

Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 51036-002
August 2021

Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project

Landfill Site Abbottabad

Prepared by Project Management Unit, Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the Asian Development Bank.

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**GOVERNMENT OF KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT**



**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CITIES IMPROVEMENT PROJECT
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, ELECTIONS &
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No: LGE&RD/KPCIP/2021/712-713

Dated: 24 August 2021

To:

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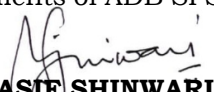
**Subject: 51036-002-PAK: KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA CITIES IMPROVEMENT
PROJECT
- ENDORSEMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS
DOCUMENTS**

Dear Mr. Kiyoshi,

This is to confirm our endorsement of the following documents and their disclosure:

- Environmental Impact Assessment: Abbottabad Solid Waste Management Facility Development
- Environmental Impact Assessment: Mardan Solid Waste Management Facility Development
- Environmental Impact Assessment: Mingora Solid Waste Management Facility Development
- Environmental Impact Assessment: Peshawar Solid Waste Management Facility Development
- Initial Environmental Examination: Extension of JICA Water Treatment Plant and Gravity Water Supply Scheme (Abbottabad)
- Initial Environmental Examination: Construction and Improvement of Sewage Treatment System at Kohat Development Authority Township, Kohat
- Initial Environmental Examination: Construction of Rorya Sewage Treatment Plant and Revamping of Sewerage System in Mardan
- Initial Environmental Examination: Kohat Solid Waste Management Facility
- Initial Environmental Examination: Improvement of Water Supply System Kohat
- Initial Environmental Examination: Salhad Park Abbottabad
- Initial Environmental Examination: Water Supply Scheme, Mingora
- Initial Environmental Examination: Improvement of Water Supply System Peshawar
- Social Due Diligence Report
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: Landfill Site in Abbottabad
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: Landfill Site in Kohat
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: Access Route to Landfill Site in Mingora
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan: Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora
- Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan and Environmental Safeguard Documents: Pedestrianization of Abbottabad Old City
- Corrective Action Plan: Chuna Water Supply, Abbottabad
- Corrective Action Plan: Integrated Solid Waste Management System & Landfill Site Mingora
- Corrective Action Plan: Integrated Solid Waste Management System & Landfill Site Peshawar
- Environmental Management Plan
- Resettlement Plan
- Due Diligence Report for Use of ADB Funds for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

We are committed to their full implementation in compliance with the requirements of ADB SPS (2009) Policy, please


(VASIF SHINWARI)

PROJECT DIRECTOR

PMU, KPCIP, LGE&RDD, Peshawar

Copy to:

- PS to Secretary LGE&RDD – for information



Pak: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project

Project Number: Loan 6015 and Grant 6016-PAK



Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Landfill Site Abbottabad

August 2021

Prepared by:

**Social Safeguard Team of Project Management Unit (PMU), Local Government Election
and Rural Development Department, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project
(KPCIP) Peshawar**

NOTES

- (i) The fiscal year (FY) of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and its agencies ends on 30 June.
- (ii) In this report “\$” refer to US dollars.

This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) for Landfill Site Abbottabad is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AFs	affected families
CAP	corrective action plan
CDIA	Cities Development Initiative for Asia
DDR	due-diligence report
DPs	displaced persons
EA	executing agency
EDCM	engineering, design, and construction management
GRC	grievance redress committee
GRM	grievance redress mechanism
IA	implementing agency
IRCB	institutional review and capacity building
IR	involuntary resettlement
IPs	indigenous peoples
IVS	independent valuation study
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPCIP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAR	land acquisition and resettlement
LARP	land acquisition and resettlement plan
LFS	landfill site
LGE&RDD	Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department
PAM	project administrative manual
PKR	Pak Rupees
PMU	program management unit
ROW	right of way
SDDR	social due diligence report
SES	socio economic survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
SSR	social screening report
TMA	tehsil municipal administration
TOR	terms of reference
WSSC	water and sanitation services company

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Displaced Household	All members of a subproject affected household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-of-Date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Encroachers	People who have trespassed onto private/community/public land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Involuntary Resettlement	Land and/or asset loss, which results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or assets.
Meaningful Consultation	Is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Physical displacement	Meaning relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
Replacement Cost	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Squatters	Meaning those people who do not own the land but are possessing and using it for residential, commercial, agricultural or other economic purposes, and as such they usually not entitled to land compensation but sometimes provided with assistance if they are found vulnerable; they are, however, entitled to compensation for the loss of built-up structures, trees, crops and other assets.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The ADB SPS 2009 defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background:** The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Go-KP) obtained financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the loan number 6015 and grant number 6016 PAK – Project Readiness Facility (PRF) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project (KPCIP). The Project involves construction, rehabilitation and up-gradation of water supply, drainage and sanitation, solid waste management, urban livability, smart cities, traffic management and green fields in five cities of Abbottabad, Kohat, Mardan, Mingora and Peshawar of KP. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a co-financier for the KPCIP project. The project steering committee has approved a total of 24 subprojects with detailed engineering design finalized already. Project implementation is expected to start in the 1st quarter of 2022. The Local Government Election and Rural Development Department (LG&RD) is the project executing agency (EA) while respective City Governments are the project implementing agencies.
2. **Integrated Landfill Site (LFS) Abbottabad:** Development of integrated Landfill Site Abbottabad is one subproject of the 24 subprojects selected under KPCIP. This subproject has only one component and that is the development of integrated landfill site located adjacent to Dhor Havelian near nullah Jub Dhamtour Abbottabad-about 10km away from the City Centre. The LFS will be constructed over an area of approximately 52.02 acres of private land, owned by 347 persons. The Project Management Unit (PMU) established under LG&RD has already initiated the land acquisition process by issuing the Section-4 of the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) in January 2020. Section-5 of LAA has been notified on July 28, 2021. Announcement of land award under Section-11 is expected before the end of 2021.
3. This draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP) has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts to be caused by the LFS Abbottabad subproject of KPCIP, in compliance with the national/provincial regulatory requirements and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).
4. **Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of Subproject:** The DED of the proposed LFS Abbottabad was completed in January 2021. Bidding is expected to start in June 2021 and contract award is expected in September 2021. All land needed for the integrated LFS (about 52.02 acres) is being acquired by EA in one-go although only 6.6-11.1 acres of land will be initially utilized for LFS. It will be expanded to have a sewerage treatment plant (STP) at a later stage.
5. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts and Potential displaced persons (DPs):** Construction of integrated LFS requires acquisition of about 52.02 acres of private mountainous land, of which about 45.52 acres is completely barren and the remaining about 6.5 acres is cultivated with wheat and fodder crops. According to the data provided by the Revenue Department of Abbottabad, the land is owned by an estimated 347 landowners. Barren land is owned by about 314 landowners whereas cultivated land is owned by 33 households (182 members). Other than 52.02 acres of land including 6.5 acres of cropped area, the subproject does not have any impact to any trees or structures or any physical infrastructure, e.g., any water courses or irrigation network. In terms of potential DPs, a total of 347 landowners are expected to be impacted including 26 DPs recorded as vulnerable due to their monthly income assessed below the poverty line. It is to be noted here that this draft LARP has been prepared on the basis

of census survey of 314 landowners of the total 347 potential landowner DPs, as 33 landowners cannot be located at the time of the census. The census done in January 2021 and updated in March 2021 will be updated as per the updated list of landowners obtained from the DP final acquaintance roll issued by the Revenue Department of Abbottabad.

6. **LARP and its Updating:** The reason for partial or incomplete census of DPs is due to the absence of 33 DPs at the time of census survey done in March 2021. These DPs cannot be traced out during the census survey. Hence, the census covered only 314 landowners. This LARP has been prepared based on the census of 314 landowners. It will be updated into an implementation-ready LARP based on: (i) updated list of land owners based on DP acquaintance roll issued by the Revenue Department; (ii) the inclusion of the findings of independent valuation study (IVS) to meet ADB SPS criterion of full replacement costs; (iii) final census of actual DPs; and (iv) final inventory of losses.

7. **Initial Impacts Screening and Project Categorization (Involuntary Resettlement):** Landowners losing agricultural land were assessed in terms of the impact on their total landholding and none were found to be losing significant portions of their land. Other landowners own barren/unproductive land. Hence, the subproject is classified as of Category B for involuntary resettlement because no DP will be displaced physically from housing or lose more than 10% of cultivable land. However, it will be updated based on the complete list of the DPs to be available by October 2021 following the release of the final acquaintance roll.

8. **Indigenous Peoples (IPs):** The subproject area was surveyed for presence of any indigenous people or groups having customary rights on use and access of land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity and self-recognition as IPs. However, no such groups were found present in entire subproject area. Local people do not recognize themselves as IPs as described above and in SPS. Therefore, the subproject is categorized as "C" for IP safeguards. Therefore, no Indigenous peoples plan is required for this subproject.

9. **Initial Cut-Off Date (COD) for project impacts:** The initial socioeconomic survey and census of potential landowners was conducted in January 2021 and updated on 29 March 2021. Thus, 29 March 2021 was established as COD. The remaining 33 landowners as per the land record has not been located. The census of all final DPs (from the list of 347 potential landowners) will be updated based on the final DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department of Abbottabad.

