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash compensation for affected structure (taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at replacement rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.• Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self- relocation. Right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee (monthly rent) proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/ tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist in allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location; and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at 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.
Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current replacement rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the respective Agricultural Departments.
Trees		Forest Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for fruit trees at current replacement rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project will facilitate all eligible AHs in relocating their affected structures at the place of their choice along the project corridor and a self-relocation allowance in lump sum equivalent to PKR. 50,000 for one time will be paid as project-based support. The disrupted facilities and access to civic amenities like water supply, sewerage and electricity will be restored when AHs are relocated outside or within the ROW limits.
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All PAPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If APs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All asset owner/tenant PAPs requiring to relocate due to lost land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	All PAPs and tenants required to relocate as a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed on the basis of prevailing rental rate for a period as

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	requiring relocation	result of losing land and structures	agreed between the PAP and project team, to assist the PAPs in renting house or commercial structure.
Transition allowance	All residential structures requiring relocation	All AHs requiring relocating their structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 officially designated minimum wage rate/month (i.e. PKR. 37,000/month) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of productive arable land.	All landowners/ land user PAPs with land-based livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to either three months of actual lost income as evidenced by tax record or in the absence of tax records three months of the officially designated minimum wage rate, in addition to entitled compensation for lost asset and business loss.
	Complete loss of residential structure	All residential structure owner / occupier PAPs experiencing physical displacement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe impact allowance equal to either three months of actual lost income as evidenced by tax record or in the absence of tax records three months of the officially designated minimum wage rate, in addition to applicable compensation entitlements.
4. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	All land losses	All PAPs with land-based livelihoods affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation through provision of plots of equal value and productivity as that of lost and if land-based compensation is not possible non-land-based 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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full Loss of arable land: Project 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the PAPs.
Businesses Loss	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income for 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate, and • Provision of project-based employment to adult household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/ logistical support to establish PAP in alternative income generation activity.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All employees with impacted wages due to affected businesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 3 months (if temporary) and for 6 months (if permanent) or in absence

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>of record computed based on official minimum wage rate. Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of project-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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix.
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 7 the vulnerable 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 project-based 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dealt with as appropriate during project implementation according to the applicable Safeguard Policy. The explained EM provisions of RPF will apply to compensate all un-

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>anticipated impacts,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • However, if entitlement and eligibility provisions found missing in the EM of the RAP, additional provisions in accordance with the AIB ESS2 and LAA 1894 will be considered.

8 RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

8.1 INTRODUCTION

The project will 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 04 residential AHs, 43 commercial structures/shops, 128 moveables will be fully displaced by this project out of affected 293 affected entities. There is no provision for project-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 dynamics of titled holders and squatters' settlement along the project road have been considered in the development of relocation strategy for displaced households, business and community premises. The project identifies self-relocation (permanent), group relocation (permanent) and temporary relocation options for the time being before permanent relocation as a strategy for relocation of the displaced shops on private and government land. The PAPs will be provided with adequate subsistence assistance to mitigate 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 71 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 project 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 concerned department, which will be responsible for reconstructing and restoring the affected structures.

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 project, which can help in rebuilding their livelihoods and improving their economic conditions.

A comprehensive Livelihood Restoration Plan, detailing the full range of measures and support mechanisms for affected individuals, is provided in the following sections of the report. This plan outlines the strategies and actions that will be implemented to ensure that the PAPs are able to restore and even improve their livelihoods post-relocation.

9 INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

9.1 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

Livelihood restoration plans (LRP) are designed to help and improve the quality of life for marginalized people by providing them with access to health care, livelihood opportunity and protection; thereby giving them a hope to constructively contribute to their communities.

The concept of benefit sharing has evolved in the last couple of decades due to poor resettlement experiences by those displaced by projects involved large displacement (physical and economical) and huge resettlement impacts. The compensation paid for expropriated land and assets have been found meager for rebuilding assets, let alone restoration of livelihoods. By its nature legally mandated compensation is neither “benefit” to displaced households nor an “investment” in their development. Recent debates on forced displacement have raised this issue clearly with a call to share benefits of projects with the affected persons and communities. Cash compensation and relocation assistance are not enough to re-establish and improve the living standards of the project affected persons and communities.

To address the needs of project PAPs, the Project 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 project impacts and to enhance social and economic benefits of the Project 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 sections. **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	43
2.	Owners of Moveable Structures	128
3.	Renters of severely affected Commercial Structures including permanent commercial, moveable commercial and filling stations.	47
4.	Employees of severely affected commercial structures	46
Total:		264

The statistics in **Table 9.1** show that the 264 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.

