

Resettlement Planning Document

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Kot Fateh Khan Subproject
Document Stage: Final
Project Number: 39364
September 2007

Pakistan: Barani Integrated Water Resources Sector Project

Prepared by Punjab Irrigation and Power Department for the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(As of 15 September 2007)

Currency Unit	–	Pakistan rupee/s (PRs)
PR 1.00	=	US\$0.0164
\$1.00	=	PRs60.63

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AP	–	Affected Person
APC	–	Affected Persons' Committee
BOR	–	Board of Revenue
CBO	–	Community-Based Organization
DOR	–	District Officer (Revenue) (see also LAC)
EA	–	Executing Agency
EIA	–	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMA	–	External Monitoring Agency
EPA	–	Environmental Protection Agency
HH	–	Household
IMO	–	Impact Monitoring Officer
IPD	–	Irrigation and Power Department
IPDF	–	Indigenous Peoples Development Framework
IPDP	–	Indigenous Peoples Development Plan
IPSA	–	Initial Poverty and Social Assessment
KFK	–	Kot Fateh Khan
LAA	–	Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (amended)
LAC	–	Land Acquisition Collector (see also DOR)
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LARF	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
LARP	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LARS	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Section
LCC	–	LAR Coordination Committee
LSC	–	LAR Steering Committee
M&E	–	Monitoring and evaluation
NGO	–	Non-Governmental Organization
PDD	–	Planning and Development Department
PEPA	–	Pakistan Environmental Protection Act
PIU	–	Project Implementation Unit
PMS	–	Project Monitoring Section
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
PPTA	–	Project Preparatory Technical Assistance
SDO	–	Small Dams Organization
TA	–	Technical Assistance

GLOSSARY

Affected Household	–	All persons residing under one roof and eating from the same kitchen, who are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group
Affected People	–	Any person affected by loss of assets or income due to Project-related changes in the use of land, water or other natural resources

Compensation	–	Cash or in-kind payment of the replacement cost of an asset lost due to Project-related impacts
Entitlement	–	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to affected people, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base
Host Population	–	Community residing near the area where the APs are relocated
Income Restoration	–	Reestablishment of income sources and livelihoods of APs
Involuntary Resettlement	–	Unavoidable resettlement losses as a consequence of development projects, compelling APs to rebuild their lives, incomes and asset bases elsewhere
Land Acquisition	–	The process whereby a person is compelled by a government agency to alienate all or part of the land a person owns or possesses to the ownership and possession of the government agency for public purpose in return for compensation
Rehabilitation	–	Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets
Relocation	–	The physical resettlement of an AP from her/his pre-Project place of residence
Replacement Cost	–	The value determined to be fair compensation for various types of agricultural and residential land, crops, trees, and other commodities based on current market rates; the cost of rebuilding houses and structures at current market prices of building materials and labor, without depreciation or deductions for salvaged building material
Social Preparation	–	Process of consultation with APs undertaken before key resettlement decisions are made, to build their capacity to deal with resettlement
Usufruct	–	The right to use and profit from land belonging others or a larger social entity, such as a tribe, community of collective
Vulnerable Groups	–	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects
Kanal	–	Local land measurement unit – 0.125 acres
Mann	–	Local weight measurement unit – 40 kg
Rabi	–	Cropping season October –May
Kharif	–	Cropping season June-October

KOT FATEH KHAN LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLAN

CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	i
GLOSSARY	i
I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. Description of the Project	1
B. ADB Benchmarks for Significance of Impact and Subproject Severity Level	2
C. Detail Design Stage and Conditionalities	2
D. Design of the Distribution Network and Specific Arrangement for Voluntary Land Contributions	3
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	3
A. LAR Impact Assessment Approach and Chronology	3
B. Type and Nature of Dam and Irrigation Development Impacts	4
C. Affected People	6
D. Impacts Assessment	8
III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PLAN	10
A. Project Stakeholders	12
B. Participation Mechanisms	12
C. Social Preparation	12
D. Information Disclosure Plan	13
IV. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ENTITLEMENTS	13
A. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act	13
B. ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy	13
C. Comparison of Key LAA and ADB Policy Principles and Practices	14
D. LAR Principles Applicable to the Subproject	14
E. Conditions to the Commencement of the Physical Works	15
F. Entitlements	16
G. Entitlement Matrix	16
V. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION STRATEGY	19
A. Agricultural Land	19
B. Residential and Commercial Land	20
C. Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Structures and Utilities	20
D. Communal, Public and Cultural Structures and Utilities	20
E. Downstream Impacts	20
F. Crops	20
G. Trees	21
H. Fish Harvest	21
I. Grazing	21
J. Businesses and Other Income Generation Activities	21
K. Employment	21
L. Relocation	21
M. Livelihood Rehabilitation and Enhancement	21
N. Livelihood Substitution	22
VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	22
A. Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies and Institutions	22
B. Capacity Building	22

C.	Coordination	23
D.	Grievance Redress Mechanism	23
VII.	BUDGET AND FINANCE	24
A.	Methodology for the Computation of Unit Values	24
B.	Unit Compensation Rates	25
C.	Costs	25
D.	Funding and Disbursement	26
VIII.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	27
A.	Third Party Monitoring	27
IX.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	27

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Description of the Project

1. The Barani Integrated Water Resources Sector Project (BIWRSP) (the Project) is a project aiming to increase the social and economic development of the rural population in the Potohwar region of the *barani* (rainfed) areas of the Punjab Province in Pakistan by introducing sustainable irrigated agriculture and providing water for domestic and other uses. BIWRSP will implement a number of subprojects in four districts of the province which comprise (i) small to medium dams and associated irrigation systems, (ii) domestic water supplies and sanitation, (iii) improved watershed management, and (iv) agricultural support services.

2. The project is implemented by the Punjab Irrigation and Power Department (PIPD). Project implementation will be managed by a provincial Project Management Unit (PMU) and civil works construction at the subproject level by the respective PIPD Small Dam Organization (SDO) Divisions.

3. This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) for the Kot Fateh Khan (KFK) Subproject is prepared for the core subproject designed under the project preparatory technical assistance (PPTA) of the BIWRSP.

4. The dam, reservoir and command area of the KFK Dam Subproject (the Subproject) will be located in the Attock District of the Punjab Province. The beneficiary communities as well as affected people (AP) live in the villages of Makial, Sapial, Rattarian, Sohal, Thatti Nur Ahmad Shah, Bakhwal and Lund in the Pindi Gheb Tehsil. The catchment area is located in the Pindi Gheb and Fateh Jang Tehsils and downstream communities are located in the Pindi Gheb Tehsil.

5. The dam will be constructed near the village of Sohal across the river Dotal Khas, also named Sil River further downstream. The river originates in the hilly areas of the Potohwar Plateau of the Fateh Jang Tehsil and meets the Soan River, a tributary of the Indus River, at the border between the Chakwal and Attock Districts of the Punjab Provinces. At the proposed dam site, the river has formed a deep and steep sloped valley in the otherwise undulating landscape of the Potohwar Plateau. The Dotal Khas is an ephemeral stream during most years, as the community respondents reported that surface flow usually subsides during the peak dry season in May and June. Nevertheless, since it carries stream flow during most months of the year, the Dotal Khas cannot be considered a mere hill torrent.

6. The total catchment area is 490 square kilometers (km²) and contains the upstream Kanjoor Dam and reservoir. Rainfall at the Fateh Jang station is 743 millimeter (mm) per annum and at the dam site, an estimated 700 mm. Given the annual sediment load of 1.32 acre feet per square mile, the impact of erosion on the dam and reservoir may be expected to be considerable.

7. The dam will have two canals, one on the left bank and the other on the right that will irrigate a total command area of 5,000 acres or 2,024 hectares (ha).

8. The land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) activities under the KFK Dam Subproject are designed to be implemented within the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework (LARF) for the Punjab Project of the BIWRSP. In accordance with the ADB *Policy on Involuntary Resettlement* of 1995 and the applicable laws and regulations of Pakistan and the Punjab Province, the LARF provides the policy and operational guidelines for the subprojects of the Project, including (i) land acquisition, (ii) acquisition of physical structures and utilities, (iii) loss of livelihoods due to temporary or permanent loss of access to land or other productive assets,

and (iv) loss of common/community property resources. Special provisions for vulnerable APs and women are made as well. It defines the legal, institutional and implementation framework for the compensation of lost assets, livelihoods, community property and the resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected people.

B. ADB Benchmarks for Significance of Impact and Subproject Severity Level

9. The ADB Policy (*Operations Manual Section F3 2006*) determines the impact severity of involuntary resettlement according to three categories with specific planning requirements. These are outlined in Table 1:

Table 1: ADB Impact Severity Categorization and Resettlement Planning Requirements

Category	Number of Affected People	Resettlement Impact	Planning Requirement
A	200 or more people experience major impacts, defined as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Physical displacement from housing OR ▪ Loss of 10 % or more of their productive assets 	Significant	Full LARP ¹
B	Less than 200 people experience major impacts	Not significant	Short LARP
C	No loss of assets and incomes or displacement	None	No LARP

10. There will be no physical displacement of houses resulting from the construction of KFK dam and its appurtenant structures. A total of 68 households (510 persons) will be affected of which 3 households (28 persons) will lose 10 percent or more of their cultivable agricultural land (18.4, 21.5 and 11.7 percent respectively). However none of these households are vulnerable. Their income is not generated from the affected land which has remained uncultivated for several years

11. According to the ADB Policy, if less than 200 people experience major impacts, the Subproject is classified as Category B with a resettlement impact that is not significant.

C. Detail Design Stage and Conditionalities

12. This LARP is based on different levels of technical design. While alignment of the dam reservoir will not change and may be considered definitive, minor changes in the main canal alignment (less than 10% deviation) might happen as a result of the detailed design study. This will be the case because of the very irregular nature of the terrain and the constant changes in slope. These minor changes in canal alignment can slightly modify the amount of land to be compensated to APs. For this reason, the LARP will be reviewed, and if needed, revised before the construction starts. Specifically the LARP update will reflect the changes in impact figures and an updated budget.

13. Project implementation will be subjected to two LAR-related conditionalities as follows:

¹ Recommended outlines for the full and short resettlement plan and brief descriptions of associated themes and activities can be found in the following sources:
 ADB. 1998. Handbook on Resettlement: A Guide to Good Practice. Manila. Downloadable PDF file at http://www.adb.org/Documents/Handbooks/Resettlement_Summary/default.asp
 ADB. Format and Scope of a Full Resettlement Plan and Short Resettlement Plan. Downloadable PDF file at <http://www.adb.org/Resettlement/resources.asp>

- (i) The signing of construction contract awards will be conditional to the preparation of a final updated LRP inclusive of revised impacts assessment and AP census reviewed and found acceptable by ADB;
- (ii) The approval of actual construction work will be contingent to the full implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program detailed in the final LARP.