10. **Summary of Socioeconomic Survey:** The socio-economic survey was conducted in January 2021 and updated in March for 314 DPs available during the survey and will be further updated to include the remaining 33 DPs. The results of survey of 314 DPs indicate female and male ratio as 51:49; average household size of 5.9 persons; and literacy level of 56%. The monthly average income of DPs is pegged at PKR 48,551. Twenty-six DPs fall below the poverty-line and are considered vulnerable. None of the DPs were identified as elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people. In terms of access to social amenity, 97% (305) houses in the subproject areas are electrified. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 85% (268) households, whereas 69% (216) of the households have access on the sewerage and drainage system. Health and education facilities are available to 75% (234) and 85% (268) households, respectively.

11. **Gender Issues:** Main concerns expressed by women during consultations include i) land compensation as per market rate, ii) foul odor from LFS and adverse impacts on health of women and children, as women and children spend most of their time at home, so children and women can be more affected by foul odors and mosquito-borne diseases, iii) impact on movement to women and girls during the construction stage, iv) the construction activity may affect accessibility and transportation in case of emergencies, v) consider expanding natural gas supply to the area, and vi) provision of subproject-related jobs for jobless educated women.

12. **Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation:** Consultation meetings are on-going with DPs since January 2020. Separate meetings are arranged with the women keeping in view the cultural practices, and to give them a free environment for discussion. Consultation with DPs and general public mainly focused on land compensation as per market rate, and provision of jobs for locals, timely completion of civil work, movement of locals should not be hindered during construction work; and considerable time to be provided for relocation of DPs. The participants of these consultations were informed about the mitigation measures and the corrective actions including the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that will be established to address the grievances and complaints of the affected people and other stakeholders. The LARP team assured the DPs that the copy of the executive summary of final LARP (updated later) will be translated into local language and will be shared with them.

13. **Legal Framework:** The land acquisition and compensation package for DPs has been prepared in accordance with ADB's SPS 2009 and the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894. Since SPS 2009 and LAA 1894 are not in full conformity to each other, gaps exist in the ways the compensation is determined and paid to DPs both titled and untitled, resettlement and livelihood restoration, grievance redress, public consultations and monitoring of LARP implementation. These gaps have been reconciled through the gaps reconciliation measures including (a) avoidance or minimization of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, (b) compensation at replacement costs for the lost assets, (c) establishing GRM, and (d) conducting community consultations and monitoring of LARP implementation.

14. **Entitlement Assistance and Benefits:** An entitlements matrix of the project has been prepared by determining the types of impacts, DPs and their entitlements for compensation and assistance based on full replacements costs (in accordance with SPS Safeguard Requirements-2 or SR 2). **Table ES.1** presents the entitlement matrix for different types of losses to be updated based on final DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department and census of final DPs and inventory of losses. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during subproject implementation. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to DPs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets. In case the payment is delayed for more than a year from the date of valuation, the values of lost assets will be adjusted annually before payment to DPs. An Independent Valuation Study (IVS) is ongoing to determine the adequacy of the compensation rates to ensure meeting the SPS requirement of full replacement costs.

Table ES.1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (as per LARF)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with comparable productivity and suitability to be explored (if feasible) OR Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC¹) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable If BoR² compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods. Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration to be defined in LARP Production based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation as defined below) and other appropriate rehabilitation, to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and AP consultation.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation).
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss IN addition to standard crop compensation, income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project specific situation and DP consultation. Compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.
Severe impact on productive land	Loss of 10% of productive (income earning) land	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for 3 months equal to national minimum wage i.e. PKR 20,000/month as fixed by the Federal Government for the year 2021-22. The amount for three months will be equal to PKR 20,000 X 3 = 60,000
Residential/commercial land	All land losses	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all

¹ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009² Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable <ul style="list-style-type: none">If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land lossSelf-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lease agreements to be signed between the DPs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land. Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the partiesRestoration of land to original stateGuarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Restoration of land to original stateGuarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation for affected structure (full or partial taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) at full replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.Right to salvage materials (without deduction) from lost structureFor vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard.Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Full loss of structure and relocation.	Owner (including nontitled land user)	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the DP. • Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings. • If the market value of the replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation. • If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. In any case, DP has the right to salvage the affected structure. • Severity assistance to all losing structures permanently equivalent to 3 months equal to national minimum wage i.e. PKR 20,000/month as fixed by the Federal Government for the year 2021-22. The amount for three months will be equal to PKR 20,000 X 3 = 60,000
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) Or • Relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and • Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
	3. Crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years. • Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plusCost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project-based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs.If project-based relocation, DPs will be provided with fully functional public services and facilities including school, health center, community center, electricity, water supply and sewage and irrigation facility with their long term operation and maintenance planned and agreed.
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with DPs) to all eligible DPs and tenants.For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.For commercial structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A lump sum amount, as agreed between the DP and project team, to assist the DPs in renting house for a negotiated period of time, for a comparable structure or apartment to the one lost.
Transition allowance	All types structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On a case to case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded household

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		required to relocate	income or equal to inflation adjusted official poverty line, whichever is higher.
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All DPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional cash compensation of 15% as solatium over and above the BOR compensation price. Payment of any price differential or top-up, based on replacement cost study.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, biological, erosion control, sprinkler/drip irrigation, composing, tools and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable; additional financial support if land compensation is insufficient to allow for adequate investments to maintain livelihood
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land.	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal) of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL And Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	All affected employees of affected businesses and agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. If required by Pakistan's labor laws and regulations/codes, the compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by EA/relevant government official.
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or	All laid-off employees of affected businesses and laid-off agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	near area of lost employment	workers from affected farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector And Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc	Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Support to disproportionately affected persons	All vulnerable DPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial Cash allowance equal to 3 months of official minimum wage to all vulnerable DPs. grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity. Subsistence allowance equal to 3 months of official poverty line, and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. Preferential selection for project related employment.
	Loss of land	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance in construction of new structure Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance with transition to relocation site
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable DPs	
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly DPs
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser

15. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** Based on the current market rates of 2020, total resettlement budget has been estimated as PKR 247.25 million (US \$ 1.50 million). The compensation payments for land acquisition is estimated at PKR 174.16 million based on average market rates provided by Revenue Department in March 2021 for barren and uncultivated land. Other cost categories calculated at current government market rates include affected crops estimated as PKR 1.09 million and vulnerability allowance as PKR 1.37 million, administrative costs as PKR 17.57 million, monitoring and evaluation cost as PKR 35.14 million and contingencies as PKR 17.57 million. All costs will be updated after final costs are available from the Revenue Department, IVS and any price differential to be taken into account during updating of this LARP.

16. **Flow of LAR Funds:** GO-KP will provide funds for LARP implementation from government resources. LGE&RDD-EA is responsible for the continuity in the flow of funds from government to PMU and Revenue Department. LGE&RDD through PMU will ensure that required LAR funds are timely made available to Revenue Department and PMU for timely announcement of land award and payment to DPs to be completed and validated by third-party monitoring consultant or an agency before start of construction work.

17. **Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM):** A three-tier grievance redress mechanism will be established at the project. A three-tier GRM system will be available at (a) the field level, (b) city level, and (c) PMU level. The GRM will ensure easy access to all stakeholders including DPs who wish to access the system for resolution of their concerns and grievances. The GRM will be gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well-integrated in the subproject's management system. The system considers recording and resolving any grievances by GRM within 7-21 days. The complainants will be timely informed about the progress regarding their logged complaints and action to be taken by the project. The record for the complaints received and resolved will be well maintained. Irrespective the establishment of GRM, a DP can approach the courts at any time in accordance with the applicable legal provisions under Pakistan law. He/she can have direct access to court of law under Section 18 of LAA 1894.

18. **Institutional Arrangements:** The LGE&RDD is the subproject executing agency (EA). The PMU is responsible for the day-to-day management of the subproject (through respective city implementation units-CIUs). The social safeguard staff of the PMU is responsible to manage the LAR-tasks and activities including handling/resolving of any complaints or grievances of those displaced by the subproject and fulfilling safeguard requirements.

19. **Implementation Schedule:** LARP compensation payment is expected to commence before end of 2021, while the external monitoring report will be submitted immediately after the completion of compensation disbursement (expected within the first quarter of 2022).

20. **Monitoring and Reporting:** PMU will establish a monitoring and evaluation system to support systematic monitoring of the implementation of LARP and any corrective or remedial action plan (CAP) in case of any deviation from the final LARP and any unanticipated impacts during project implementation. The LAR tasks, including unanticipated impacts during construction will be regularly monitored internally through the PMU and externally by the EMA to be hired by PMU with the concurrence of ADB.

Awarding of contract and commencement of civil works for the subproject is conditional to the full implementation of the LARP (i.e., disbursement of compensation and assistance) to DPs as confirmed in a compliance report from the EMA. Semi-annual social monitoring reports will be submitted throughout the project implementation period.

SECTION 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

21. This chapter presents the history and background of the proposed landfill site Abbottabad. It describes the subproject components, scope of land acquisition and resettlement, efforts made to avoid/minimize the land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts, and objectives of the land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP).