The primary focus of this LRP is to provide needed capacity development to the project 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 project work as well as in other trades of interest; and (iii) linkages development for better access to livelihood activities. The activities of LRP will open another window of opportunity for the AHs to build their capacity and strengthen their livelihood.

9.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE LRP

The livelihood restoration plan will aim at building the capacity of PAPs in different skill set and achieving the complete restoration of livelihood of the project PAPs who will lose their livelihood due to project activities as well as to break out of the cycle of poverty to improve or even restore their living status before project situation. The key objective of the LRP is following but not limited to;

- Promptly compensate economically displaced persons for loss of assets or access to assets. This process will be initiated prior to displacement;
- Compensate economically displaced persons 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.

9.3 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

The livelihood restoration plan is for all adult PAPs whose livelihoods have been affected by the project. 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. By providing inclusive and accessible training skills, the program strives to uplift PAPs and support long-term development in the community.

9.4 PARTICIPATORY APPROACH, SOCIAL AND GENDER INCLUSION

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 assistance to male and female 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.

9.5 LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES

Any persons from affected households having basic skills in construction work will be given an opportunity in project 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 project 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 project 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 project 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 project 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.

9.6 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
721	One family member will be selected from the each Affected Household for training. Females will also be encouraged to participate in the trainings. Hence, 721 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.

9.7 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.

9.8 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.



9.9 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 project-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.

9.10 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.

9.11 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.

9.12 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 LAR COST ESTIMATION AND BUDGETING

The allocation and provision of financial resource is the responsibility of the EA for affective management of project 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 project costs and included in the PC-1 for resettlement component of the project 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 project 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 is 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 Sindh Province 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 project costs to ensure the timely relocation of utilities by the responsible government departments.

The unit rates for structures, calculated by NESPAK using the Sindh 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	4,597
2.	B	Roof = Steel Girder + T-iron with Tiles or wooden planks; Walls= Burnt Bricks in Cement mortar, Cement plastered; Floor= Plain Cement	Sft	3,310
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	3,472
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	3,366
5.	E	Thatched Shed with Wooden pillars / Bamboo supports, Earthen Floor	Sft	2,333
Shed and Fixtures				
6.	SA	Sheds with Roof = prefabricated RCC roofs; Pillars & Girders: reinforced concrete structure; and plain cement flooring	Sft	2,574
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	1,949
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	1,327
9.	SD	Iron Sheds, Roof: Corrugated steel /galvanized fiber glass; Structure: pre-fabricated panels/angle irons; Flooring: Paved	Sft	3,018
Boundary Walls				
10.	A	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	4,803
11.	B	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	4,148
12.	C	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	3,050
13.	D	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	2,361
14.	E	Boundary Wall (8 Ft Height)	Rft	1,544
Kiosk/Moveable Structures				
15.		Moveable (Kiosks and Cabin (Damage Cost)	No.	20,000
Based on MRS Rates of Sindh 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 project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. Applicable compensation for affected assets and eligible allowances for relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration of the 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, 06 residential structures will be affected. The compensation cost of these residential structures/assets is estimated as **PKR 7.86 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	5	7,559,032	7.56	Refer to Annex-I
North	1	304,970	0.30	Refer to Annex-I
Total:	6	7,864,002	7.86	

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 124 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 92.32 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	72	58,161,859	58.16	Refer to Annex-II
North	52	34,160,294	34.16	Refer to Annex-II
Total:	124	92,322,153	92.32	



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 128 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 2.56 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	54	1,080,000	1.08	Refer to Annex-III
North	74	1,480,000	1.48	Refer to Annex-III
Total:	128	2,560,000	2.56	

10.3.4 Compensation for Public Structures

The project impacts are envisioned on six (06) 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 7.31 million**.

The road side wise affected public structures and compensation cost is summarized in the **Table 10.5** while Itemized compensation cost for these structures is depicted in **Annexure-VI**.

Table 10.5: Compensation of Public Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	4	6,751,846	6.75	Refer to Annex-VI
Median	2	562,464	0.56	Refer to Annex-VI
Total:	6	7,314,310	7.31	

10.3.5 Compensation for Community/ Religious Structures

The IOL reflects that the project will impact nine (09) 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 5.4 million**.



The road side wise community 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 Community Structures

Road Side	Affected Structures (No.)	Compensation Cost PKR.	Compensation Cost PKR. In Million	Remarks
South	7	4,558,468	4.6	Refer to Annex-VII
North	2	875,642	0.9	Refer to Annex-VII
Total:	9	5,434,110	5.4	

10.3.6 Cot for Livelihood Restoration Program Activities

Due to the proposed project, the income of 264 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. 29.04 Million**. **Table 10.7** provides the summary of the cost for the training and capacity building.