D. Design of the Distribution Network and Specific Arrangement for Voluntary Land Contributions

14. While land acquisition due to main canal and reservoir construction constitutes a negative impact affecting people that are not necessarily project beneficiaries, land losses due to secondary watercourses construction in the irrigation perimeter are directly related to a net benefit to land owners who have voluntarily elected to participate in the irrigation development program. As part of the demand driven approach developed by the Project, the demand of the potential beneficiaries is assessed during the dam planning stage and constitutes a criterion for the selection of a given dam site. This demand is confirmed among others by the acceptance of the future beneficiaries to participate to the cost of the land leveling and the watercourses. For this reason, the main canal and reservoir impacts will be compensated in accordance with the above policy framework but the secondary water courses impacts will not be compensated and acquired in form of voluntary land contribution. It is to be noted anyway that due to the small size of the perimeters (from 500 to 2,000 ha), the secondary canals directly channeling the water from the main canal to the field are very small and technically simple enough to be dug by the users themselves. This process will be undertaken by the beneficiaries themselves, once the dam construction and main channel is completed or close to completion, with support from the Project social mobilizers

15. In order to verify that the process is fair and supported by all beneficiaries' landowners the construction of secondary water courses, the project will provide due diligence documentation for each irrigation perimeter. This documentation in form of a report for each perimeter will indicate: (i) names of beneficiary landowners; (ii) location of land plots; (iii) area of watercourses to be constructed in each plot; and (iv) proof of signed agreement between the users and the executing agency (EA). The report will also detail the participatory planning process on which the development of the perimeter has been based, discuss major issues dealt with and agreed by beneficiaries and EA and provide a schedule for the execution of the needed works and the funds involved.

16. These reports will be included in the general design of each perimeter and will be a condition to start construction activities in each perimeter. The preparation of the design and the due diligence report will be facilitated from the beginning of the planning exercise to the full completion of the irrigation facilities by a social mobilization team, the SDO and the resettlement consultant specialist. The process will be monitored by an independent third party.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. LAR Impact Assessment Approach and Chronology

17. A three-stage process characterized the LAR impact assessment for the KFK core subproject. All three stages had vital elements of public consultation and information disclosure for anticipated resettlement impact, extent and entitlements and environmental considerations (detailed in chapter 3 below). The first stage comprised a poverty and social assessment exercise in accordance with ADBs *Handbook for Social and Poverty Assessment* and included a preliminary assessment of land acquisition requirements, and potential loss of structures and cultural objects (November-December 2006). The second stage comprised of the physical marking of alignments of canals and the reservoir area, along with the extraction of property

titles and names from the record-of-land-rights register for each parcel of land being encumbered by these alignments (December 2006-February 2007). The third stage focused on conducting a census of Project Affected Persons/Families (APs/AFs) and confirming and gathering data on category of land being impacted, the extent of such land or income generated from it in relation to the other property and total income of respective APs/AFs, loss of structures both private and public, loss of livelihood, impact on vulnerable people and the eligibility of persons/families or institutions to compensation entitlements as provided for in the Project's LARF (February–March 2007). During this period the preliminary nominations for an Affected Persons working Committee (APC) with representation on a village basis, was organized. In July, post loan fact-finding, a renewed resettlement census was conducted to incorporate changes in the canal alignments that better respond to the difficult topography and will result in supplying irrigation to a wider command area. The renewed census was completed on July 25, 2007 which is deemed the cut off date for compensation purposes for the Subproject. Identification numbers of APs in the census (Appendix 1) comprise of a serial number prefixed to the digits of this date.

B. Type and Nature of Dam and Irrigation Development Impacts

18. There are three types of impact anticipated due to the infrastructure of the Subproject in KFK, the extent and severity of the impact of loss of respective APs notwithstanding.

19. The first category of impact relates to persons who will lose land, whether cultivable or uncultivable wasteland, but who will not benefit from irrigation from the dam. This includes people who will lose a portion of their land in the reservoir area and the head section of the Left Bank canal² and whose remaining land does not lie in the command area of either of the two proposed irrigation canals. These are “net losers”. Clearly, those losing their entire owned land to the reservoir or any other structure of the dam and irrigation system would have been the worst hit in terms of severity of impact, but there is none of this category in the Subproject.

20. A second category of impacts relates to those who will lose a portion of their land in the reservoir and the canal but will receive irrigation water and associated gains. These are “losers”, but also beneficiaries. From amongst these, those losing land to the conveyance channel in sections that have irrigation outlets, will be less losers since their adjacent land will increase in value by being on the head of the distribution outlet in comparison to those who will be further away (as is typical of all irrigation systems).

21. A third category relates to those who do not lose any land to either the reservoir or the conveyance channel but are “net beneficiaries” of the Subproject. However, each one of these, except the one at the farthest end, will have to lose land for the outlet stream to flow through their land to other farms, beyond the point from which they themselves apply water to their fields. This land will not be acquired but farmers wanting to be on an outlet will donate this voluntarily.

22. Due to construction of the dam in KFK, as in any other case of continuous impoundment, the area of the reservoir will be submerged, permanently impacting the land, shrubs and trees, access to any path ways and few other assets through this area. In addition to these, the construction of a main canal with branches supplying the command area of the irrigation system will also have impacts on land. The construction, rehabilitation or widening of the access road to the dam site may cause some minor LAR impacts that would need to be addressed in an updated LARP following detail design stage. Furthermore, reversible temporary damage to and loss of land due to construction activities and transport of heavy equipment and materials will

² There are no outlets in a considerable portion of the head section or stem of this channel.

most likely occur. The scope of these impacts on land, structures, utilities and livelihoods will be analyzed in section 2.

23. The impact of inundation by the reservoir will be more far reaching in scope than that of the main canal. Therefore this LARP conceptually separates the two sources of impact and presents all information on reservoir and main canal impacts separately.

24. This LARP prescribes the necessary measures for compensation at replacement cost and the livelihood rehabilitation of the people affected by the loss of land, other assets and livelihoods due to the above mentioned subproject interventions. The location and alignment of the dam and reservoir are determined by the geological and topographical opportunities and constraints of the local environment, which preclude alternative options. However, the site selected requires only the acquisition of uncultivated agricultural land or non-agricultural wasteland, which is mostly in private ownership, as well as compensation for one fish pond, relocation of a village water supply scheme and the provision of alternatives for two footpaths. Dislocation or relocation of households and residential or commercial structures will not be necessary. The alignment of the main irrigation canal is again constrained by the local geological and topographical conditions, and was designed by the SDO under consideration of the needs of the communities and with a view to minimizing adverse impact on agricultural and residential land.

25. No impact are to be expected from the village water supplies works as these (i) consist of upgrading existing ones for which right of way are already acquired or (ii) will be following the future canal or existing path. Upgrading and construction of the village water supply will be undertaken after dam construction and confirmation of the routing will be carried out at detailed design stage. Any changes triggering LAR activities will have to be treated following the Land acquisition and Resettlement framework of the project.

26. No impact are expected from the watershed management activities as they consist of (i) small sediment trapping infrastructure to be installed directly in the bed of the river upstream the dams; (ii) delimitation of protected areas (without fencing) on main erosion spots for tree plantation on the side and upstream the dam; and (iii) on farm participatory soil conservation measures. Maintaining the protected area would be a shared responsibility between SDO, Forest Department and the owners/communities. The Forest Department would get official management responsibility if the owners agree to have the area being declared a 'Section 38 area' of the Forestry Act (1927), where a government agency will be responsible for the management planning and supervision and where owners obtain the usufruct rights. Under this regulation owners voluntarily put their area under this act and cooperate with the government agency on the management and controlled use. The rivers' beds where the sediment trapping infrastructure will be built are not usable for productive activities as they are regularly flooded. In addition, they are not owned privately under Pakistani. The on farm soil conservation to reduce erosion from farmer fields will be implemented in a voluntary basis and will require 10% contribution to the cost from his side. Among others, techniques used will consist of construction of terraces, change in tilling practices and plantation of trees on the edge of the trees. These actions will primarily benefit to the farmers as it will significantly reduce the erosion of the fertile top soil and the loss of portions of field into the streams.

27. No impact are to be expected from the agriculture extension activities will consist of provision of training to farmers and demonstration plots on irrigated agriculture and improved rain-fed agriculture on volunteer farmers fields. These types of activities do not trigger any LAR issues.

28. PIPD as the EA has overall responsibility for the project including LAR preparation, implementation and financing. PIPD will carry out its functions via a Project Management Unit (PMU) where specific resettlement capacity for the project is located in form of a the Land

Acquisition and Resettlement Section (LARS) of the safeguard unit of the PMU which is staffed with a team of male and female resettlement specialists. The LARS will assist the PIPD's SDO which is responsible for the actual infrastructure construction of the sub-project. The SDO and the LARS will coordinate with the district of attock Collector's Office (DCO) and the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). At the subproject level, LARP implementation will be managed by the LARS and the SDO Sub-divisional Officer acting as the Impact Mitigation Officer (IMO) and located at the Small Dams Sub-Division in Fateh Jang. The LAC at the District Collector's Office and the Tehsil level land revenue officers has the authority and responsibility for land administration, valuation and acquisition. The LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) of Attock District will coordinate all LAR activities of the Subproject among the relevant local government offices and agencies. The provincial LAR Steering Committee (LSC) will oversee and facilitate the implementation of this LARP.

C. Affected People

1. Census

29. A total of 68 households (510 persons) living in the villages of Makial, Sapial, Rattarian, Sohal, Thatti Nur Ahmad Shah, Bakhwal and Lund in the Pindi Gheb Tehsil will be affected from the construction of the KFK dam and its appurtenant structures. The details presented in Table 2 can be summarized as follows:

- (i) **Reservoir.** The inundation of the reservoir area upstream the dam will affect 31 households (268 persons) of which 21 are local residents and 10 are absentees. All are landowners.
- (ii) **Main Canal.** Both the Right Bank and Left Bank canals construction, will affect a total of 37 households (242 persons) of which 25 are local resident and 13 are absentees. The Right Bank canal construction will only affect 5 households. From the 37 households, 33 are land owners and 4 are share-croppers and 33 landowners.

Table 2: Summary of Affected Households and People–Reservoir and Canals

Items	Reservoir	Canals (Right and Left Bank	Total
Resident households	21	25	45
Absentees households	10	12	22
Sharecropper households	0	4	4
Total affected households	31	37	68
Total Affected Persons	268	242	510

30. The detail of the affected APs per village is presented in table 3 below.

Table 3: Affected Households and Persons By Village

Reservoir affected villages	Households		Persons	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Sohal	3	9.7	7	3.8
Thatti Nur Ahmed Shah	8	25.8	74	40.2
Bakhwal	3	9.7	32	17.4
Lund	17	54.8	71	38.6
Total	31	100.0	184	100.0

Canal (Right and Left Bank) affected villages	Households		Persons	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Sohal (Right Bank)	5	13.51	11	6.39
Makial	0	0	0	0
Sapial	32	86.49	161	93.61
Rattarian	0	0	0	0
Total	37	100.0	172	100.0

2. Social and Gender Analysis

31. The detail socio economic and gender analysis of the Aps and their villages can be summarized as follows

- (i) **Reservoir.** The social survey indicates that these households are made of 55.4 percent of male and 44.6 percent of female. They count 14 elderly persons and one disabled person. None of the households meet the criteria of vulnerable households. The difference of size in cultivable landownership varies from 7.25 ha to 175 ha and their annual income ranges from PRs462,000 to PRs4.77 million.
- (ii) **Main Canal.** The social surveys indicate that the households count 51.8 percent of male and 48.2 percent of female. One of the absentee households is female headed but she has adult sons. There are 9 elderly persons. The difference of size in cultivable landownership varies from 0.95 ha to 450 ha and their from annual income ranges from PRs43,000 to PRs2.7 million and probably more as the largest landowner did not want to disclose this information. Two households are considered vulnerable due to per capita monthly incomes below PRs1,500.
- (iii) **Absentee.** Many of the owners of the affected land are not residing anymore in the project area or were absent from the area when the survey team surveyed the project sites. Despite the fact that the resettlement surveyors visited the site several times, a number of affected people could not be surveyed directly. It will be important anyhow that during the LARP implementation these people are all contacted directly for the one that still reside on the site or by registered mail for the ones that are living far away or abroad.
- (iv) **Social Institutions in the APs' Villages.** Besides the zakaat and water supply committees, Makial had 2 male and one women's CBO established by NRSP (National Rural Support Program). Rattarian by contrast has had no CBO or NGO activity in the village. Sohal and Thatti have founded several male and female CBOs or committees upon the social mobilization activities of the NRSP and a PHED water supply and sanitation project. The water supply committees all reported to be functional, as they collect water fees and carry out O&M tasks. The resolution of disputes and conflict is initially the prerogative of the elders and community leaders whose status and respect is used to arrive at a village internal ruling during deliberation meetings. The elders invariably comprise the landowning class and if a dominant landlord leads a village, cases may be referred to him as the sole authority in the village. If conflict is however not resolved, one party may lodge a 'first information report' (FIR) with the police. In cases of theft and violent crime the involvement of the police and courts is considered indispensable. People in Makial reported the frequent (weekly) need for some villager to appear at court, an indication that the power of village internal conflict resolution mechanisms is comparatively limited. Sapial on the other hand claimed that there were only few cases which needed to be referred to the police.