Background of the Project

22. The proposed KPCIP project includes five major cities of KP namely Abbottabad, Kohat, Mardan, Mingora, and Peshawar with the aim to improve their access to quality urban services through two interlinked outputs: (i) enhanced municipal infrastructure and public urban spaces, and (ii) strengthened institutional capacities and efficiency of provincial, municipal and city governments and water & sanitation services. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is assisting the Government in the preparation of the proposed KPCIP project through a Project Readiness Facility (PRF) that aims to fast-track project preparation including the detailed engineering designs and necessary due diligence assessments including safeguards, procurement, capacity development and other project preparatory works ahead of the approval of the ensuing KPCIP project loan. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is also a co-financier for the KPCIP. **Figure 1.1** provides the project map of KPCIP.

23. Initially, a comprehensive list of 62 potential subprojects was prepared for the project in consultation with various stakeholders mainly the Water and Sanitation Companies in all five project cities. These subprojects were initially proposed based on a Pre-Feasibility Study (PFS) of three cities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, i.e., Abbottabad, Mardan, and Peshawar, with support from the Cities Development Initiative for Asia (CDIA) in 2017. The study assisted the Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) in preparing an integrated, climate-resilient urban environmental infrastructure investment plan based on Pakistan's Vision 2030, KP's Integrated Development Strategy 2014-2018, and City Development Plans (CDPs). The initial list of subprojects was screened through i) engineering, hydrological, and topographic assessment of all subprojects concerning the end-to-end solution, i.e., to ensure that the selected subprojects can provide an end-to-end solution for service delivery benefits for end-users and ii) the subprojects were further assessed for ADB's safeguard requirements and to ensure that selected subprojects do not pose significant adverse impacts and can move to the design stage. Finally, a list of 24 subprojects (Annex-A) was agreed upon for completion of detailed design. The proposed integrated solid waste management including the landfill site (LFS) at Abbottabad is one of the 24 subprojects under KPCIP.

24. The present LARP has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts to be caused by the LFS Abbottabad subproject of KPCIP, in compliance with the national/provincial regulatory requirements and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

Status of Detailed Engineering Design

25. The detailed engineering design (DED) of the project has been finalized and approved in January 2021.

Subproject Description

26. The LFS Abbottabad is designed on the concept of integrated system of waste management for end-of-pipe solution. The LFS facility is designed as a waste treatment and disposal complex, which has a material recovery facility (MRF), a composting plant and waste cells all inside the boundary of the facility. With maximum proportion of waste processed in the mechanical-biological treatments, the LFS is planned to contain three waste cells. The size of waste cells ranges between 2.2 to 3.7 acres of land (currently being acquired). It is expected that initially only 50 tons per day of waste will need to be disposed of in waste cells. Nonetheless, the waste cells are recommended to be developed for the complete life of landfill; that is 15 years. The site is complex due to the fact that approximately half of the site is mountainous. It is planned in such a way that waste cells are kept on the sides where lesser excavation or levelling is required. Other than the technical components of landfill, the site will house administration building, weighbridge for recording incoming waste data, wheel washing and parking yard-all on about 52 acres of land being acquired. As per detailed design, it is confirmed that subproject does not have any impact on the buffer zone, i.e., no additional people will be displaced owing to the execution of this subproject.

Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

27. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts (LAR) and Potential Landowner displaced persons (DPs):** Construction of integrated LFS requires acquisition of about 52.02 acres of private mountainous land. About 45.52 acres of which is completely barren whereas remaining about 6.5 acres of land is cultivated with wheat and fodder crops grown on it. According to the data provided by the Revenue Department of Abbottabad, the land is owned by about 347 landowners. Barren land is owned by about 314 landowners whereas cultivated land is owned by 33 landowners. Other than about 52.02 acres of land including 6.5 acres of cropped area, the subproject does not have any impact to any trees or structures or any physical infrastructure, e.g., any water courses or irrigation network. In terms of potential DPs, a total of 347 landowners are expected to be impacted including 26 DPs recorded as vulnerable due to their monthly income assessed below the poverty line. This LARP has been prepared based on census survey of 314 landowners of the total 347 potential landowner DPs, as the surveyors were not able to locate 33 landowners during the survey. The census done in January 2021 and later updated in March 2021 will be revised as per the updated list of landowners based on the final DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department.

28. Section 5 notification of the LAA has been issued on 28 July 2021 while Section 5A notification is expected in September 2021. Further details on itemized impacts and DPs are provided in the section on LAR impacts.

Project Categorization

29. **Impacts screening and categorization for Involuntary Resettlement (IR):** As per ADB SPS 2009, the LAR impacts are considered significant if 200 or more persons experience major impacts which are physical displacement from housing and/or losing 10% or more of income-generating resources. As far as this draft LARP is concerned, although an estimated 347 landowners are expected to be impacted, none of these DPs will be displaced from housing as no housing and any other types of structures exist on

the land. Furthermore, surveyed 33 DPs who are losing agricultural land are not losing 10% or more of their productive land. Thus, the impacts are deemed insignificant at this stage and have been classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement (IR) in accordance with the ADB SPS. This will be further confirmed based on the full census of remaining 33 DPs who cannot be located at the time of the earlier census done in January and March 2021 once the final list of landowners is available based on the DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department. There is currently no information on the whereabouts and socioeconomic condition of these 33 DPs.

30. Impacts screening and categorization for Indigenous Peoples (IP): The subproject will not have an impact on indigenous people. In KP Province, the group that is considered IP based on ADB SPS is the Kalash from Chitral District at the Kalash valley which is not covered by the project. The SDDR team carefully reviewed the project documents, visited the subproject areas, conducted consultations with the project staffs, consultants and locals in the subproject areas to know the presence of any IPs communities. It was found that the entire population in the subproject is Muslim (no ethnic and religious minority exists) and they did not consider themselves to be called any other type of population such as Indigenous Peoples as the ADB's SPS 2009 definition. Hence, the subproject is category C for IP and does not require the preparation of an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

Design Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize LAR impacts

31. The ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 aims to "avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible or to minimize impacts if avoidance is not possible by exploring subproject and design alternatives; enhance or at least restore livelihoods of those affected by the subproject relative to pre-project levels and to improve the standards of living of those poor and other vulnerable groups. Following this aim of the SPS, the KPCIP subproject has been carefully designed to either avoid all potential social impacts of proposed subproject where possible or keep impacts to insignificant thresholds through adopting a no-impact option if available or a design that has least/minimized impacts to the extent possible. Guided by this aim of SPS, the following impacts and design mitigation measures were followed by the social safeguard team of PMU and the design consultant for LFS:

- a) Avoid or minimize impacts on residential structures.
- b) Avoid or minimize impacts on fruit and non-fruit trees.
- c) Avoid or minimize impacts on structures.
- d) Avoid or minimize impact on community and sensitive structures like Masjid, graveyard and school.

32. Following the above design and mitigation measures, impacts to productive land has been minimized whereas all structures and the irrigated land have been avoided thus minimizing the impacts on livelihood of DPs.

Objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

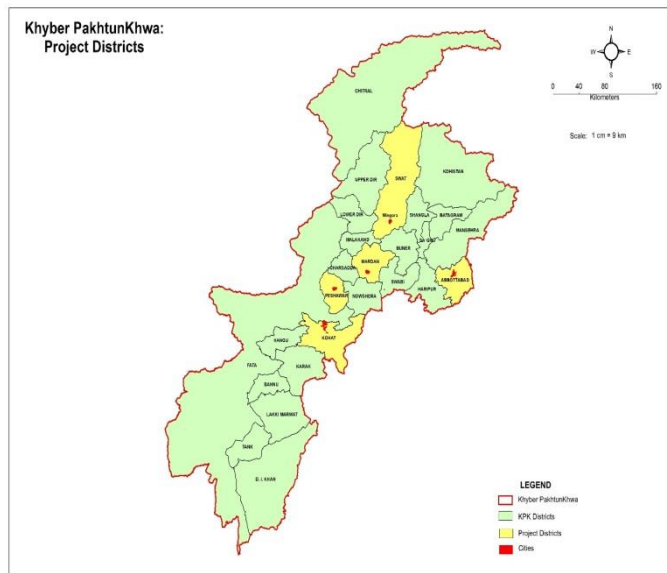
33. This LARP has been prepared in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Pakistan's laws and regulations on land acquisition and resettlement (LAR). It outlines impacts, compensation policy, compensation and rehabilitation provisions, cost estimates, and an implementation schedule to compensate for the impacts caused by constructing of landfill site, Abbottabad. The overall objective of this LARP is to ensure that the livelihoods of all displaced persons are improved or at least restored to the pre-project levels and the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved. With this objective in mind, following aspects of LARP have been well taken into account for implementation:

- Avoid or minimize LAR impacts of LFS on local communities and those affected by the land acquisition.
- Ensure compensation for lost assets is based on current market rate taking into account and full replacement costs for all affected assets.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with DPs and local communities, take their concerns into account and adopt all possible design and alternate options to appropriately and adequately address their concerns,
- Provide a time-bound plan for LARP implementation without delays.
- Ensure disbursement of compensation to all DPs before their displacement and undertake monitoring of this process and validation of compensation disbursement through independent external monitoring consultant.