Table 10.7 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.)
264	264	3	20,000*3=60,000	15,840,000	15.84
264	264	Purchase of necessary tools and Equipments @ PKR. 50,000/ Trainee	264*50,000	13,200,000	13.2
Total Cost :	264			29,040,000	29.04

10.3.7 Resettlement and Relocation Assistance

The AHs losing their residential and commercial structures are entitled to resettlement and relocation assistance as per provisions outlined project RPF and this RAP. The total resettlement and relocation assistance for all affected assets has been computed as **PKR 81.72 million**. **Table 10.8** depicts the resettlement and relocation assistance.



Table 10.8: 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 Residential Structures	4	50,000	200,000	0.2
1.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	43	50,000	2,150,000	2.15
1.3	Renters of commercial structures	47	50,000	2,350,000	2.35
Subtotal:				4,700,000	4.7
2	Transportation Allowance				
2.1	Owners of Residential Structures	4	40,000	160,000	0.16
2.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	43	30,000	1,290,000	1.29
2.3	Owners of moveable structures	128	20,000	2,560,000	2.56
2.4	Renters of commercial structures	47	30,000	1,410,000	1.41
Subtotal:				5,420,000	5.42
3	Transitional Support Against Lost Residential Structures				
3.1	Owners of residential structures	4	111,000	444,000	0.44
Subtotal:				444,000	0.44
4	Severity Impact Allowance				
4.1	Owners of Residential Structures	4	111,000	444,000	0.44
4.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	43	111,000	4,773,000	4.77
4.3	Owners of moveable structures	128	111,000	14,208,000	14.21
4.4	Renters of commercial structures	47	111,000	5,217,000	5.22
Subtotal:				24,642,000	24.64
5	Business Loss Allowance				
Permanently Affected Structures					
5.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	43	222,000	9,546,000	9.55
Temporary Affected Structures					
5.2	Owners of permanent commercial structures	73	111,000	8,103,000	8.10
5.3	Owners of moveable structures	128	111,000	14,208,000	14.21
5.4	Renters of commercial structures	47	111,000	5,217,000	5.22
Subtotal:				37,074,000	37.07



Sr. No.	Description	No. of PAPs	Rate	Total Compensation (PKR)	Cost in Millions (PKR)
6	Vulnerability Allowance				
6.1	Owners of permanent commercial structures	6	111,000	666,000	0.67
6.2	Owners of moveable structures	33	111,000	3,663,000	3.66
Subtotal:				4,329,000	4.33
7	Loss of Employment				
7.1	Employees of Commercial Structures	36	111,000	3,996,000	3.996
7.2	Employees of Moveable Structures	10	111,000	1,110,000	1.11
Subtotal:				5,106,000	5.11
Total:				81,715,000	81.72

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 11.31 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 11.31 million** (@ of 5% of the total compensation cost) which is depicted in **Table 10.9**.

10.4.3 Contingencies

A 10% contingency has been added to adjust any cost escalation during project implementation and to compensate any unanticipated impact that could emerge during implementation of the RAP. The calculated contingency cost is **PKR 22.62 million**.

10.5 ITEMIZED SUMMARY BUDGET

In total, **PKR 271.46 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 10.9** below.


Table 10.9: 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.	6	7,864,002	7.86	0.03
B	Commercial Structures	No.	124	92,322,153	92.32	0.33
C	Moveable Structures	No.	128	2,560,000	2.56	0.01
D	Public Structures	No.	6	7,314,310	7.31	0.03
E	Community/ Religious Structures	No.	9	5,434,110	5.4	0.02
F	Livelihood Restoration Program Activities	No.	264	29,040,000	29.04	0.10
G	Relocation & Rehabilitation Cost	N/A	N/A	81,715,000	81.72	0.29
H	Subtotal: (A-G)			226,249,575	226.21	0.81
Other Costs						
I	LARP Monitoring & Evaluation Cost	5 % of H		11,312,479	11.31	0.04
J	Administration Cost	5 % of H		11,312,479	11.31	0.04
K	Contingencies	10 % of H		22,624,958	22.62	0.08
L	Subtotal: (Other Costs)			45,249,915	45.25	0.16
M	Grand Total			271,499,490	271.46	0.97
	"Total US\$ (@1USD=PKR 279.85 as of 11 March 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 project 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 project 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 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 project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; and (ii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help 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 project 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 project 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 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. 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**.