Gender Analysis. Female literacy and school enrollment rates are consistently lower than those of males, especially in rural areas. The female/male literacy rates for 2004 is 59/35 for rural Punjab. Women play significant economic and social roles in agricultural income generation activities, as well as in their households. Both men and women interviewed in the Kot Fateh Khan Project site estimated that women carry out up to 70 percent of the work in agriculture, especially in the cultivation of peanuts in the Kot Fateh Khan Subproject area. Women of the working poor are responsible for both house work and agricultural labor in addition to the collection of water and firewood, but are usually not permitted to seek wage labor employment in non-agricultural sectors. Landlessness or near-landlessness is a frequent cause of insufficient or no agricultural income for women and female headed households thus forcing them to seek unreliable unskilled wage labor employment and or charity. Women's income opportunities are usually confined to domestic work or agricultural wage labor for village households. The frequent lack of ownership of livestock among poor female headed households means absence of a common food security strategy and source of cash income, thus increasing poor women's vulnerability. Among women's key concerns and development needs are the lack of domestic water supply and sanitation, irrigation facilities, access to medical services, micro finance facilities, unemployment, and poor education facilities for girls.

D. Impacts Assessment

1. Land Impacts

32. A total of 529.72 ha of land will be acquired for the construction of the KFK dam and its main appurtenant structures of which 45.56 ha is cultivable land and 484.16 ha is uncultivable wasteland. The details presented in table 4 can be summarized as follows:

- (i) **Reservoir.** A total of 513.31 ha of land will be acquired for the reservoir area which will be comprised of 36.09 ha of cultivable rainfed land with 9 owners, which has remained uncultivated over the past several years and 477.22 hectares of uncultivable wasteland with 30 owners. The cultivable rainfed land has not been cultivated for several years due to relative difficulty of access. All the landowners are titled. Past or present tenant or squatter cultivation was not reported. For 3 land owners their affected cultivable land constitutes more than 10 percent of their total cultivable land (see also annex 1). However, this loss is not significant since the greater portion of their livelihood is not drawn from cultivation and their incomes are high. Residential or commercial land is not located within the reservoir site.
- (ii) **Canal.** A total of 16.41 ha will be acquired for the construction of both left and right bank canals out of which 9.2 ha will be cultivable rainfed land, 0.27 ha cultivable irrigable land and 6.94 ha will be uncultivable wasteland. The left bank canal construction and its two branches will require the acquisition of 5.59 ha of cultivated land and 6.94 ha of uncultivable wasteland. This will affect the property of a total of 28 households, 8 of which will lose small portions of both their cultivable and uncultivable land, while 3 households will lose a small portion of only their uncultivated land and 17 portions of only their cultivable land. There are 4 sharecropping tenants among the cultivators of affected cultivated land, cultivating 1.10 ha. A total area of 4.26 ha will be affected by the Right Bank Canal of which 4.25 ha is cultivable rainfed land and 0.1 ha is uncultivable wasteland. The affected land belongs to only 5 owners. All of the affected cultivable plots comprise less than 10 percent of the total cultivated land of their owners. Residential or commercial land is not located in the right of way of either of the two canals.

33. A list of all AP households with the names of asset owners and sizes of affected land is provided in Annex 1.

Table 4: Summary Land Impacts

Land impacts	Reservoir (ha)	Canals (ha)	Grand Total (ha)
Cultivated (rainfed)	36.09	9.2	45.36
Cultivated (irrigated)	0	0.27	0.27
Uncultivable	477.22	6.94	484.16
Total	513.31	16.41	529.72

ha = hectare

2. Impact on Structures and Utilities

34. The impact on public and private structures and utilities presented in table 5 are limited to few items and can be summarized as follows:

- (i) **Buildings.** There are no residential and commercial structures affected as a result of the dam and appurtenant structures construction. Accordingly, there is no need to relocate any APs.
- (ii) **Public utilities.** The 1:50,000 Sheet 34 C/7 for Attock District indicates that two tracks (foot path) lead across the river valley. The community members interviewed confirmed the use of several larger and smaller tracks for the movement of people and animals. These will be inundated and disrupt movement between the villages on the west and east sides of the Dotal Khas. In addition, one public water supply scheme servicing Thatti Nur Ahmed Shah villages, established at the tail end of the reservoir just above the Dotal Khas River, will be inundated. Public or private wells will not be affected. The water supply scheme pumps water from the bed of Dotal Kas and distributes it in the village. The water supply scheme, which is only matching 20% of the village's demand will be upgraded to provide 100% of the population demand. This will be undertaken as part of the BIWRSP rural water supply development activities. Pipes will follow their original path.
- (iii) **Private utilities.** One private fish pond with a mini dam will be lost to the reservoir. The pond produces on an average 6,000 carps per year. The land will be compensated for as uncultivable waste or cultivable depending on its categorization in the revenue record. The cost of construction for the infrastructure and the lost fish harvest will need to be compensated.

Table 5: Private and Public Structures and Utilities Affected

	Reservoir	Main Canal	Total
A. Private structures and utilities			
Buildings	0	0	0
Pond & Mini Dam	1	0	1
B. Public structures and utilities			
Public water supply scheme	1	0	1
Tracks / footpaths	2	0	2

3. Livelihoods

- (i) **Crops.** The rainfed land recorded as cultivable in the reservoir area (36.09 ha) has not been cultivated for several years and no crops are grown there at the moment. Out of the impacted land on the alignment of the Left Bank canal, vegetables are sown in two cropping seasons of the year on 0.275 ha (5.45

kanal) which is well irrigated. On the rest of the cultivable land only one crop can be sown in the year, either ground nuts which are grown in the *kharif* season, June to October, or wheat which is sown in the *rabi* season, November to May. Groundnuts are sown on 1.26 ha and wheat on 3.77 ha. On the land impacted by the Right Bank canal, wheat is cultivated in the *rabi* season on 3.41 ha, and ground nuts in the *kharif* season on 0.85 ha.

- (ii) **Trees.** In the reservoir site there are sparsely growing wild trees, interspersed with shrubs and grasses, mostly widely scattered and only in gullies occurring somewhat more densely. These trees are exclusively used for firewood, as they are of insufficient quality for timber. The average density of tree cover is no more than 0.6 trees per kanal. Accordingly it is estimated that 5,696 firewood trees on 9,539 kanal of uncultivable wasteland would be affected.
- (iii) **Fish Culture.** Inundation of the reservoir area will cause the loss of a private mini dam and its pond used for fish culture. As the pond takes maximum six month to be rebuilt and the fish a year to grow before harvest, a total of 2 harvest of on average an annual 6,000 carps should be compensated to its owner in addition of the cost of rebuilding the pond. The owner is a large land owner with available land to rebuild the pond. He will by no means be threatened by this loss as he enjoys steady agricultural and non-agricultural income. In addition, he will be a beneficiary of the irrigation from the Right Bank canal.
- (iv) **Grazing resources.** The construction of the dam and its main appurtenances will affect a total of 484.16 ha of uncultivated wasteland. However, the impact in grazing opportunities is considered marginal as the reservoir affected areas' grazing potential is very low due to local topography and poor grass growth. Because of this the people in project areas graze their livestock in the fallow or uncultivated fields closer to the villages where weeds or crops residue can be found.
- (v) **Businesses and other income generation activities.** Businesses and other income generation activities will not be affected by the Subproject.
- (vi) **Employment.** Businesses and other income generation activities will not be affected by the Subproject.

4. Downstream Impacts

35. There will not be adverse downstream impacts on water users of the Dotal Khas stream, as a mandatory release of 500 l/s will be generated by the subproject. This mandatory release will transform a non-perennial river into a perennial one that will increase the water available along the year to the several rural and small town water supply schemes constructed by Public Health and Engineering Department (PHED) and HUD, as well as lift irrigators located downstream the dam.

5. Level of impact Severity

36. In the Kot Fateh Khan Subproject there will be no physical displacement from housing of any APs and only 3 households with a total of 28 persons will lose 10 percent or more of their agricultural land (18.4, 21.5 and 11.7 percent respectively). However, as this land has not been cultivated for several years due to its very low productivity, none of these impacts will affect the landowners' incomes. In view of this situation none of the project APs are considered as severely affected.

III. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE PLAN

37. The public consultation and information disclosure for anticipated resettlement impact, extent and entitlements and environmental considerations, was closely connected to the social

poverty assessment exercise of the Project and subsequent activities related to resettlement planning: (i) marking of alignments of impacting infrastructure and (ii) census surveys of project affected households and persons. The close consultations with all categories and classes of people, including women and the landless during the social assessments, environmental, agronomic, geological, watershed, and command area and resettlement census surveys provided an opportunity for those liable to be impacted by the project to pose questions and articulate their demands for adequate compensations for acquired land and other provisions for ameliorating impact. This also provided an opportunity to test the fundamental principles, entitlements and eligibility criteria incorporated in the Project's LARF.

38. Twenty-six members of the project beneficiary communities from Sapial, Makial and Rattarian had been gathered in Sapial village by the key contact person Malik Faeth Sher on 29 November 2006.

39. Twelve representatives of the potential beneficiaries of the planned lift irrigation section of the scheme from the villages Sohal and Thatti Nur Ahmad Shah were gathered on 4 December 2006, including tenants and land owners, as well as affected persons, among the participants.

40. Seven focus groups four meetings with men and three with women were convened between 30 November and 4 December 2006:

- (i) Men of households with various income levels and property sizes in Makial.
- (ii) Women including workers, teachers and wives of land owners in Makial.
- (iii) Male landowners in Sapial.
- (iv) Women of households with various income levels and property sizes in Sapial.
- (v) Male workers and tenants in Rattarian.
- (vi) Women workers and teachers in Rattarian.
- (vii) Male landowners and tenants in Sohal.