LAR Conditions/ Requirements of subproject

34. This LARP is prepared based the detailed engineering design and ongoing land acquisition process. Upon its updating and approval from ADB, following conditions will have to be fulfilled before contract award and start of construction work to remain fully compliant with ADB SPS 2009 and corresponding loan and project agreements:

- a. **Civil works contract award:** Conditional on acceptance or approval by ADB of the implementation-ready LARP updated based on the detailed engineering design, at least sections 5 and 5-A of LAA issued, complete census of final DPs and inventory of losses based on final/actual impacts and DP acquaintance roll, final entitlements and compensation and itemized LAR budget at current market rates as per replacement costs based on the IVS findings, and time-bound implementation schedule of LARP synchronized with construction plan.
- b. **Commencement of civil works:** Conditional upon (a) full disbursement of compensation and allowances to all DPs, (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program in place, if required, and (c) issuance of compensation disbursement validation report by an independent monitoring expert and its acceptance by ADB. No part of land or right-of-way (full or partial) will be handed for construction before fulfilling the afore-mentioned requirements.

Fig 1.1 Location of LFS, Abbottabad

SECTION 2

SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

35. This section presents the scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and the displaced persons (DPs).

2.1 Impact Assessment Methodology

36. The following approach and methodology were adopted for conducting social impact assessment of and scope of land acquisition and resettlement for LFS Abbottabad:

- a. Review of Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) of the overall KPCIP project, detailed engineering design (DED) and design parameters to identify any potential land acquisition or resettlement impacts.
- b. Field site visits along with the design team to identify, assess and reconfirm the LAR impacts of the subproject.
- c. Public consultations with DPs and the general public on the measures adopted to minimize LAR impacts in the subproject.
- d. The consultations meetings with the subproject stakeholders, including ADB (project officer, coordinators, international experts in solid waste management and safeguard unit), P&D (Planning & Development), Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department LGE&RDD, project technical & steering committees, District Administration, officials of the Revenue Department, Tehsil Municipal Administration, Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC), general population, EDCM, and meetings with PMU on LAR impacts and requirements.
- e. Multiple field site visits conducted to confirm whether the design-related measures and steps including alternatives considered adequately addressed (avoided or minimized) the LAR impacts.
- f. Recording the field observations, impacts and consultations as evidence of the situation on ground, in order to respond to any objections and avoid any conflicts with communities of landfill site as well as any false claims of compensation.
- g. The collected data was processed according to separate category of the indicators for analysis purposes. All analysed data was tabulated for interpretation and deriving conclusions and recommendations.

2.1.1 Scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and potential landowner DPs

37. Construction of integrated LFS requires acquisition of about 52.02 acres of private mountainous land. About 45.52 acres is completely barren whereas remaining 6.5 acres is cultivated with wheat and fodder crops. According to the data provided by the Revenue Department of Abbottabad, the land is owned by about 347 landowners. Barren land is owned by about 314 landowners whereas cultivated land is owned by 33 households (with 182 members).

38. The land acquisition is going on by the Revenue Department since January 2020. Section 4 and 5 of the LAA has already been issued. Estimates of the cost of land is based on the average market rates provided by Revenue Department issued in March 2021. Land compensation rates to be fixed by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) will

be compared with IVS study is conducted by a licensed valuer accredited with the State Bank of Pakistan to determine whether government rate is consistent with SPS requirement of full replacement costs. Any differential in the prices will be paid to the DPs.

2.1.2 Land Lease for Contractor's Camp and other Facilities

39. The land needed for setting up the contractor's office, residential quarters for contractor's staff/workers, workshop of equipment, vehicles and borrow/spoils deposit areas will be taken by contractor through negotiation with the landowners in the form of lease agreement under the supervision and approval of the PMU. The rental fee is to be based on applicable market rates (replacement cost) for land leases. This implies that the land for the facilities of the contractor would be taken through a voluntary agreement which the landowner may refuse if s/he is dissatisfied with the terms offered. There are sufficient suitable plots available for this purpose. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing it back to the landowner after the completion of the contract agreement. The conditions to this extent will be made in the bidding document.

2.1.3 Impact on crops

40. As per available revenue record and consultations with DPs conducted in January 2021, an area of 6.5 acres is rain-fed and cultivated with wheat crop. This land is owned by 33 households (with 182 members) . Cost assessment of the affected cropped area was made by the expert of KPK Agriculture Department. The crops grown are wheat and maize. On average, the per acre yield is 1600 kg of wheat and 1920 kg of maize as reported by the DPs during the survey and later confirmed by the KPK Agricultural Department. The market value of wheat and maize is Rs. 1,800 /40kg for wheat and Rs. 2,000/40kg for maize were taken respectively. The annual income is computed at Rs. 72,000/- for wheat and Rs.96,000/- for maize crop. Thus, the total gross annual income from one acre of cropping area is estimated at Rs. 168,000 /-. The same will be provided as crop compensation (one- year crop (wheat and maize) harvest) to DPs.

2.1.4 Impact on Trees

41. As per available revenue record and consultation with DPs in January 2021, no trees were noted grown on the land. No trees whatsoever will be impacted by land acquisition.

2.1.5 Impacts on Building Structures

42. As per available revenue record, consultation with DPs and multiple field visits to LFS site, no structures of any kind were noted on the land. LFS has no impacts on any structures whether residential, commercial or agricultural. Field visits also revealed no encroachments on the land.

2.1.6 Impact on Community Assets

43. As per the available revenue record and field assessment including consultations with landowners, this subproject does not have any impact on the community assets like Masjids, graveyards, or common accessway.

2.1.7 Impact Severity

44. An estimated 347 landowners are expected to be impacted. But none of these DPs will be displaced from housing as no housing and any other types of structures exist on the land. Furthermore, surveyed households who own agricultural land are not losing 10% or more of their productive land. Thus, the impacts are deemed as insignificant at this stage and have been classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement (IR) in accordance with the ADB SPS. This will be further confirmed based on the full census of remaining 33 DPs once the ownership record and actual list of DPs is available.

2.1.8 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

45. The policy defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people. As per socio economic survey and census of 314 DPs, the LFS Abbottabad has impact on 26 vulnerable DPs (among the 277 DPs who reported their household income) whose income is below the poverty line, i.e., PKR 17,500 per month, minimum wage rate fixed by the government for the year 2020-21. This may still be adjusted based on the final census of the updated list of DPs.

2.1.9 Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

46. The SDDR team carefully reviewed the project documents, visited the subproject areas, conducted consultations with the project staffs, consultants and locals in the subproject areas to know the presence of any IPs communities. It was found that the entire population is Muslims (no ethnic and religious minority exists) and they did not consider themselves to be called any other type of population such as Indigenous Peoples as the ADB's SPS 2009 description. Hence, the subproject is categorized C for IP and does not require an Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP).

SECTION 3

SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

3.1.1 General

47. This section presents an overview of the socio-economic information of subproject area in general but more focused on the displaced persons. The key socio-economic indicators are demography, literacy rate, income, employment, and access to infrastructures. The main objective of this section is to analyze socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the affected population to understand their interrelationships and dynamics of community. The section also provides information to the design staff to make the subproject interventions more effective, socially acceptable, culturally appropriate, gender sensitive and economically viable. The socio-economic questionnaire, presented as Annex-C, was used for data collection.

3.1.2 Information/Data Collection Methodology

48. The methodology adopted for the survey included a detailed desk review of subproject documents and secondary information including official records and statistics, academic and other subject matter reports. The secondary sources of information/ data/ reports include Population Census Report (2017) of district Abbottabad.

49. The primary sources of information were included in Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with selected households and the general community, individual interviews with DPs and key informants and transect walk in the area. Meetings were held with stakeholders including District Administration and concerned at District level.

50. The socioeconomic profile was prepared based on interviews of 314 DPs aided by questionnaire. General consultation meetings with 10% of the total population was also conducted in affected communities and villages while 100% consultation meetings were conducted with all 314 DPs contacted during field survey in January 2020-21. In addition, a complete 100% census of all DPs was carried out by using pre-structured questionnaires. The key variables covered in the surveys and qualitative interviews included the following:

- Identification of the affected population.
- Demography, literacy level, occupational structures,
- Income and expenses levels,
- Access to public services, Personal property,
- Education and Health
- Project's impacts on the poor, indigenous and/or ethnic minorities, and other vulnerable groups,
- Identification of gender and resettlement impact and
- Impacts, priorities and needs of the women.

3.2 Identification of Displaced Persons

51. Any person, whose land, asset/infrastructure, source of income or access to resources/ workplace is likely to be affected by the project's operations is a Displaced Person (DP). These include the landowners whose land is affected owing to the project implementation. No other category of DP is found in the project due to limited impact of the subproject. There are 347 registered landowners as per the land record. Socio-economic survey was conducted for 314 landowners including the 33 households (with 182 members) who own agricultural land. The remaining 33 DPs who own barren land were not surveyed as their land ownership record was

not available at that time. List of remaining 33 DPs was provided by the Revenue Department by the end of June 2021. Complete census and socioeconomic profile will be updated later after the issuance of the final DP acquaintance roll by the Revenue Department.