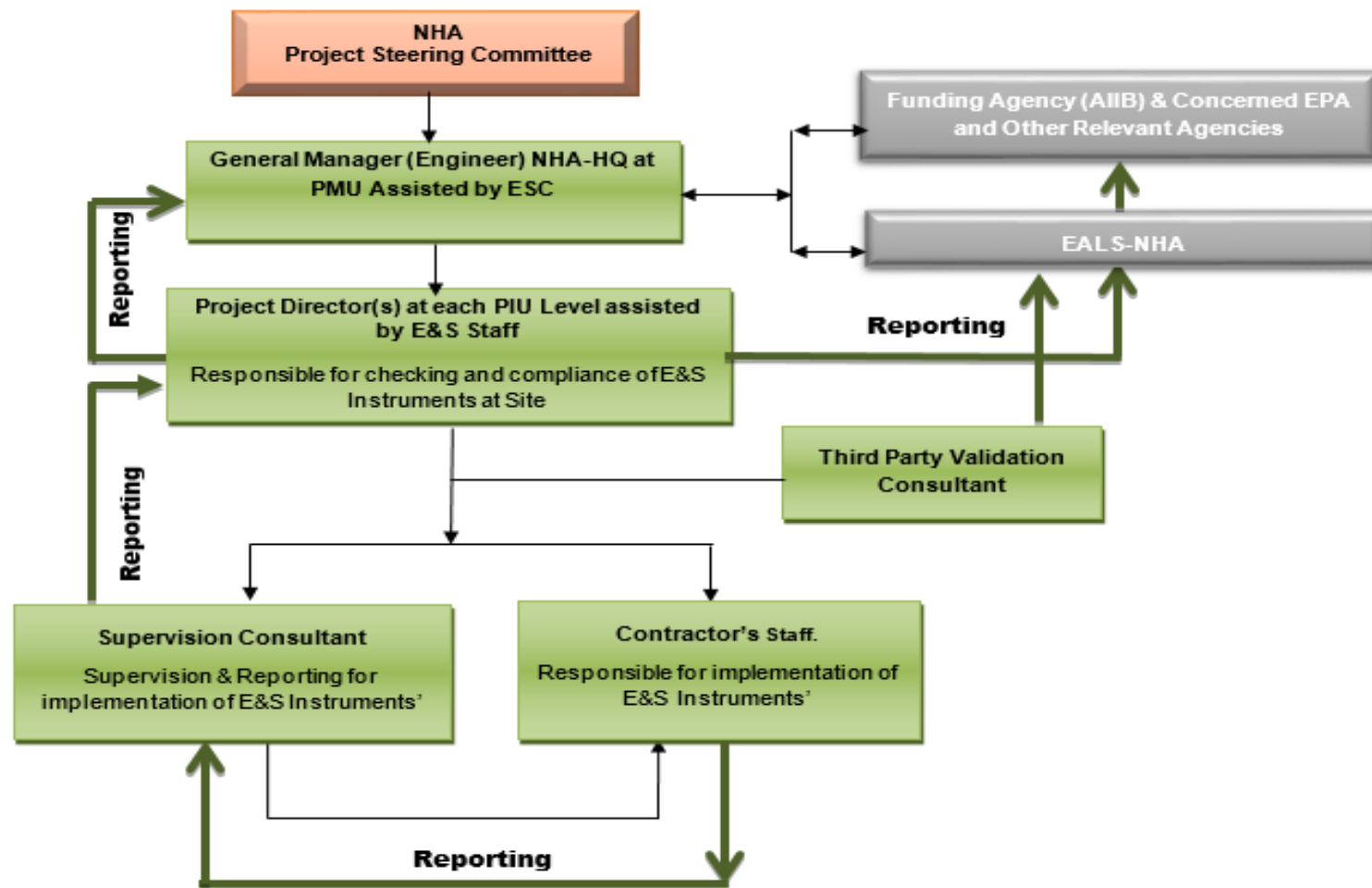


Figure 11.1: Organizational Setup for Implementation of E&S Instruments



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 zones⁸ each headed by a Zonal Member responsible for the road network and development projects in their respective zones. However, for foreign funded projects, project-specific implementation units are established to ensure proper and timely execution of the project.

For the safeguards management of this project, NHA will exercise its functions through the project implementation unit (PMU) and Environment and Social Cell (ESC) at NHA HQ and through project implementation units (RIU) at field level to be tasked with daily RAP implementation activities at the project 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 project as per the approved framework and implementation schedules. He will be responsible for overall implementation of the project 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(s) of project 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 Project 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 following specialists at project preparation stage:

⁸ 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 project activities. ESC will arrange environmental and social monitoring and prepare compliance reports and submit to General Manager (Engineer) PIU-HQ PMU for further submitting to the AIIB and concerned agencies, to fulfill their monitoring, reporting and compliance requirements of environmental and social aspects of the project. 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 project during 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 lined departments/stakeholders; and
- Reporting to the concerned and relevant agencies on 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 Project Section. He is responsible for necessary administrative and financial decisions and actions for effective and timely implementation of the project as per the approved framework and implementation schedules. He will be responsible for overall implementation of the project 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 02 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 project 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 project.