41. Two transect walks were conducted by the national resettlement specialist PPTA team on 31 January 2007 and 1 February 2007 along the alignments accompanied by two key members of the community and the *patwaris* of the IPD.

42. Five consultation meetings were held between 3 to 20 February during the census survey, with men of households with various income levels and property sizes in Sapial (19 persons); Makial/Rattarian (4 persons); Sohal (5 persons); Bukhwal (6 persons); Lund (7 persons); and Thatti Noor Ahmad Shah (15 persons).

43. A meeting was convened by the national resettlement specialist of the PPTA to form a provisional APC for the Left Bank canal at Sapial village where the participants formed a 6 member committee, with representation from Sapial, Makial and Rattarian.

44. A public meeting organized by the Project Director SDO was held on 7 March 2007 in Fateh Jang for information on KFK Subproject, particularly regarding the principles of compensation enumerated in the LARF. Community members from the various villages of KFK subproject area, IPD staff, District Government and Tehsil Municipal Administration functionaries, and members of the PPTA team participated.

45. In brief, the mandate of the PPTA Team was to realize the formation of an APC, and ensure participation of the AP in the LAR process, including consultation and negotiation. The interest exhibited by potential APs was in fair compensation and their fear was inadequate LARP implementation. The PPTA Team focused on sharing with the community the rights under the LAA and ADB policy.

A. Project Stakeholders

46. The key project stakeholders involved in LAR implementation are (i) the APs, (ii) the concerned local government officers, including District, Tehsil and Union Council Nazims and Revenue Officers, (iii) the LARS officers, and (iv) the IMO. Local partner NGOs will have support and facilitation functions.

B. Participation Mechanisms

47. The APs will form a formal APC during the census survey of the updated RP following detailed design comprising representatives of the various social and geographical categories of APs. The APC will be headed by a President and Secretary. The APC leaders and representatives will be involved and consulted by the LARS staff and the IMO, as well as by the relevant local government officers in the following LAR activities during a series of formal public meetings and in intermittent ongoing contacts between APC representatives, relevant government officials and subproject staff:

- (i) Review, discussion and modification of the LARP.
- (ii) Preparation of the inventory and valuation of permanently and temporarily affected assets and incomes.
- (iii) Assessment of damage to land and structures from construction works.
- (iv) Payment of compensation for acquired land and lost assets and livelihoods to individuals by the LAC in the main village of each revenue estate (*moza*).
- (v) Implementation of livelihood restoration and enhancement or substitution measures, including payment of allowances and needs based assistance.
- (vi) Consultation with displaced APs and host communities on relocation options, if required.
- (vii) Grievance redress.
- (viii) Monitoring and evaluation of the LAR process.
- (ix) Meetings of the LCC.

48. The appropriate government departments and offices at the union, tehsil, district and provincial levels will be informed by the LARS about the LAR activities of the subproject and their participation and assistance will be required for the inventory of assets, census of APs, public meetings and resolution of problems, as well as participation in the local LCC.

49. Local NGOs and CBOs, including community committees such as welfare societies, with a track record of credible and effective community work will be associated with the subproject as partners and involved in its LAR process as a community liaison, in the social preparation process, census and socio-economic survey, disclosure and review of LAR documents, grievance redress and conflict resolution.

50. During the AP census for preparation of this LARP an APC was formed but a social preparation phase is needed to strengthen its active participation in the following stage of the LAR process. Active community leaders from the reservoir namely Mr. Kheyzer Hayat and Mr. Raja Tahir Hussain are heading the APC.

C. Social Preparation

51. Due to the spatial and social distance involved, the APC may require 2 sub-committees from the inhabitants of the two distinct subproject areas, i.e. the villages surrounding and affected by the reservoir and the villages in the command area affected by the main irrigation canal. Social preparation activities will be undertaken during the initial phase of the implementation of the project as the LARP is revised on the basis of the detailed design of the subproject.

D. Information Disclosure Plan

52. As required by ADB policy and stipulated in the LARF governing this LARF, the following Disclosure Plan will be followed during the process of LARP implementation:

- (i) This LARP and associated LAR documents will be translated into Urdu and disclosed to APs in various locations in Subproject areas including the offices of the SDO, Tehsil Administration, local Peoples Unions,. It will be posted in English on the ADB website.
- (ii) In addition, SDO will send to all APs a pamphlet in Urdu summarizing the resettlement information including measurement of losses, detailed asset valuations, entitlements and special provisions, grievance procedures, timing of payments and displacement schedule. The summary LARP will also be posted in major gathering places, such as markets, bus stops and main government offices and will be published in a local newspaper.
- (iii) The IMO and the LARS will keep the APs informed about the implementation process of this LARP and will continue the consultation process so as to ensure that the APs can give proper feed-back on the implementation of the compensation and rehabilitation program.
- (iv) Furthermore, the APC will be the primary communication partner with and conduit of information to the APs in each subproject and will receive a draft of the LARP first. Public meetings will be organized jointly by the APC and LAR staff of the Subproject, with participation of associated NGOs and CBOs if any, during which the key provisions of the LARP are explained and discussed.
- (v) Moreover, construction (and demolition) plans with dates, and schedules for payment of compensation will be provided to the APC and all APs before commencement of construction.
- (vi) Finally, grievance redress mechanisms will be publicized and made accessible in local public offices.

IV. POLICY AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK ENTITLEMENTS

A. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act

53. The acquisition of land and other property in the public interest and ensuing procedures for compensation are governed by the 1894 Land Acquisition Act (LAA) and its subsequent federal and provincial amendments. The LAA stipulates only the compensation in cash at market rates of land and crops to titled landowners and tenants registered with the Land Revenue Department or possessing formal lease agreements. Land valuation is customarily based on recent 3 to 5 year averages of registered land sales rates. A 15 percent compulsory land acquisition surcharge is added as provided under the LAA. The LAA procedure requires consultation with the affected people before the compensation awards (section 5A of the LAA) and at the moment of the awards (section 9 and 11 of the LAA) but leave the final decision in the hand of the district governments.

54. The framework of the LAA is generally considered to be too narrow and incapable of adequately safeguarding and rehabilitating the livelihoods of all affected people. Consequently, the local practice of the law has at times been more elastic and the needs and rights of adversely affected non-titled people legitimately owning or using land, non-registered tenants, businesses and wage workers have been taken into consideration in *ad hoc* arrangements negotiated between project executing agencies and APs.

B. ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy

55. By contrast to the 1894 LAA, the ADB *Involuntary Resettlement Policy* requires the

consultation and full compensation and rehabilitation of all adversely AP as an integral part of ADB financed projects. In particular it recognizes the usufruct rights of non-titled people by stating that “the absence of a formal legal title is no bar to ADB policy entitlements”. Assets lost should be compensated at the full replacement cost in addition to assistance and allowances for relocation and maintaining and restoring livelihoods. Moreover, to prevent the further impoverishment of affected vulnerable groups, the landless, sick, disabled, elderly and poor female-headed households must be assisted to improve their socio-economic status through livelihood restoration or substitution, as well as subsistence allowances. Compensation procedures will equally consider the rights and entitlements of women and men. Furthermore, APs and their representative committees will be closely consulted about compensation and rehabilitation options, fully informed about choices, plans and implementation options, involved in negotiations, planning and implementation, and provided with grievance redress mechanisms. Finally, physical project implementation works can only commence upon completion of compensation and rehabilitation measures.

C. Comparison of Key LAA and ADB Policy Principles and Practices

56. Table 6 indicates differences in key principles and practices under the LAA and ADB policy.

Table 6: Comparison of Pakistan’s LAA and the ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy

Pakistan 1894 Land Acquisition Act	ADB Involuntary Resettlement Policy
Land compensation only for titled landowners or holders of customary rights.	Lack of title should not be a bar to compensation and/or rehabilitation, and non-title-holders are to be rehabilitated.
Crop losses compensation provided only to registered landowners and lease/sharecrop tenants (Non-registered are often deprived).	Crop compensation is provided to landowners and sharecrop/lease tenants according to their shares whether they are registered or not
Tree losses are compensated on the basis of officially fixed rates by the Forest and Agricultural/Horticulture departments	Tree losses are compensated according to actual worth of affected trees based on market rates.
Land valuation based on the median registered land transfer rate over the previous 1 year before establishment of Chapter 6.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value and valued within 1 year before the delivery of compensation
Valuation of structures based on official rates, with depreciation deducted from gross value of the structure.	Valuation of built-up structures is based on current market value/cost of new construction of the structure
Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) is the only pre-litigation final authority to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets	Complaints and grievances are resolved informally through community participation in the Grievance Redress Committees (GRC), local governments, NGO and/or local-level community based organizations
The decisions regarding land acquisition and the amounts of compensations to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in convenient places so that the people affected get aware of the same	Information related to quantification and costing of land, structures and other assets, entitlements, and amounts of compensation and financial assistance are to be disclosed to the affected persons prior to project appraisal.
No provision for income/livelihood rehabilitation measure, allowances for severely affected APs and vulnerable groups, or resettlement expenses	ADB policy requires rehabilitation for income/livelihood, for severe losses, and for expenses incurred by the APs during the relocation process.

D. LAR Principles Applicable to the Subproject

57. To bridge the gap between current legal principles and practices and the policy requirements of the donor, and to avoid differential *ad hoc* arrangements by local governments for the various BIWRSP subprojects, the LARF governing the Project and thus the KFK Small Dam Subproject sets out the following principles:

- (i) All affected assets will be compensated at replacement cost.
- (ii) Titled and non-titled owners as well as registered and unregistered tenants will be compensated and rehabilitated (lack of legal title is no bar).

- (iii) Allowances for relocation, income losses from business or employment, and severe adverse impact will be provided.
 - (iv) The livelihoods of vulnerable groups will be rehabilitated and improved.
 - (v) APs will be included in the LAR process through community consultation and participation.
 - (vi) All relevant LAR information will be publicly disclosed before final decisions on Subproject measures, including LAR, are made.
 - (vii) An accessible grievance redress mechanism will be instituted.
 - (viii) Physical project implementation works will not commence until all compensation and rehabilitation measures of the Subproject are completed.
58. In addition, the following gender provisions govern the implementation of LAR activities:
- (i) Women will receive compensation pertaining to their economic activities in their name.
 - (ii) Land titles for and use rights of replacement land will be registered in the name of women, when land lost to the project was legally owned by women.
 - (iii) Women APs will be included in the participation process through women meetings and, if culturally feasible, in all consultation meetings alongside male APs.
 - (iv) The impact of LAR on women during and after project implementation will be highlighted during monitoring and evaluation.
 - (v) Due consideration is to be given to complaints and grievances lodged by women APs in the LAR process.
 - (vi) Access for women APs to project related employment opportunities will be guaranteed.
 - (vii) Women, especially those from vulnerable households, will be targeted for needs based special assistance and provision of alternative livelihoods, including training and micro-credit facilities.

E. Conditions to the Commencement of the Physical Works

59. As per ADBs resettlement policy requirement, the notice to proceed to the contractor for the implementation of the physical works of a subproject shall not commence until all compensations and others cash entitlement have been fully paid to the APs. Under the Project context this condition is considered to be achieved when the tasks listed under paragraphs 26 and 27 have been successfully undertaken by the LAC and the EA following the mechanism provided by the law for fair award proposal.