3.2.1 Administrative Set up

52. The subproject area is in Abbottabad district of Hazara Division of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. It is surrounded by Haripur district in southwest, Mansehra district in north and Muzaffarabad and Rawalpindi districts in the east. At the district level, three-tier government system has been put in place, consisting of the district government, tehsil municipal administration (TMA) and union council administration. The district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner (DC) who supervises and coordinates the functioning of all the provincial departments in the district. The District Revenue Officer (DRO) looks after the matters of the Revenue offices at tehsil level. Each tehsil (subdivision) has a Revenue setup consisting of Tehsildar and NaibTehsildar, who have a number of Quangos. Each Qanungo looks after the work of several Patwaris of his Patwar Circle. The Patwaris stay in their villages/mouzas and maintain and update the land record of their 'mouzas'.

3.3 Population Profile

53. According to latest census 2017, the total population of Abbottabad district is 1,332,912. Males are 49.04% while the females are 49.96%. The total members of the DPs' households is 1,853. Male household members are slightly lower (49%) than the female household members (51%).

3.4 Household Size in the subproject area

54. As per social survey, the average household size is 5.9 persons among the DPs. The high family size reflects the dominance of an extended family system in the subproject area.

3.5 Age Structure

55. Age is another important demographic characteristic which has a bearing on employment and mobility. A study of distribution of heads of households by age will throw light on the type of strategies which may be helpful in raising their income and employment. The data regarding the distribution of heads of households by age categories are presented below.

Table 3.1: Age Distribution of Respondents of Affected Households

Age Distribution	Number	Percentage
Below 30 Years	33	11
31 - 45	89	28
31 - 60	126	40
61 and above	66	21
Total	314	100

Source: Sample survey January – March 2021 by PMU Social Safeguard Team

3.6 Literacy rate and Education Level of Respondents

56. Education is an essential component of human capital and it is very much effective in

poverty reduction. As per field survey, (as given in Table 3.2 below) 44% of head of the households are illiterate while 56% are literate, however field investigation also revealed that most of illiterate DPs are those in the age category of 61 and above (see Table 3.1).

Table 3.2: Education Level of Members of Affected Households

Education Level	Number	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	137	44
Primary	88	27
Middle	55	18
Matriculation	23	07
Intermediate	08	03
Graduate	03	01
Total	314	100

Source: Sample survey January - March 2021 by PMU Social Safeguard Team

3.7 Housing Conditions

57. Housing condition of the local community is classified into three categories i.e., “pacca”, “semi pacca” and “kacha” according to the type of structure. Pacca houses 84% (265) are constructed with bricks, cement and concrete having wooden and steel doors and windows. Semi pacca houses 14% (44) are made of bricks (joint with mud) and their roofs are mostly of wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. Kacha houses 2% (5) are made of mud and other local material such as sticks, reeds and iron sheet. The field investigation shows that 97% (306) of the respondents live in their own self-made house, while 3% (8) live in rented houses. Field investigation reveals that 100 percent of house property is allotted in the names of male family members. None of the women in the Area owns any house.

3.8 Toilet Facility

58. The toilet facility is available to 97% (306) of the households, while 2% (8) of the households use the open field for defecation purposes. Field investigation reveals that 92% (288) of the households have the flush latrine in their houses.

3.9 Household Income Sources

59. Numerous income-generating activities are practiced in the area as reported by the survey. These include employment in Government and private sector, wage labor, operating own business, shopkeeper, traders, plumber, and few are working abroad.

3.10 Household Income

60. Survey data presented in Table 3.3 shows the income analysis of surveyed DPs. A total of 26 DPs (8.3%) reported a household income of PKR 17,500 per month. Another 113 DPs (36.0%) reported a monthly household income between PKR 17,501 – 30,000, 63 DPs (20.1%) have PKR 30,001 – 50,000, while 75 DPs (23.9%) reported monthly household incomes above PKR 50,000. Overall, average reported household income is calculated at PKR 35,472. The remaining 37 DPs did not indicate their household income. Field investigation reveals that 26 DPs (8.3) can be considered as falling below the poverty line, i.e., PKR 17,500, minimum wage

rate fixed by the government. Data on poor households will be updated after the finalization of the acquaintance roll and follow-up survey on the remaining DPs.

Table 3.3: Monthly Income Category and Households

Serial No.	Income Level (PKR /Month)	No. of Households	Percentage of Households (%)
1	Less –17,500	26	8.3
2	17,501- 30,000	113	36.0
3	30,001- 50,000	63	20.1
4	Above- 50,000	75	23.9
	Did not indicate	37	11.8
	Total	314	100

Source: Sample survey by PMU Social Safeguard team, January - March 2021

3.11 Expenditure

61. The average monthly expenditures are calculated as PKR 29,583. These expenditures include food and non-food items like fuel, education, health, clothing, utility charges, and other miscellaneous expenditures. Table 3.4 below shows that the households with higher income have more saving capacity than the low income who hardly meet their expenses.

Table 3.4: Detail of Household Expenditures

S #	Description of Expenditure (PKR)	No. of Households	Percentage of Households (%)
1.	Below 17,500	26	8.3
2.	17501-30000	137	43.6
3.	30001-50,000	87	27.7
4.	Above-50,000	27	8.6
	Did not indicate	37	11.8
	Total	314	100

Source: Sample survey by PMU Social Safeguard team, January - March 2021

3.12 Credit availability and banking facilities

62. Credit plays a role in the lives of poor and lower-middle-class families of the subproject area. The loans are used for domestic and social needs such as marriages, medical treatment, establishing business, construction of houses and education of the children. However, this practice is not common in the subproject area, only one DP obtained the loan through informal channel, i.e., from the relative and that DP took a loan of PKR 745,000 for enhancing their business. Field investigation reveals that most of the DPs intend to get the loan from the institutional channels but are unable to find such channels, or they do not want to pay any interest on the loan.

3.13 Household Possessions

63. The possession and use of durable household goods have multiple effects and implications. For instance, access to a satellite dish or television helps household members to remain updated about daily events, information, and educational materials. Similarly, a refrigerator prolongs food storage and keeps food fresh and healthy. Ownership of transportation

allows greater access to services away from the local Area and enhances social and economic activities. Table 3.5 presents the percentages of the surveyed households that possess various durable commodities and means of transportation. The table shows that televisions and mobile phones are common devices possessed by most of the households for information and communication. The households that possess mobile phones are 89% (280). The households are more likely to have a television 92% (288) and possession of a radio is 10% (30). Another indicator of household socioeconomic status is having the sewing machine owned by 67% (214) households, 27% (85) of the households have a computer and an Internet connection. A refrigerator is available in 36% (114) of the households. About 75% (234) of the households have a washing machine. Motorcycles are the most common means of transportation in the subproject area as 56% (188) of households own a motorcycle, whereas 14% (44) use a car for travelling.

Table 3.5: Possession of Household Goods

Item	Households	Item	Households	Item	Households
Mobile Phone	89%	Television	90%	Car	14%
Sewing Machine	67%	Refrigerator	36%	Motorcycle	60%
Washing Machine	75%	Computer	27%	Radio	08%

Source: Sample survey by PMU Social Safeguard team, January -March 2021

3.14 Access to Civic Facilities

64. Access to drinking water and sanitation is believed to be essential for health, security, livelihood, and quality of life, and is especially critical for women and children. Improved water supply and sanitation interventions could thus provide a wide range of benefits like longer lifespan, reduced morbidity and mortality from various diseases, and low health costs. Table 3.6 depicts the picture of available social amenities in the sub-project area.

Table 3.6: Access to Social Amenities in the Sub-project Area

S#	Social Amenities	Available to Household (No)	Available to Household (%)
1	Electricity	305	97%
2	Natural gas	288	92%
3	Water Supply	268	85%
4	Sewerage/Drainage	216	69%
5	Hospital	234	75%
6	School	268	85%
7	Road	115	37%

Source: Sample survey by PMU Social Safeguard team, January - March 2021

65. The above table indicates that 97% (305) houses in the subproject areas are electrified. However, the people are not satisfied about the power supply. Natural gas is available to 92% (288) of the households in the subproject area. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 85% (268) of households with most of the people relying on spring water. Only 69% (216) of the households have access to the sewerage and drainage system while 31% (98) are still planning to have this facility. Health and education facilities are available to 75% (234) and 85% (268) of the households, respectively. Surveyed households complained of the low-quality services provided in the Government hospitals and schools. Hence, they are forced to get the services from the private sources, which are more expensive. Local people are not happy on the available

road infrastructure, as it mostly requires the extensive repair.

3.15 Gender Situation/ Analysis

66. Females in the subproject area have no recognized role in the authority structure of the villages. Most of the women stay at home and only travel outside the village in case of visiting relatives, weddings and to hospitals in nearby towns and Peshawar. However, the traditional attitude of not sending girls to school is changing now, because parents realize and understand that basic education is necessary for everyone without the discrimination of sex.

3.16 Women's Participation

67. During consultation it was found that mostly decisions are taken by men. In educated families the decision is taken jointly particularly in younger generations. However, since women are not seen outside their houses, it is difficult to approach them for information dissemination or stakeholder engagement activities.