The PD of RIU will be assisted by E&S Staff at site during project 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 ownerships 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 environment and social related activities;
- Report immediately to PIU-HQ when environmental and social incidents are occurred; and
- Maintaining interface with the other lined 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 project Implementation Consultant.

11.2.7 Supervision Consultant (SC)

PIU-HQ will engage Supervision Consultants (SC) for the proposed project 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 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. Beside its other roles and responsibilities for implementation of the entire project, 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 project 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 project'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 project will consists of the following personnel:

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



12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

12.1 INTRODUCTION

As per design, execution of the project 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 Ranipur -Rohri (71 km) is subject to review and revision following the detailed design of the proposed project. 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 project and relevant government offices along the project 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 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 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 Specialists 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 PIU 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 PIU.	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
5.	Civil works contract award signed.	1 st Quarter of 2026	PIU-HQ
6.	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 for keeping 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 project 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 project.

An implementation schedule for RAP activities in the project 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 project and accordingly the time could be adjusted for the implementation of the plan.

[illegible]

Figure 12.1: LARP 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. This enables the executing and/or implementing agency to make timely adjustments in implementation arrangements and take appropriate corrective measures during the project implementation. It is therefore important that adequate resources (finances and well-experienced & qualified human resources) are made available and monitoring of the RAP is integrated into the project's planning and management processes.

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 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.

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

13.2 INTERNAL MONITORING

The RAP implementation and safeguards management activities for the project will be subject to internal monitoring and evaluation. Internal monitoring will include day-to-day tracking progress about LAR planning and implementation activities including compensation payment progress, consultation, and community feedback campaigns launched, resettlement, rehabilitation and income restoration measures implemented, community concerns and grievances recorded and resolved, and corrective actions implemented, etc. Close monitoring of 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. • Relocation and rehabilitation costs and income restoration support provided as per entitlements and schedule • Social infrastructure and services restored as and where required. • Entitlements against lost business including transitional support to re-establish enterprises delivered. • Income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan.
Restoration of living standard and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected residential structures reconstructed/restored at relocation sites outside ROW limits. • Impacted business structures (shops/stalls) constructed/relocated outside construction limits and business/income activity restored. • Number and percentage of 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 project related employment.
Consultation and Grievances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultations organized as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities.

Monitoring Aspects	Monitoring Indicators
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings held with PAPs (male and female) to explain RAP provisions, grievance redress mechanism and compensation disbursement mechanism. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compared to pre-project situation. • Changes noticed in patterns of occupation and resource use. • Changes observed in cost of living, income and expenditure patterns. • Changes access level and frequency with respect to social and cultural parameters. • Changes observed for vulnerable groups and IP (if any).

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 project 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 project-based grievance redress and complaints handling systems;
- Assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;
- Suggest actions for addressing the issues if any and corrective measures to be implemented by the 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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project location including description on project intervention and IR impacts. • Composition and structure, ages, educational, and skill levels with gender of household Head. • Vulnerable households and indigenous groups (if any). • Land and other resource-owning and resource-using patterns. • Occupations and employment patterns and income sources and levels. • Participation in neighborhood or community groups and access to cultural sites and events.
Compensation payment and restoration of living standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the compensation for acquired assets including land, structures and other assets been delivered? • Were sufficient replacement land available and compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? • Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? • Have perceptions of community been restored? • Have displaced persons achieved replacement of affected assets particularly residential, commercial, and productive assets and key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for affected persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Was the compensation for affected enterprise sufficient for re-establishing enterprises and production?

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
relocating displaced persons, affected persons with enterprises affected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? • Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? • Are these opportunities effective and sustainable? • Do jobs provided to restore pre-project income levels and living standards? • Were the income levels of AHs improved and/or restored as compared to SES baseline data?
Information and satisfaction levels of affected persons'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 project implementation under the facility and will keep monitoring project on an ongoing basis by launching safeguards review missions until a project 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 project implementation period, NHA will prepare and submit internal monitoring reports to AIIB as part of project 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 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 project closing, a RAP completion report that summarizes the overall experience in RAP implementation and LAR related issues during project implementation and lessons learned which will be an input to the overall project completion report.



Annexes

(As Volume II)