60. The tasks that need to be completed under the responsibility of the dedicated LAC with the participation and collaboration of the EA are as follows:

- (i) Awards is announced by the LAC on the site and surrounding villages and written notice is sent to each APs and contain the following information: (a) area of the land to be acquired; (b) unit compensation rates and total amount for the affected land, crops, trees, building and any other item eligible for compensation under the Pakistani legal framework;³ (c) names and eligibility status of the APs to be compensated.⁴
- (ii) A buffer period of 60 days is respected to allow people to notify the LAC whether they accept or not the awards and in the latter case send a written application to request that his case is referred to the court.⁵
- (iii) The LAC has tendered payment of the full amount of the compensation to all APs that have accepted the award.

³ As per section 23 and 24 of the LAA 1894.

⁴ As per section 5A, 9 and 11 of the LAA 1894.

⁵ As per section 18 of the LAA 1894.

- (iv) For all the APs who did not accept the awards, the LAC has sent a written statement to the court which should contains the following: (a) location and description of the land including, area, trees, standing crops and buildings; (b) the name of the APs and eligibility status; (c) the amount awarded for damages and paid; (d) the ground on which the amount of compensation was determined. The written application submitted by the AP and a note giving the details of the notices served upon shall be attached to the statement.⁶
- (v) The LAC has deposited in the court accounts the amount of the compensation of all APs that did not consent to accept the payment of the proposed awards.⁷

61. The tasks relative to the compensation of provisions that are not included in the law will be completed by the Executing Agency. This tasks are as follows:

- (i) The compensation of provisions that are beyond the law is announced by a PIPD representative on the site and surrounding village and through written notification to each AP providing the following information : (a) AP name , eligibility status (b) nature of the compensation, (c) compensation unit and total amount to be paid.
- (ii) All LARF compensation and rehabilitation measures no covered under the Law are paid to all APs accepting the proposed provision,
- (iii) Compensation for APs that do not accept the proposed provision, are kept in an escrow account (gaining interest) until the judge has made a decision regarding the compensation due to them by the LAC.

F. Entitlements

62. The eligibility and entitlement framework stipulated in section 5 of the LARF of the BIWRSP provides a comprehensive and detailed framework for the compensation and rehabilitation of all APs under the Subproject and reflects the principles and commitments made under the Project.

63. The cut-off date for the eligibility of compensation on this Subproject is July 25, 2007, which is the date of completion of the renewed census survey.

G. Entitlement Matrix

64. The following entitlement matrix governs all land acquisition and resettlement activities under this LARP (Table 7):

⁶ As per section 20 of the LAA 1894.

⁷ As per section 31 (2) of the LAA.

Table 7: Entitlement of Assets Lost and Eligible People Entitlement Matrix

Assets lost	Specification	Eligible people & institutions	Compensation entitlements	Implementation issues
1. Land				
1.1. Agricultural land (property or use rights) including cultivable land (<i>maira</i>) and uncultivable wasteland (<i>Ghair Mumkin</i>)	All land losses irrespective of impact severity	Owner (titled & non-titled) including individuals, groups and communities with common property resources (<i>shamilat</i>)	<u>Permanent:</u> Cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost based on market value plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge free of taxes, as well as of registration and transfer costs OR Land for land compensation through provision with plots of equal value and productivity as lost asset <u>Temporary:</u> Cash compensation equal to the average market value of each lost harvest for the duration of loss AND Restoration of both, cultivable and uncultivable land, to pre-construction condition	Non-titled owners are long-term occupants with legitimate rights (i.e. government or community has factually accepted occupancy) Cash compensation to communities with <i>shamilat</i> land to be decided with respective communities: Option 1: Deposited in bank account of registered community project consultation committee and must be used for the community-based operation and maintenance of the irrigation system or other development project in the community Option 2: Distributed among affected groups, clans, households under project supervision Cadastral record to be requested from Tehsil Revenue Office Replacement value of land to be determined by meeting of APC, Revenue Department, EA under consideration of LAA of 1894 and ADB guidelines Relevant entitlements to be applied to catchment, reservoir & dam site, command area, downstream sites
		Sharecrop tenant (registered & unregistered)	<u>Permanent:</u> Cash compensation equal to the market value of the share of 2 lost harvests <u>Temporary:</u> Cash compensation equal to the market value of the share of 1 lost harvest	
		Lease tenant (registered & unregistered)	Cash equivalent of market value of gross yield of lost land for the remaining lease years (up to maximum of 3 years)	
		Those with neither legal or customary rights but in occupation of the land	Rehabilitation allowance equal to the market value of harvest of the lost land for 1 year (<i>rabi</i> and <i>kharif</i>) in addition to standard crop compensation	
		Owner (titled & non-titled) & lease tenant	1 severe impact allowance equal to the market value of harvest of the lost land for 1 year (<i>rabi</i> and <i>kharif</i>) in addition to standard crop compensation	
	Additional provision for <u>severe impacts</u> (> 10% of owner's or cultivator's total cultivable land is lost)	Sharecrop tenant	1 severe impact allowance equal to the market value of share of 1 harvest	
		Those with neither legal or customary rights but in occupation of the land	1 severe impact allowance equal to the market value of gross harvest of the lost land for one year (<i>rabi</i> and <i>kharif</i>)	
1.2. Residential & commercial land		Owner (titled & non-titled)	Cash compensation for lost land at replacement cost based on market value plus a 15% compulsory land acquisition surcharge free of taxes, as well as of registration and transfer costs OR Land for land compensation through provision of plots of comparable value and location as lost asset	

Assets lost	Specification	Eligible people & institutions	Compensation entitlements	Implementation issues
		Renter or leaseholder of bare land	Cash compensation equivalent to 4 months rent or value proportionate to duration of remaining lease	
2. Structures & Utilities				
2.1. Residential, agricultural & commercial, including houses, business premises, wells and ponds		Owner (titled & non-titled)	<u>Complete loss:</u> Cash compensation at full replacement cost for affected structure and other fixed assets free of salvageable materials, depreciation and transaction cost. <u>Partial loss:</u> Cash compensation of full replacement value of lost proportion of structure and full cash assistance to restore remaining structure	Owners of affected structures are allowed to take and reuse salvageable materials for building and rehabilitation of structures Relevant entitlements to be applied to catchment, reservoir & dam site, command area, downstream sites
		Renter or leaseholder of house or structure	Cash compensation equivalent to 4 months rent or value proportionate to duration of remaining lease	
2.2. Communal, public & cultural		Community, relevant public or civil society institution	Rehabilitation/restoration or substitution of the affected structures and utilities incl. roads, pathways, water supply schemes, mosques etc., cemeteries, schools, health centers and hospitals, water channels and drains, etc. OR Cash compensation at full current replacement value to restore affected structures and utilities to the recognized institutions, patron and/or custodian	The relevant sub community and /or, government department is to be informed and involved
3. Loss of Livelihoods				
3.1. Crops	All standing crops affected	Cultivator of crop	Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1 harvest (either <i>rabi</i> or <i>kharif</i>); in case of sharecrop tenancy, shareholders are compensated according to their respective customary shares	
3.2. Trees	All affected trees planted in woodlots or orchards	Owner of tree including land owner, tenant, lessee or persons in actual occupation of the land	Compensation for loss of <u>fruit trees</u> for average production of fruit during the next 15 years computed at current market value Compensation for loss of <u>wood trees</u> at current market value of wood (timber or firewood, as applicable)	
3.3. Grazing resources	Loss of grazing access	Owner or user of pasture	No compensation as the impact in grazing opportunities is considered marginal as the reservoir affected areas' grazing potential is very low due to local topography and poor grass growth	

Assets lost	Specification	Eligible people & institutions	Compensation entitlements	Implementation issues
3.4. Businesses and other income generation activities		All affected businesses & micro-enterprises (irrespective of title status of premises)	<u>Permanent:</u> Cash compensation equal to one year of income <u>Temporary:</u> Cash compensation equal to income during the period of business interruption	According to records or reasonable verifiable recollection of previous year's income adjusted for inflation
3.5. Employment		All affected workers and employees	<u>Agricultural workers:</u> Cash compensation equal to the average value of wages or in-kind remuneration for one year typical for the crops harvested and location at current rates <u>Non-agricultural workers and employees:</u> Indemnity for lost wages for the period of business interruption up to a maximum of 6 months	Agricultural workers eligible for compensation are those who can be proven to have worked in the same fields in the previous year
3.6. Relocation	Transport and transitional livelihood costs	All APs to be relocated	Provision of allowances to cover transport and livelihood expenses for 1 month on actual cost basis or at current market rates	
4. Special Provision for Vulnerable APs				
4.1. Impact on vulnerable APs	Livelihood restoration and enhancement	Households that are under poverty level or headed by woman.	Needs based special assistance in cash and/or in kind (e.g. training, micro-credit facilities and preferential employment in the project)	
5. Unanticipated adverse impact	To be addressed by project team and SDO during and after project implementation in the spirit of the principles underlying this entitlement matrix			

V. COMPENSATION AND REHABILITATION STRATEGY

A. Agricultural Land

65. The compensation of agricultural land will be carried out as follows:
- (i) The 48 owners of 45.56 ha of cultivable land and the 42 owners of 484.16 ha of uncultivable wasteland will be provided with cash compensation at the full replacement cost, inclusive of a 15 percent compulsory land acquisition surcharge, for the acquisition of their land.
 - (ii) There will be no land for land compensation.
 - (iii) There are 4 sharecrop tenants cultivating a total of 1.10 ha of affected cultivable land. Cash compensation based on the customary share of 2 lost harvests will be due to these tenants.
 - (iv) There are no people occupying impacted agricultural or waste land which does not belong to them legally or customarily requiring rehabilitation or compensation.
 - (v) Three owners losing a total of 12.52 ha of cultivable land due to the loss of more than 10 percent of their productive agricultural assets need not be provided with a severe impact allowance in cash equal to the market value of 1 year's harvest of the lost land as specified in the LARF, since this land is not cultivated and all three of them do not depend on agriculture for their livelihood.
 - (vi) Voluntary donations of land will be required for the tertiary water courses of the distribution network. The voluntary donation will be processed according to the requirements specified in the LARF in conformity with ADB's policy for voluntary donations. The process will be initiated when the dam and main channel construction are completed or close to completion.

B. Residential and Commercial Land

66. There is no residential or commercial land requiring compensation.

C. Residential, Commercial and Agricultural Structures and Utilities

67. The compensation and rehabilitation of residential, commercial and agricultural structures and utilities will be handled as follows:

- (i) The owner of a mini dam and fish pond will be compensated in cash at the full replacement cost for the loss of the structure.
- (ii) There are no residential or commercial structures and utilities requiring compensation.

D. Communal, Public and Cultural Structures and Utilities

68. The compensation and rehabilitation of public structures and utilities will be carried out as follows:

- (i) The loss of 2 tracks (foot paths) for the movement on foot of people and livestock across the Dotal Khas will be compensated by the construction of a new tarred road atop the dam and the rehabilitation of a second path north of the reservoir. This will facilitate the movement of affected people and their livestock in both, the head and tail end of the reservoir area.
- (ii) The loss of the site of the Water Supply Scheme of Thatti Nur Ahmed Shah will be compensated by the relocation of the entire facility to a suitable place alongside the reservoir. The full replacement and upgrading of this water supply will be undertaken as part of the BIWRSP output 2. The Feasibility study was carried out as part of the PPTA and cost integrated in the budget. The replacement of the structure will therefore happen as part of the full implementation of the project and not the LARP and the budget indicated below is only indicative of a replacement cost in the case the water supply had to be replaced through the LARP.