3.17 Concerns and Suggestion of Women related to the subproject

68. The female pointed out the following major issues relating to subproject activities:

- Local women mobility will be restricted because of construction activities.
- Timing of construction activities should be adjusted in such a way that it does not disturb the mobility of locals especially women and children during their routine activities (schools timing and working/ jobs timing);
- In case of emergencies, women and children will have to go to hospitals for health care purposes so the subproject construction work should be completed as per schedule. Alternate route should be provided during construction in case of blocked access; working women, schoolteachers/ students of the area will feel uncomfortable for traveling/mobility during the construction activities.
- Office/ computer jobs should be provided to educated family members in project.
- Women demanded the compensation as per replacement value of the affected land.
- The subproject will cause the bad smell in the area hence it must be shifted away from the population centers.
- The subproject will cause the environment hazard in the form of shifting the solid waste to LFS, consequently the surrounding population will be adversely affected owing to the environment hazard.

SECTION 4

INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

4.1 General

69. This section describes the subproject stakeholders and their attitude towards the LFS Abbottabad and the process which was adopted in consulting the displaced persons and general community. During peak COVID-19 period, the social distance was maintained and consultations were held telephonically as well. These meetings were held with the groups of 5-10 persons as there was no restrictions on the small groups. The Section presents the views and perceptions of the DPs and local population on the subproject as expressed during the consultation meetings. The Section also presents the disclosure activities.

4.2 Consultation with Stakeholders

70. In the process of preparing this LARP, individual, and focus group discussions were held with the DPs, neighboring community, general public and officials of concerned departments especially with the Revenue Department, WSSC and district administration. These meetings were held from January 2020 to March 2021. A total of 18 group meetings were held with the DPs in which a total of 148 persons participated. Separate meetings were held with the women keeping in view the local traditions so that the women could freely express their opinions and concerns regarding the subproject. A summary of the consultations done is shown in Table 4.1. These consultations will be continued by the subproject staff throughout the subproject cycle. The details of consultations are discussed as under;

- a) Formal consultation meetings were held with all DPs, concerned government officials, representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and other pertinent stakeholders.
- b) Separate meetings were held with women so their voices are not constrained by men, and powerful and dominating sections of the communities.
- c) Individual meetings and focus group discussions (FGD) were held formally and informally, as and when the opportunity or need arose during field activities.
- d) The consultation, participation and information disclosure (CPID) activities have been recorded and documented comprehensively, including participants lists, photographs and minutes of the key issues addressed, agreements reached, observations made in the field and outstanding issues that need to be addressed.
- e) The consultations were documented in the LARP with consultation records appended and will also continue during the resettlement implementation process.

4.3 Stakeholders' Perceptions about the Project

71. The construction of LFS will have impacts on the local population. Despite the impacts, the affected communities did not have a hostile attitude towards the subproject although there were some concerns regarding the compensation rate as the government rates are normally on the lower side; some people have even gone in the court against the environment hazards of the subproject.

72. The meetings were attended by the DPs and general public. The list of the participants is attached as Annex-D of the LARP. In addition, the individual meetings were held with the DPs for census, socio-economic survey, officials of Revenue Department, WSSC and District Administration.

73. The consultation meetings of landfill site were conducted during January 2020 – March 2021, as listed in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Detail of Consultation Meetings

S #	Date	Village/Place	No. of Participants	Remarks
1	07-01-2020	Dhamtour	08	Meeting with the DPs
2	19 -02-2020	Dhamtour	08	Meeting with WSSC, Revenue Department and DPs
3	10-06-2020	Dhamtour	06	Meeting with WSSC & DPs
4	17-07-2020	Dhamtour	09	Meeting with WSSC & DPs
5	25-08-2020	Dhamtour	07	Meeting with the DPs and neighboring general public
6	10-09-2020	Dhamtour	09	Meeting with the DPs
7	13-10-2020	DC Office Abbottabad	09	Meeting with DC, WSSC, Revenue Department and DPs
8	15-10-2020	Dhamtour	06	Meeting with the DPs
9	18-11-2020	DC Office Abbottabad	05	Meeting with DC, Revenue Department and DPs
10	16-12-2020	Dhamtour	10	Meeting with the DPs and general public
11	30-12-2020	DC Office Abbottabad	10	Meeting with DC, WSSC, Revenue Department and DPs
12	05-01-2021	Dhamtour	09	Meeting with the DPs and general public
13	12-01-2021	Dhamtour	07	Meeting with the DPs and general public
14	13-01-2021	Dhamtour	09	Meeting with the DPs and general public
15	14-01-2021	Dhamtour	08	Meeting with the DPs
16	18-01-2021	Dhamtour	10	Meeting with the DPs
17	19-01-2021	Dhamtour	09	Meeting with the DPs
18	29-03-2021	Dhamtour	09	Meeting with the DPs
Total			148	

74. The participants were encouraged to express themselves and engage in detailed discussion on impacts, compensation, consultation, and awareness. The concerns were raised by the participants, particularly about compensation and entitlement package. The main concerns were the adequacy and timely payment of compensation to displaced persons, as summarized in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Concerns of DPs and Responses by Consultant

S#	Concerns of DPs	Response from Consultant	Action to be Taken	Responsibility
1	The Government will not give the market rate of their lost land.	The Government intends to purchase the land based on current market value of lost assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The land will be compensated as per replacement cost of the lost assets, though the land is barren in nature. In case the rate is less, IVS study will be conducted through an independent consultant. 	Revenue Department, WSSC, CIU & PMU
2	Will Government arrange alternate business for the DPs	The subproject will not cause the loss of any business structures. Hence alternate business place will not be required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations will continue with DPs throughout the subproject cycle. In case there is any impact on structures and businesses during construction, it will be compensated as per approved LARP in accordance with SPS. 	Revenue Department, WSSC, CIU & PMU
3	The construction work is usually getting delayed; eventually their livelihood will be disturbed.	The contractor will be given the timeline to complete the work and will be supervised by the consultant and compliance will be ensured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The timeline will be strictly observed and in case of any delay in the completion of work, penalty will be imposed on the contractor. 	WSSC, CIU, PMU, CSC & Contractor
4	Any payment schedule to DPs	The payment will start in June, 2021 after announcement of land award.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The payment will start after final LARP is approved by ADB. 	Revenue Department, WSSC, CIU & PMU
5	Provision of jobs for skilled and qualified local should be accepted as the right of inhabitants of Area	Priority of jobs will be given to local inhabitants on merit basis by following the codal procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor to ensure full compliance. 	WSSC, CIU, PMU, CSC & Contractor
6	The Project cause the environment hazards and life of the surrounding population will become miserable due to bad smell	Latest and scientific technology will be adopted to prevent the bad smell	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA report of the subproject has proposed the mitigation measures to prevent the environment hazards and bad smell from the subproject. 	WSSC, Contractor, CIU, PMU & Environment Expert
7	Chances of some environmental effects like noise/ vibration and dust emissions to the nearby community	The contractor will be bound to implement the measures in this regard by putting clause in his contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor to ensure the full compliance. These issues are already included in the EIA and corresponding mitigation measures have been added. 	WSSC, Contractor, CIU PMU, & Environment Expert
8	Is there any forum for the complaint registration?	GRM will be addressed the complaints of the DPs who will have the complete access over it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A multi tiers GRM will be established. The detailed GRM procedure is given in section 8 of this LARP document. 	WSSC, Contractor, CIU & PMU

S#	Concerns of DPs	Response from Consultant	Action to be Taken	Responsibility
9	The movement towards the Masjid, school, playground and hospitals should not be disturbed.	Special instructions will be given to the design consultant followed by the contractor to avoid the disturbance of these critical places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alternate route will be provided to avoid the disturbance and the issue will be discussed in the construction management plan. GRM is established to address the local complaints 	WSSC, Contractor, CSC, CIU, Environment Expert & PMU
10	How much time will the Government give them (DPs) for relocation? Is there any assistance for shifting the material?	No physical relocation is involved in this subproject. However, in case of any unanticipated relocation, DPs will be given one-month notice for dispossession of their assets after receiving their compensation, even the transportation/shifting allowance will be provided to shift their stuff/material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No relocation involved. However, in case of any unanticipated relocation, Government PMU will give DPs 30 days' period as agreed here in the consultation meetings and that can be extended with consensus. Similarly, reasonable amount of money will also be given to shift their salvage material to another place. 	WSSC, Contractor, CSC, CIU & PMU
11	The crop compensation will be provided to the land owners	The crop compensation will be provided for the loss of rain fed area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crop will be affected in an area of 6.5 acres and all DPs will get the compensation as per the prevailing market rate. 	WSSC, Revenue Department, CIU, CSC & PMU
12	Will Government pay the left over land of DP which is no more use after acquiring the major part of the land.	Yes, left over portion of land will also be acquired.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Revenue Department is specially advised to acquire the remaining land of the DPs if there is no more use of it. 	WSSC, Revenue Department, CIU, CSC & PMU

4.4 Meetings with the Government Officials

75. A series of meetings throughout the subproject period were held at detailed design stage with the Revenue Department, WSSC and District administration for the following purposes:

- a) Losses assessment survey
- b) to estimate compensation cost of private assets.
- c) Facilitation to conduct the consultation meetings with the DPs.
- d) Timely completion of land ownership record; and
- e) Notification of subsequent Sections of LAA.