E. Downstream Impacts

69. The potential downstream impacts on water users of the Dotal Khas stream is prevented by a low level outlet designed in the dam that will ensure a continuous and reliable base flow.

F. Crops

70. Crop compensation for standing crops of affected land will be provided as follows:

- (i) The cultivators of crops on land acquired for the Subproject will be paid cash compensation for their standing crop at the full market rate for 1 harvest during the applicable season and for the applicable species.
- (ii) In sharecrop tenancy (a total of only 4 sharecroppers cultivating a mere 1.10 ha) the shareholders are compensated according to their respective customary shares.
- (iii) The affected cultivated area cropped and impacted is only on the canals and totals a mere 9.47 ha belonging to 30 owners.
- (iv) On the impacted land of both the left and right bank canals, a total of 5.03 ha of ground nut is grown in *kharif* only and a total of 7.18 ha of wheat is grown in *rabi* only, while a tiny portion of 0.275 ha that is well irrigated grows vegetables in both seasons.

G. Trees

71. Compensation for the loss of trees will be handled as follows:
- (i) There are no fruit or timber trees requiring compensation.
 - (ii) The owners of affected firewood trees, especially in the reservoir area, will be compensated in cash at the full market rate of the affected trees according to their species and size classes at the time of the pre implementation census up date.

H. Fish Harvest

72. Compensation for the loss of fish due to the acquisition of the land of a fish pond and the destruction of a mini dam will be provided as follows:
- (i) The owner of the fish in the pond, which will be inundated by the reservoir, will be compensated in cash at the full market rate for 1 annual fish harvest; in case of sharecrop tenancy, shareholders are compensated according to their respective customary shares. An additional annual fish harvest will be added to compensate for the income loss during the time necessary for the pond reconstruction and impoundment (6- 9 months).

I. Grazing

73. There is no loss of grazing.

J. Businesses and Other Income Generation Activities

74. There are no businesses or other income generation activities requiring compensation.

K. Employment

75. There are no adverse affects on employment requiring compensation.

L. Relocation

76. As there is no need to relocate any APs, payment of relocation allowances will not be required.

M. Livelihood Rehabilitation and Enhancement

77. Livelihood restoration and enhancement will be handled as follows:
- (i) Although 3 households are considered severely affected on account of the loss of more than 10 percent of their productive agricultural assets, the agricultural fields in question are currently and have been for several years not cultivated and the 3 households do not depend on these for their incomes. Therefore, there is no danger of increased vulnerability or loss of livelihoods due to the acquisition of the land in question.
 - (ii) There are 2 vulnerable households among the APs. They will be losing 6.3 and 1.7 percent of their cultivable land due to the impact of the main canal which will affect 5 and 8% of their total annual income. At the same time these 2 households will benefit from the project since the land plot which will be affected by the canal construction will also be irrigated thanks to the project. The expected yield increase to be gained from the shift from rain-fed to irrigated agriculture is more than 100% and will constitutes a long term enhancement of their livelihoods. In addition, irrigation and project extension support will enable

them to shift from low value to high value crops and further increase their earnings.

N. Livelihood Substitution

78. Livelihood substitution will not be required.

VI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Roles and Responsibilities of Agencies and Institutions

79. The following institutional actors are tasked with LAR related activities of the Subproject:
- (i) PIPD as the EA has overall responsibility for the project including LAR preparation, implementation and financing:
 - a. PIPD will carry out its functions via a Project Management Unit (PMU) where specific resettlement capacity for the project is located in form of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Section (LARS) of the safeguard unit
 - b. The LARS will assist the PIPD's Small Dam Organization (SDO) which is responsible for the actual infrastructure construction for each sub-project.
 - c. SDO will appoint a sub divisional officer to the project that will act as IMO and will support the LARS in implementing the LAR activities of the Subproject.
 - d. The Safeguard Unit and IMO will be supported by the relevant staff of the Social Mobilization Team, and the Monitoring & Evaluation Section (M&E).
 - e. The Safeguard Unit will be staffed with a team of male and female resettlement specialists engaged as part of the project implementation consultant's team.
 - (ii) The APC participates in the planning, implementation and monitoring of all LAR related activities and issues in a consultative role.
 - (iii) The District and Local Governments (tehsil and union levels) have jurisdiction and carry out functions for land administration, valuation and acquisition, including the:
 - a. District Collector's Office with the LAC
 - b. The village estate level *patwari* (land revenue officials)
 - c. Relevant departments of the district and local governments with respect to functions pertaining to compensation of assets other than land.
 - (iv) ADB has approval functions for the LARP under the loan facility it provides for the Project. Category A projects are cleared at ADB Headquarters in Manila, while category B projects are cleared by an ADB resettlement specialist at the Pakistan Residence Mission.
80. Additional supportive or oversight functions may be carried out by a local Partner NGO, or third party evaluator specifically for authenticating the voluntary donation process on the water courses.

B. Capacity Building

81. The concerned local SDO staff at the Fateh Jang Small Dams Sub-Division and PMU field offices, local government officials, APC representatives and NGO/CBO staff will be provided with training for their familiarization with and acceptance of LAR related principles and implementation procedures, as stipulated in this LARP, the Project's LARF and the general ADB guidelines. Training will be carried out by the resettlement specialists of the project

implementation consultant's team in cooperation with the lead staff at the Safe Guard Unit during the inception phase of the Subproject.

C. Coordination

82. The LARF designates three coordination mechanisms designed to facilitate the timely and effective implementation of this and other Subproject LARP. The Safeguards Unit will be responsible for the functioning of these coordination mechanisms.

- (i) The Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) directly deputed by the provincial government to the PMU works directly within the Safeguard Unit to ensure the timely and reliable processing of all land acquisition, compensation and rehabilitation measures under the authority of the BOR.
- (ii) The LAR Steering Committee (LSC) formed at the provincial level in Islamabad meets periodically to ensure the timely formation of the district level LAR Coordination Committee for the Attock District and to facilitate the Subproject's LARP approval and implementation process.
- (iii) The LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) formed in the Attock District facilitates communication and coordination among local agencies, organizations and stakeholders for the finalization and implementation of this Subproject LARP. In addition, the LCC will cooperate with the PMU to settle grievances arising in the LAR process of the Subproject, which cannot be resolved at the local level.

83. The composition of the two committees is indicated in the LARF.

D. Grievance Redress Mechanism

84. A grievance mechanism will be available to allow an AP appealing any disagreeable decision, practice or activity arising from land or other assets assessment, acquisition, compensation. APs will be fully informed of their rights and of the procedures for addressing complaints whether verbally or in writing during consultation, assessment survey, and time of compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can be obtained through careful LAR design and implementation, by ensuring full participation and consultation with the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the community, the PMU, the dedicated LAC, the project Social Mobilizer and the local governments in general.

85. As finances will move differently for land and other items compensation/ rehabilitation (in the first case funds will move from PIPD through the Dedicated project LAC to the APs, while in the second funds will go directly from PIPD to the APs), Complaint & Grievances will be addressed through 2 different processes as described in Table 8. As a rule, the APs will be able to voice their grievance through this mechanism free of charge.

TABLE 8: GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION PROCESS

Land/Crops Compensation Issues Under the LAC	Project/Other Items Compensation Issues Under the EA
1. Initially, complaints will be lodged verbally or in writing with the APC assistance to the PMU field office. Resolution is sought within 10 days at the village level through the involvement of the IMO, the Partner NGO and mediators from among the recognized traditional village institutions.	1. Initially, complaints will be lodged verbally or in writing with the APC assistance to the PMU field office. Resolution is sought within 10 days at the village level through the involvement of the IMO, the Partner NGO and mediators from among the recognized traditional village institutions.

Land/Crops Compensation Issues Under the LAC	Project/Other Items Compensation Issues Under the EA
2. If still unsettled, a grievance can be lodged to the dedicated LAC who has 30 days to decide on the case.	2. If still unsettled, a grievance can be lodged to the Head of the LARS which has 30 days to respond.
3. If the complaint still remains unsolved, it can be escalated by the AP to the head of the PMU office in Rawalpindi within 1 month of the original complaint to the LAC or LARS who will review and rule on the issue(s) within 21 days. The PMU decision must be in compliance with the provisions of this LARF.	3. If the complaint still remains unsolved, it can be escalated by the AP to the head of the PMU office in Rawalpindi within 1 month of the original complaint to the LAC or LARS who will review and rule on the issue(s) within 21 days. The PMU decision must be in compliance with the provisions of this LARF.
4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the AP, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).	4. Should the grievance redress system fail to satisfy the AP, they can further submit their case to the appropriate court of law as per the process set out in Sections 18 to 22 of the LAA (1894).

86. The APs will be fully informed of their rights and the grievance redress mechanism during consultations, the surveys and at the time of compensation, in accordance with the provisions of subsection 4.4. The Subproject and its participating stakeholders will seek to prevent grievances rather than engage in frequent grievance redress procedures.

VII. BUDGET AND FINANCE

A. Methodology for the Computation of Unit Values

87. The following methodology has been adopted for the assessment of unit values for assets to be compensated:

- (i) Land is valued at the replacement cost of land of approximately equal type and quality (cultivated, wasteland, residential, commercial, flat, slope, distance to roads, towns) determined by a local land sales survey for the period of one year preceding the cut-off date for the subproject.
- (ii) Vulnerable household livelihood enhancement. A significant impact on their livelihoods due to the subproject is not expected. However, in addition to being compensated at market rate plus 15 percent surcharge for involuntary acquisition of a relatively small proportion of their land, each of the two households will be paid an allowance equivalent to three monthly minimum wages. This will enable them to purchase the necessary farm inputs required for moving from low value to higher value crops cultivation.
- (iii) Houses, buildings and other structures are valued at the replacement cost of structures of approximately equal type and quality determined by a survey of the cost of materials, type of construction, labor, transport and other construction costs.
- (iv) Crops will be valued at the gross market rate of a mature crop.
- (v) Trees are valued on the basis of species, productive capacity or age classification:
 - a. For fruit trees, non-productive trees are valued for their production potential at the current gross market value of a mature tree for 1 year of produce, times the age of the tree and divided by 15. Productive trees are valued at the current gross market value of a mature tree of the species for 1 year of produce times 15 years.
 - b. Timber and firewood trees are compensated at current local timber and market rates for the species and size classes of small, medium and large,

as customarily determined by girth, diameter or weight.

B. Unit Compensation Rates

88. According to the preceding principles the following unit compensation rates were established:

Table 9: Unit Compensation Rates for Affected Assets

Asset type	Unit	Unit Cost (PRs.)	Comment
Land			
Cultivable, rainfed	Kanal (0.125 acres or 505.857m ²)	15,000	Based on market rates
Cultivable, well irrigated	Kanal (0.125 acres or 505.857m ²)	22,500	
Uncultivable wasteland	Kanal (0.125 acres or 505.857m ²)	7,500	
Structures and utilities			
Mini dam, compensation	Dam (lump sum)	720,000	Based on 2003 construction cost plus 20%
Water Supply Scheme, rehabilitation	Scheme (lump sum)	1,200,000	Based on PHED estimate
Foot path, rehabilitation	Path (lump sum)	50,000	Estimate
Crops			
Wheat	Mann (40 kg)	550	Based on reported gross market rates for last year
Peanut	Mann (40 kg)	2,000	
Gram	Mann (40 kg)	1,400	
Maize	Mann (40 kg)	800	
Trees			
Sheesham	Small (0-2' girth)	1,000 – 2,000	Based on reported market rates for timber
	Medium (2-5' girth)	2,000 – 6,200	
	Large (>5' girth)	6,200 – 33,000	
Kikar, Beri, Pholai (timber)	Small (0-4' girth)	260 – 1,200	
	Medium (4.2-7.4' girth)	4,700 – 10,800	
	Large (7.5->9.7'girth)	14,200 – 21,600	
Kikar, Beri, Pholai (firewood)	Mann (40 kg)	150	
Fish			
Carp	Annual harvest (Lump sum)	100,000	Based on income estimate of last harvest

C. Costs

Asset type	Unit	Unit Cost PRs.	No. of units	Cost PRs.
Land				
Cultivable, rainfed	Kanal (0.125 acres)	15,000	897.32	13,459,800
Cultivable, well irrigated	Kanal (0.125 acres)	22,500	5.45	122,625
Uncultivable wasteland	Kanal (0.125 acres)	7,500	9,571.3	71,784,750
Severe impact allowance	1 mann (40 kg) wheat + 1	1,720	742.35	1,276,842

Asset type	Unit	Unit Cost PRs.	No. of units	Cost PRs.
	mann peanut			
Subtotal				86,644,017
Structures and utilities				
Mini dam	Dam (lump sum)	750,000	1	750,000
Water Supply Scheme	Scheme (lump sum)	1,200,000	1	1,200,000
Foot track				50,000
Subtotal				1,950,000
Livelihood				
Vulnerable	Monthly wages	4,000	6	24,000
Crops	Mann (40 kg)	1,300	2,994.90	3,893,370
Trees	Tree, midsize Kikar (firewood 5 mann/tree)	750	5,695.76	4,271,820
Fish	Annual harvest (lump sum)	100,000	2	200,000
Subtotal				8,365,190
3rd party Monitoring	Day	6,000.00	90	540,000
Total				97,499,207
Contingencies	10%			9,749,920
GRAND TOTAL				107,313,127

89. The estimates are based on the following assumptions:

- (i) The size of the land to be compensated and the applicable current rates are known and applied to the budget. The unit costs include a 15 percent compulsory land acquisition surcharge and all applicable fees and taxes.
- (ii) The severe impact allowance combines one peanut (*kharif*) and one wheat (*rabi*) harvest for a land area of 247.45 kanal at an average yield of 3 mann per kanal for either crop. The combined value of 1 mann wheat at PRs420 and 1 mann peanut at PRs1,300, equal to PR1,720, is indicated.
- (iii) For the mini dam is based on the cost of construction as provided by the owner (corrected by an escalation cost factor of 20%); the cost of the replacement of the water supply is been estimated by the PPTA water supply experts and the cost of tracks is been estimated by the PPTA civil engineers.
- (iv) For crop compensation estimates are based on the known total affected cultivable area of 993 kanal, as well as the market rate per mann (40 kg) and average local yield per kanal of the more valuable of the two most prevalent crops, peanut at PRs1,300 and 3 mann per kanal.
- (v) For tree compensation estimates are based on the known total affected uncultivable area of 9492.24 kanal, on the above mentioned estimate of tree density per kanal (subsection 2.5.2) and on the firewood market rate per tree for the most prevalent species of a medium size tree, i.e. Kikar at PRs150 per mann (40 kg), 5 mann per tree and 0.6 trees per kanal.
- (vi) The estimate for the compensation of fish is based on the return for two annual fish harvests from the affected fish pond according to its owner, i.e. an average of 6,000 carp and a lump sum of 200,000.
- (vii) Wage rate paid for vulnerable household is based on the official minimum monthly rate of PRs.

D. Funding and Disbursement

90. The total amount assessed for land acquisition and compensation, as well as crop compensation, will be deposited by the EA in the treasury accounts of the respective districts,

who must then make payment of compensation money to the entitled APs within 60 days after the notice of award under Section 6 of the LAA. The total amount assessed for acquisition and compensation of other assets and for income restoration and livelihoods support will be disbursed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) through the LARS and the IMO in charge of the Subproject.

91. Those eligible for compensation will be given advance notice of the date, time, and place of payment through public announcements. Receipts must be signed by all those receiving compensation payments and retained for audit purposes. The process of distribution of compensation will be supervised by the LARS and the IMO as well as the social mobilizers, representatives of Affected Persons Committee (APC) and the resettlement consultants, and further verified by the PMU. Disbursement will preferably be carried out in the subproject communities or in the relevant union council offices.

92. Payment of compensation will be made no later than 60 days (2 months) prior to the actual possession of the acquired lands or structures. No land will be possessed by the LAC or handed over to the EA for commencement of construction works without full payment of due compensations to the affected landowners and their tenants. However, in case of a dispute, the assessed/allocated amount of compensation will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, pending a decision by the court in accordance with LAA. In such cases, the Subproject may possess the land before payment of compensation, but will hold all construction works until the final settlement of all compensation cases.

VIII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

93. The LAR process of the Subproject will be monitored by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (M&E Unit) within PMU which be established at the latest 6 month after loan effectiveness and before the LARP implementation. The LAR process will be monitored routinely through a LAR monitoring procedure with input, output and process indicators, field level data collection and computerized data entry in the project's data base, developed by the M&E Unit with support of the resettlement specialist provision for whom is made as a project implementation consultant. LAR data generated in the Subproject will be included in the monthly M&E reports to all relevant officers of the PMU to facilitate, supervise and adapt LARP implementation. The monthly reports will be consolidated in quarterly project reports for ADB. The activities and processes monitored by and the investigation methods applied in the overall LAR monitoring process of the Project and also applicable to the KFK Subproject are outlined in section 8.1 of the LARF. The resource requirements for the monitoring of the Subproject include one male and one female field investigator with a vehicle and driver deployed to the subproject for several days on a monthly basis. These will also enter the field data generated into the PMS data base and prepare monthly subproject level draft reports.

A. Third Party Monitoring

94. During the implementation of the Subproject, third party monitoring will be required and will need to be hired before the LARP implementation process starts. It will need to be mobilized again to address the requirements of the procedure of voluntary donation of land, specifically on watercourses below the irrigation outlet level.

IX. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

95. The following implementation schedule outlines the expected time framework for the implementation of this LARP (see Table 10).

Table 10: LARP Implementation Schedule

No.	Activity	Month1	Month2	Month3	Month4	Month5	Month6	Month7	Month8	Month9	Month10	Month11	Month12
1	Loan Appraisal and Approval	■											
1.1	Core sub project LARP activities including marking of alignment, measurement surveys, census of AP's, consultation and public disclosures have preceded loan approval under the PPTA												
2	Establishment of LARP Institutions												
2.1	Nomination of Fateh Jang Sub Divisional Officer as IMO	■	■										
2.2	Formation of LCC Attock district	■	■										
2.3	Set up Grievance Redress Mechanism	■	■										
2.4	Training of SDO Staff Concern with LARP	■	■										
3	Detail Design & LARP Update												
3.1	Priority participatory detail design of LAR related element		■	■									
3.2	Finalization of alignment		■	■									
3.3	Final Census Survey		■	■									
3.4	Update of LARP		■	■									
3.5	Public disclosure of LARP & LAR documents		■	■	■								
4	Approval of final LARP			■									
5	LARP Implementation												
5.1	Land acquisition process under LAA	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5.2	Compensation / rehabilitation of affected public & private structures, trees and crops by EA			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
5.3	Announcing of awards of land compensation by LAC							■	■	■	■	■	■
5.4	Compensation payments to APs in their villages set up of escrow account to deposit compensation for absent APs							■	■	■	■	■	■
6	Initiation of Civil Works												
7	Verification of authenticity of Voluntary donation under command area development Component												
7.1	Third party verification of voluntary land donation by individual in user groups for field level watercourse below distribution outlet							■	■	■	■	■	■
8	Grievance redress, monitoring, and consultation												

AP = affected person; EA = executing agency; IMO = Impact Mitigation Officer; LAA = Land Acquisition Act; LAC = Land Acquisition Collector; LAR = Land Acquisition and Resettlement; LARP = Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan; LCC = LAR Coordination Committee; SDO = Small Dams Organization.

Implementation of LARP activities should be initiated as soon as possible before loan effectiveness to enable this core subproject to proceed with construction after early loan approval. EA will have to use all resources to expedite the LAA process since payment of compensation of pre-condition for construction.

Source: Consultant's estimates.

AFFECTED PEOPLE – INDIVIDUAL ASSET OWNERS
Reservoir APs (Sheet 1)

AP HH ID No	Name of AP	Household size	Vulnerable household	Affected cultivable land (kanal)*	Affected un-cultivable land (kanal)	Total cultivable land owned (kanal)	Affected cultivable land as proportion of total cultivable land owned
1	Malik Khizar Hayat	5	no	0	687.70	3500	0.00%
2	Awais Khan	3	no	165.50	585.05	3000	5.52%
3	Syed Asad Jaffary	6	no	114.50	10.00	1800	6.36%
4	Syed Ibn-e-Hussain Shah	13	no	0.00	89.20	2000	0.00%
5	S.Mohammad Taqi Shah	5	no	17.90	427.70	250	7.16%
6	Syed Tasawar Hussain	10	no	41.75	1560.95	1900	2.20%
7	Syed Shahzad Abbas	9	no	87.55	171.05	475	18.43%
8	Noor Zaman	12	no	107.30	0.00	500	21.46%
9	Haji Lal Khan	7	no	52.60	507.70	450	11.69%
10	Ghulam Hussain	9	no	0	59.10	220	0.00%
11	Mohammad Yasin	8	no	0	36.00	200	0.00%
12	Atta Muhammad	6	no	0	46.70	1750	0.00%
13	Ghulam Ali	5	no	0	203.75	400	0.00%
14	Aslam	8	no	0	160.25	150	0.00%
15	Allah Yar Khan	9	no	0	50.70	500	0.00%
16	Haq Nawaz	7	no	0	500.35	300	0.00%
17	Abdullah Khan	9	no	0	37.00	145	0.00%
18	Mohammad Hayat Khan	9	no	0	89.10	350	0.00%
19	Karam Khan	25	no	0	596.85	200	0.00%
20	Malik Mohammad Afzal	8	no	0	332.6	200	0.00%
21	Malik Abid Hussain	7	no	0	297.25	240	0.00%
22 Absent	Mumraiz Khan	10	no	0	135.45	?	?
26 Absent	Karam Khan	17	no	0	813.65	?	?