76. **Outcome of the Meetings:** The support provided/to be provided by the government departments is as follows; i) Properly make the assessment survey, ii) determining compensation value as per replacement cost of the lost assets, iii) provided the support to field staff during the field survey, iv) timely completion of acquisition process and v) timely disbursement of compensation payment to DPs.

4.5 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process

77. According to ADB's safeguard policy statement, consultation process must be gender inclusive and responsive and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. To explore the gender related issues, female staff was included in the team. Formal meetings with the women were held to explore their needs, problems and priorities related to the sub- project execution. In addition, individual interviews were also held with the affected women to effectively involve them in the planning process.

78. Women DPs actively participated in the meetings and came up with several issues specially about the provision of facilities for the women in the subproject.

4.5.1 Fears and Concerns about the subproject

79. A few women DPs (among the affected households) were un-aware about the subproject. Their views are mentioned below.

- The proposed subproject will cause the environment hazard and no mitigation measures will be proposed by the PMU.
- Special care/assistance should be provided to get the timely compensation of their lost assets.
- The movement of the working women and female students will be disturbed during the construction work.
- Jobs will not be provided to the local people during the construction, though their children are jobless.
- The compensation of the lost assets will not be provided as per the replacement cost.

4.5.2 Responses to the Fears and Concerns raised by women

80. According to SPS, 2009, the compensation will be provided as per the replacement cost of the lost assets. Regarding the local movement during the construction stage, alternate routes will be provided, and contractor will be bound to make compliance through the construction management plan. Jobs will be provided to the local people on priority basis and the contractor will be contractually bound to make the full compliance.

4.6 Disclosure of LARP

81. The PMU and CIU will be responsible to ensure that all resettlement information is properly and meaningfully disclosed to all the DPs in local language, their concerns are addressed, and necessary changes are made in the design for this purpose.

82. For transparency in the LARP implementation process and for further active involvement of DPs and other stakeholders, information will be disseminated through the disclosure of LARP document in local language. The SPS, 2009 requires that all reports are made available to subproject displaced persons and other stakeholders and to public at large. The LARP report will be available on the websites of PMU-LGE &RDD and ADB for disclosure purpose.

83. The following steps will be undertaken for disclosure of LARP:

- LARP will be disclosed to DPs in local language.
- An information booklet containing summary of DPs compensation and assistance will be prepared specifically for this purpose. This information booklet will be translated into Urdu and distribute to all DPs and other stakeholders by the subproject Office as and when approves by the ADB.
- Enable the DPs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and payment procedures available for various types of DPs as given in the Entitlement Matrix. In addition, the information regarding the GRM will be reflected in the booklet.
- A schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation and livelihood assistance will be prepared in local language and distributed among all the DPs.

SECTION 5 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

84. This section describes national laws and regulations that apply to the subproject and identify gaps between national laws and ADB's policy requirements relating to land acquisition and involuntary resettlement; and also discusses the subproject policy to be followed to address the involuntary resettlement impacts.

5.1 National Legal Instruments

5.1.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

85. The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) clearly addresses the protection of property rights (Article 24) that it includes “no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his property save in accordance with law” and “no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose, and save by the authority of law which provides for compensation” therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on and the manner in which compensation is to be determined and given. Further, Article 4 (sub-clause/a of 1) reiterates the legislative right of the people by stating that: “No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law.

5.1.2 National Legislation

86. In the absence of a specific resettlement policy, the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) of 1894 is the de-facto legal instrument governing resettlement and compensation to DPs. However, it does not provide consideration to social, cultural, economic, and environmental conditions associated with and affected by resettlement. Although LAA lays down detailed procedures for acquisition of private properties for public purposes and compensation, it does not extend to resettlement and rehabilitation of persons as required by donor agencies including the ADB. Further, experience in other projects has established that compensation stipulated in the law may not be adequate to provide for equal or enhanced living status to resettle DPs.

5.1.3 Pakistan's Law and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

87. The LAA deals with matters related to the acquisition of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is acquired for public purpose. The LAA lays down definite procedures for acquiring private land and payment of compensation. For the proposed subproject, land acquisition is involved, as per design all kinds of construction activities will be carried out within the acquired private land, hence LAA will be applicable for the subproject. The LAA comprises 55 sections pertaining to area notifications and surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards and disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. A few relevant sections, synthesized from the LAA, are summarized below (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1: Relevant Sections of the Land Acquisition Act 1894

Sections of Act	Salient Features of the Sections
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification of land needed for a public purpose. Section 5a covering the need for enquiry
Section 6	The Government makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner shall direct the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to take order the acquisition of the land.
Section 8	The LAC has then to direct the land to be marked out and measured
Section 9	The LAC gives notice to all DPs that the Government intends to take possession of the land and if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	Delegates power to the LAC to record statements of the DPs in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation.
Section 11 A	Enable the Collector to acquire the land through the private negotiation.
Section 16	When the LAC has made an award under Section 11, he will then take possession and the land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	This section allows government to acquire land through emergency or urgency procedure which is 17/4/6. However this will not be applicable to ADB funded projects including LFS Abbottabad due to its conflict with SPS principles for IR.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, DPs may request the LAC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The Collector announces the award of compensation for the owners after necessary enquiries and compensation for acquired land is determined at its market value plus 15% in consideration of compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.

5.2 ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009

88. The SPS 2009 is based on the following objectives: to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. The following principles are applied to reach the objectives:

- i. **Screen the project** early on to identify past, present and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. **Determine the scope of Land Acquisition and resettlement planning** through a survey and/or census of displaced persons, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- iii. **Carry out meaningful consultations** with affected persons, host communities, and

concerned non-government organizations. Inform all displaced persons of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected persons' concerns. Support the social and cultural institutions of displaced persons and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.

- iv. **Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons** through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land-based where possible, or cash compensation at replacement costs for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.
- v. **Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance**, including the following: (i) if there is relocation, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, integration of resettled persons economically and socially into their host communities, and extension of project benefits to host communities; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
- vi. **Improve the standards of living** of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards. In rural areas, provide them with legal and affordable access to land and resources; in urban areas, provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
- vii. **Develop procedures** in a transparent, consistent, and equitable manner if land acquisition is through negotiated settlement to ensure that those people who enter into negotiated settlements will maintain the same or better income and livelihood status.
- viii. **Ensure that displaced persons without titles** to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
- ix. **Prepare a Resettlement Plan** elaborating on displaced persons' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
- x. **Disclose a resettlement plan or** the compensation matrix, eligibility criteria or rates determined for the affected land, structures, trees etc., including documentation of the consultation process in a timely manner, before project appraisal, in an accessible place and a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. Disclose the final land acquisition and resettlement plan and its updates to affected persons and other stakeholders.
- xi. **Conceive and execute involuntary resettlement as part of a development project or program.** Include the full costs of resettlement in the presentation of project's costs and benefits. For a project with significant involuntary resettlement impacts, consider implementing the involuntary resettlement component of the project as a stand-alone operation.
- xii. **Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or**

- economic displacement.** Implement the land acquisition and resettlement plan under close supervision throughout project implementation.
- xiii. **Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes,** their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the land acquisition and resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring.
- xiv. Disclose monitoring reports

5.3 Comparison of Key Principles and Practices of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards-SPS 2009

89. Table 5.2 below discuss the reconciliation measures between two safeguard instruments.

Table .5.2: Measures to address gaps between LAA and SPS

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded subproject
Compensation for land and other assets is based on average values and department unit rates that do not ensure replacement market value of the property acquired. However, LAA requires that a 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge supplement the assessed compensation.	DPs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	Land valuation is to be based on current replacement (market) value with an additional payment of 15%. The valuation for the acquired housing land and other assets is the full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required.
No provision for resettlement expenses, income/livelihood rehabilitation measures or allowances for displaced poor and vulnerable groups.	Requires support for rehabilitation of income and livelihood, severe losses, and for vulnerable groups.	Provision will be made to pay for resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), compensate for loss of income, and provide support to vulnerable persons and those severely impacted (considered to be those losing more than 10% of their productive assets).
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops)	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All DPs, including non-titled DPs, are eligible for compensation of all non-land assets.	Squatters, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of all non-land assets like crops, trees, structures, livelihood and for relocation assistance.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded subproject
Land acquisition and compensation process is conducted independently by the Land Acquisition Collector following a lengthy prescribed legal and administrative procedure. There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can be leveraged for civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Involuntary resettlement is conceived, planned and executed as part of the project. Affected people are supported to re-establish their livelihoods and homes with time-bound action in coordination with the civil works. Civil works cannot proceed prior to compensation.	Respective EAs will prepare land acquisition and resettlement plans, as part of project preparation based on an inventory of losses, livelihood restoration measures, Pakistan law and principles enumerated in SPS. Where gaps exist in the interpretation of Pakistan law and resettlement practices, requirements of ADB's involuntary resettlement policy will prevail. Civil works may only proceed when the LARP approved by ADB is fully implemented with all APs fully compensated and validated by an ADB acceptable independent/external monitoring consultant before the start of construction work in any subproject.
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible grievance redress mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of DPs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	EAs will establish easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within respective project area and amongst the DPs.