AP HH ID No	Name of AP	Household size	Vulnerable household	Affected cultivable land (kanal)*	Affected un-cultivable land (kanal)	Total cultivable land owned (kanal)	Affected cultivable land as proportion of total cultivable land owned
27 Absent	Brigadier Malik Afzal	4	no	0	468.40	?	?
28 Absent	Hayyat Khan	8	no	0	282.2	?	?
32 Absent	Hamid Mukhtar	7	no	0	70.00	?	?
33 Absent	Ahmed Shah	6	no	0	175.20	?	?
34 Absent	Ahmed Khan	5	no	0	2.55	?	?
35 Absent	Umro	9	no	42.10	997.6	?	?
36 Absent	Ghulam Bano Bukhtiar	13	no	84.30	18.70	?	?
31 Absent	Haider	9	no	0	21.25	?	?
Total		268		713.5	9434		

* Not cultivated since several years

Reservoir APs (Sheet 2)

AP HH ID No	Name of AP	Affected annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Total annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Affected proportion of total annual income	Affected residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Total residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Affected proportion of total residential/ commercial land owned
1	Malik Khizar Hayat	0	4,767,833	0.00%	0	3	0%
2	Awais Khan	0	900,000	0.00%	0	3	0%
3	Syed Asad Jaffary	0	3,899,800	0.00%	0	3	0%
4	Syed Ibn-e-Hussain Shah	0	4,647,750	0.00%	0	3	0%
5	S.Mohammad Taqi Shah	0	319,600	0.00%	0	2	0%
6	Syed Tasawar Hussain	0	3,326,750	0.00%	0	2	0%
7	Syed Shahzad Abbas	0	1,061,000	0.00%	0	2	0%
8	Noor Zaman	0	1,778,500	0.00%	0	8	0%
9	Haji Lal Khan	0	1,740,500	0.00%	0	8	0%
10	Ghulam Hussain	0	462,300	0.00%	0	2	0%
11	Mohammad Yasin	0	490,000	0.00%	0	1	0%
12	Atta Muhammad	0	4,569,250	0.00%	0	2	0%
13	Ghulam Ali	0	914,800	0.00%	0	10	0%
14	Aslam	0	437,500	0.00%	0	1	0%
15	Allah Yar Khan	0	2,485,300	0.00%	0	1	0%
16	Haq Nawaz	0	601,500	0.00%	0	10	0%
17	Abdullah Khan	0	477,900	0.00%	0	15	0%
18	Mohammad Hayat Khan	0	493,500	0.00%	0	1	0%
19	Karam Khan	0	666,500	0.00%	0	4	0%
20	Malik Mohammad Afzal	0	480,350	0.00%	0	2	0%
21	Malik Abid Hussain	0	510,250?	0.00%?	0	5?	0%
22 Absent	Mumraiz Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?

AP HH ID No	Name of AP	Affected annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Total annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Affected proportion of total annual income	Affected residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Total residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Affected proportion of total residential/ commercial land owned
26 Absent	Karam Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?
27 Absent	Brigadier Malik Afzal	?	?	?	?	?	?
28 Absent	Hayyat Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?
32 Absent	Hamid Mukhtar	?	?	?	?	?	?
33 Absent	Ahmed Shah	?	?	?	?	?	?
34 Absent	Ahmed Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?
35 Absent	Umro	?	?	?	?	?	?
36 Absent	Ghulam Bano Bukhtiar	?	?	?	?	?	?
31 Absent	Haider	?	?	?	?	?	?

Left Bank Canal APs (Sheet 1)

AP ID No	Name of AP	Household size	Vulnerable household	Affected rainfed cultivable land (kanal)	Affected well-irrigated cultivable land (kanal)	Total affected cultivable land (kanal)	Affected un-cultivable land (kanal)
01-25-7-07	Mohammad Yaqoob / Kasuar Parveen	5	no	4.95	0.00	4.95	11.30
02-25-7-07	Baber Hussain	8	no	12.75	3.60	16.35	0.00
03-25-7-07	Fateh Khan	8	no	1.45	0.00	1.45	0.00
04-25-7-07	Mohammad Khan	4	no	0.00	0.75	0.75	0.00
05-25-7-07	Mumraiz Khan	7	no	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.45
06-25-7-07	Mohammad Mubeen	5	no	18.95	0.00	18.95	5.70
07-25-7-07	Mudasser Abbas	7	no	5.60	0.00	5.60	0.00
08-25-7-07	Farhat Ali Khan	6	no	0.65	0.00	0.65	13.30
09-25-7-07	Noor Mohammad	6	yes	1.20	0.00	1.20	0.00
10-25-7-07	Ghulam Raza	8	yes	1.15	0.00	1.15	0.00
11-25-7-07	Atta Mohammad	27	no	1.60	0.00	1.60	1.75
12-25-7-07	Sohail Akram	8	no	7.00	0.00	7.00	19.35
13-25-7-07	Wajid Hussain	5	no	3.10	0.00	3.10	4.92
14-25-7-07	Karam Khan	8	no	0.73	0.00	0.73	0.00
15-25-7-07	Fateh Shair	8	no	8.00	0.85	8.85	13.75
16-25-7-07	Zaib Ali Khan	2	no	0.97	0.00	0.97	0.00
17- Absent-25-7-07	Amanat Khan	6	no	9.45	0.00	9.45	0.00
18- Absent-25-7-07	Mohammad Nawaz	4	no	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.40
19- Absent-25-7-07	Bani Beghum	2	no	0.00	0.25	0.25	4.10
20- Absent-25-7-07	Nasir Jalil	6	no	12.95	0.00	12.95	0.00
21- Absent-25-7-07	Ahmed Khan	10	no	1.05	0	1.05	0

AP ID No	Name of AP	Household size	Vulnerable household	Affected rainfed cultivable land (kanal)	Affected well-irrigated cultivable land (kanal)	Total affected cultivable land (kanal)	Affected un-cultivable land (kanal)
22- Absent-25-7-07	Khadija Bibi	8	no	0.45	0	0.45	0
23- Absent-25-7-07	Mian Bux	7	no	0.85	0	0.85	0
24- Absent-25-7-07	Fateh Khan	6	no	0.65	0	0.65	0
25- Absent-25-7-07	Mohammad Hayat	8	no	2.10	0	2.10	0
26- Absent-25-7-07	Gul Mohammad	9	no	2.85	0	2.85	0
27- Absent-25-7-07	Mohammad Saeed	4	no	1.25	0	1.25	0
28-Absent-25-7-07	Karma and Haider etc	4	no	0.00	0	0.00	53.15
Total		198	2	99.7	5.45	105.15	137.17
Sharecroppers							
74/01	Mushtaq Ahmad S/O Gul Muhammad	3	no	0.00	0.75	?	?
75/01	Wasiat S/O Shah Nawaz	6	no	1.45	?	?	?
77/01	Khuda Bux S/O Bahadur	6	no	0.65	?	?	?
78/01	Sultan Muhammad S/O Gulab Khan	5	no	18.95	?	?	?

Left Bank Canal AP's (Sheet 2)

AP ID No	Name of AP	Total cultivable land owned (kanal)	Affected cultivable land as proportion of total cultivable land owned	Affected annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Total annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Affected proportion of total annual income	Affected residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Total residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Affected proportion of total residential/ commercial land owned
01-25-7-07	Mohammad Yaqoob / Kasuar Parveen	240	1.08%	34,917	686,900	5.08%	0	1	0%
02-25-7-07	Baber Hussain	1000	1.30%	20,150	1,654,100	1.21%	0	12.5	0%
03-25-7-07	Fateh Khan	304	0.47%	4,094	534,000	0.76%	0	3	0%
04-25-7-07	Mohammad Khan	600	0.11%	2,009	1,088,900	0.18%	0	3	0%
05-25-7-07	Mumraiz Khan	650	0%	0	958,533	0%	0	2	0%
06-25-7-07	Mohammad Mubeen	600	3.15%	70,770	898,833	7.8%	0	1	0%
07-25-7-07	Mudasser Abbas	470	1.40%	3,300	780,400	0.42%	0	1	0%
08-25-7-07	Farhat Ali Khan	600	0.12%	8,250	896,833	0.92%	0	1	0%
09-25-7-07	Noor Mohammad	19	6.32%	3,708	73,200	5.07%	0	0.8	0%
10-25-7-07	Ghulam Raza	66	1.74%	3,554	42,933	8.28%	0	1.5	0%
11-25-7-07	Atta Mohammad	600	0.27%	4,944	1,343,600	0.37%	0	2	0%
12-25-7-07	Sohail Akram	600	1.16%	3400	1,325,600	0.25%	0	1.5	0%
13-25-7-07	Wajid Hussain	1000	0.31%	10,100	2,565,000	0.41%	0	4	0%
14-25-7-07	Karam Khan	600	0.12%	3400	1,522,500	0.22%	0	4	0%
15-25-7-07	Fateh Shair	1000	1.45%	44,651	2,151,500	2.08%	0	2	0%
16-25-7-07	Zaib Ali Khan	1000	0.09%	1200	2,685,000	0.44%	0	2	0%
17- Absent-25-7-07	Amanat Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
18- Absent-25-7-07	Mohammad Nawaz	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
19- Absent-25-7-07	Bani Beghum	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
20 Absent-25-7-07	Nasir Jalil	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
21- Absent-25-7-07	Ahmed Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?

AP ID No	Name of AP	Total cultivable land owned (kanal)	Affected cultivable land as proportion of total cultivable land owned	Affected annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Total annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Affected proportion of total annual income	Affected residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Total residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Affected proportion of total residential/ commercial land owned
22 Absent-25-7-07	Khadija Bibi	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
23 Absent-25-7-07	Mian Bux	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
24- Absent-25-7-07	Fateh Khan	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
25 Absent-25-7-07	Mohammad Hayat	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
26- Absent-25-7-07	Gul Mohammad	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
27- Absent-25-7-07	Mohammad Saeed	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
28- Absent-25-7-07	Karma and Haider etc	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
Total									
Sharecroppers Land sharecropped									
74/01	Mushtaq Ahmad S/O Gul Muhammad	70	?	?	89,000.00	?	0	?	?
75/01	Wasiat S/O Shah Nawaz	120	?	?	282,867.00	?	0	?	?
77/01	Khuda Bux S/O Bahadur	80	?	?	234,467.00	?	0	?	?
78/01	Sultan Muhammad S/O Gulab Khan	300	?	?	304,500.00	?	0	?	?

Right Bank APs (Sheet 1)

AP HH ID No	Name of AP	Household size	Vulnerable household	Affected cultivable land (kanal)*	Affected un-cultivable land (kanal)	Total cultivable land owned (kanal)	Affected cultivable land as proportion of total cultivable land owned
01-25-7-07	Atif Ali	4	No	20.20	0	900	2.24%
02-25-7-07	Awais Khan	2	No	20.37	0.13	3000	0.68%
03-25-7-07	Ahmed Nawaz	3	No	16.40	0	2000	0.87%
04-25-7-07	Sappar Khan	6	No	4.65	0	300	1.55%
05-25-7-07	Malik Abid Hussain	9	No	22.50	0	9000	0.25%
Total		24	0	84.12	0.13	17900	0.46%

Right Bank Canal APs, (Sheet 2)

AP HH ID No	Name of AP	Affected annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Total annual income from all sources (Rupees)	Affected proportion of total annual income	Affected residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Total residential/ commercial land owned (kanal)	Affected proportion of total residential/ commercial land owned
01-25-7-07-	Atif Ali	54,540	?	?	?	?	?
02-25-7-07	Awais Khan	54,700	900,000	6%	0	3	0%
03- 25-7-07	Ahmed Nawaz	54,810	850,000	6.4%	0	1.5	0
04- 25-7-07	Sappar Khan	?	Known to be high	?	?	?	?
05- 25-7-07	Malik Abid Hussain	?	Known to be high	?	?	?	?