5.3 Project Resettlement policy

- i. As required under SPS, 2009, the project objectives are to achieved, avoid, minimize or mitigate involuntary resettlement impacts causing physical and/or economic displacement.
- ii. Meaningful consultations with all stakeholders are continued. Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and their participation in consultations is ensured.
- iii. Draft and final LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval and endorsement by the borrower/client and will be disclosed on the ADB website.
- iv. A grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders will be established.
- v. A comprehensive social impact assessment has been done , involving (i) a census of all displaced persons and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a socio-economic survey

of a sample of at least 10 percent of general population of the area but all DPs need to be surveyed on 100% basis for the census, impact severity, and vulnerability (worked out on the basis of quantum of impact and income analysis respectively) purpose, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets as well as an assessment of lost incomes will be carried out.

- vi. An eligibility cut-off date is declared and formalized on the date of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of DPs.
- vii. Compensation assessment of structures has been done at replacement cost of the lost assets. For replacement of structures all transaction costs are paid by the subproject and included in compensation payments to the DPs.
- viii. Incomes and livelihood sources lost, including interruption of business activities and employment, is fully compensated at per market value. DPs permanently losing incomes and livelihood sources of vulnerable DPs are entitled to credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
- ix. All DPs are provided opportunities to share development benefits of the subproject, if feasible.
- x. DPs are not physically or economically displaced before compensation has been paid, other entitlements have been provided and an income and livelihood program is in place.
- xi. The effectiveness of the implementation of LARP and the impacts of its measures on the livelihoods of the DPs are monitored internally by the PMU and externally through hiring of (ADB accepted) EMA during LARP implementation.

5.4 Legal and Administrative Impediments

90. Both the LAA (1894) and ADB SPS (2009) require that DPs are compensated before displacement, but LAA and ADB allow a mechanism for dealing with cases with legal and administrative impediments for disbursing compensation payments to DPs provided that sufficient good-faith efforts are demonstrated in (a) contacting, notifying and assisting DPs, and (b) delivering compensation payments. A guidance note (Annex-E) elaborates the efforts required to be made to address the (i) the cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs (ii) the requirements under the LAA related to cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs and (iii) when can good-faith efforts be considered as sufficient and how to document that good-faith efforts.

91. In light of the guidance note, the EA will have to take appropriate actions to demonstrate that sufficient good-faith efforts have been made toward addressing the legal and administrative impediments that are listed as under.

- i) Land title disputes or litigations among the DPs or court references against award,
- ii) Absentee landowners (DPs living overseas or in other parts of the country),
- iii) DPs with pending inheritance mutations,
- iv) DPs who are unable to alienate the acquired asset, and
- v) DPs with meager amount of compensation.

SECTION 6

ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

6.1 Eligibility

92. Eligible for compensation, relocation and livelihood assistance entitlements are the persons who were on the subproject site prior to the cut-off date and who are physically and/or economically displaced due to permanent or temporary loss of land, structures and/or livelihood, whether full or partial, as a consequence of subproject execution. Such eligible DPs include the following:

- i. All land owner DPs losing land or non-land assets, i.e., crops and trees whether covered by legal title or traditional land rights.
- ii. Non-titled occupants of land, such as squatters or encroachers are entitled to compensation of non-land assets only.
- iii. DPs losing the use of structures and utilities, including titled and non-titled owners, registered, unregistered, tenants and leaseholders plus encroachers and squatters.
- iv. Business owners DPs whether informal register or register under national law.
- v. Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The SPS, 2009 defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people. The vulnerable displaced persons were identified through the impact assessment.
- vi. In the event of relocation, all DPs will receive transitional and other support to re-establish shelter and livelihoods.

6.1.1 Cut-off date

93. The census was completed on 29 March 2021 which was established as the subproject's cut-off date for eligibility to compensation and support. Persons who occupy or use the subproject site after the cut-off date will not be eligible to compensation or support. However, impact assessment of remaining 33 DPs and new DPs that may be included in the final DP acquaintance roll.

6.2 Entitlements

6.2.1 Compensation and Entitlement Policy

94. Compensation and entitlements have been determined based on SPS 2009. Table 6.1 provides an entitlement matrix (EM) for different types of losses as per the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LARF) prepared for KPCIP. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during subproject implementation. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to DPs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets. In case, the payment is delayed more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before payment to DPs.

Table 6.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (as per LARF)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with comparable productivity and suitability to be explored (if feasible) OR Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC³) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable If BoR⁴ compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods. Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration to be defined in LARP Production based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation as defined below) and other appropriate rehabilitation, to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and AP consultation.
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation).
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss IN addition to standard crop compensation, income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project specific situation and DP consultation. Compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.
Severe impact on productive land	Loss of 10% of productive (income earning) land	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for 3 months equal to national minimum wage i.e. PKR 20,000/month as fixed by the Federal Government for the year 2021-22. The amount for three months will be equal to PKR 20,000 X 3 = 60,000
Residential/commercial land	All land losses	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs,

³ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009⁴ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.• Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No compensation for land loss• Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lease agreements to be signed between the DPs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land. Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties• Restoration of land to original state• Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Restoration of land to original state• Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash compensation for affected structure (full or partial taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) at full replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.• Right to salvage materials (without deduction) from lost structure• For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard.• Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.• Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation.	Owner (including nontitled land user)	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the DP. • Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings. • If the market value of the replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation. • If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or • Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. In any case, DP has the right to salvage the affected structure. • Severity assistance to all losing structures permanently equivalent to 3 months equal to national minimum wage i.e. PKR 20,000/month as fixed by the Federal Government for the year 2021-22. The amount for three months will be equal to PKR 20,000 X 3 = 60,000
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) Or • Relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and • Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years. • Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
4. Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plusCost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs.If project-based relocation, DPs will be provided with fully functional public services and facilities including school, health center, community center, electricity, water supply and sewage and irrigation facility with their long term operation and maintenance planned and agreed.
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with DPs) to all eligible DPs and tenants.For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.For commercial structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A lump sum amount, as agreed between the DP and project team, to assist the DPs in renting house for a negotiated period of time, for a comparable structure or apartment to the one lost.
Transition allowance	All types structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">On a case to case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded household income or equal to inflation adjusted official poverty line, whichever is higher.
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All DPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Additional cash compensation of 15% as solatium over and above the BOR compensation price.Payment of any price differential or top-up, based on replacement cost study.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, biological, erosion control, sprinkler/drip irrigation, composing, tools and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable; additional financial support if land compensation is insufficient to allow for adequate investments to maintain livelihood
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land.	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal) of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL And Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	All affected employees of affected businesses and agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. If required by Pakistan's labor laws and regulations/codes, the compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by EA/relevant government official.
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment	All laid-off employees of affected businesses and laid-off agricultural workers from affected farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector And Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc	Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Support to disproportionately affected persons	All vulnerable DPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial Cash allowance equal to 3 months of official minimum wage to all vulnerable DPs. grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity. Subsistence allowance equal to 3 months of official poverty line, and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. Preferential selection for project related employment.
	Loss of land	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance in construction of new structure Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance with transition to relocation site
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable DPs	
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable DPs	
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly DPs Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser

SECTION 7

RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET

95. In preparing the budget, the estimated cost of land was taken from the Revenue Department while the crop compensation was calculated as per Agriculture Department rate for 2020. The additional assistance for the vulnerability is based on the value used in the entitlement matrix. This budget provides the outlay for different expenditures categories assessed through field surveys carried out during January 2020 to March 2021. The compensation cost has been worked out as per the land price fixed by the Revenue Department, cost for non-land assets was obtained from the concerned departments and livelihood assistance (allowances) were determined as per the market rate and government fixed minimum wage rate for 2020-21 and has been reviewed by the EA. The assessment carried out by the Revenue Department is given as Annex -F. As the legal framework for land acquisition in Pakistan does not permit payment of compensation rates above government rates, the assets lost due to project will be assessed according to the principle of replacement cost as outlined in the SPS. The government considers average market rate based on registered land transactions as fair market value, although this is not compatible with ADB's requirement of the replacement cost. Therefore, the difference between government rates and replacement cost will need to be estimated through an independent valuation study by qualified and experienced experts. EA has agreed to conduct an independent valuation study to compensate the DPs as per replacement cost basis and the estimates will be presented in the final LARP. PMU/ CIU will arrange the differential amount (if any) to be paid to the DPs. Funds were also allocated from the loan to supplement the GoKP funds for land acquisition and resettlement cost.

7.1 Approval of the Resettlement Budget

96. All resettlement funds will be provided by the GoKP. The EA will ensure to use these funds for the disbursement of compensation payment and other expenses. The project will also ensure that funds for entitlements under the LARP are fully disbursed among DPs prior to the commencement of civil work. Compensation of land acquisition will be provided to the DPs by Revenue Department with the support of PMU.

97. The project will determine the annual inflation rates to be applied to all cash entitlements. The PMU will assist the EA in identifying additional loss/s of assets during construction and proposing entitlements for such DPs. These budget revisions will be approved by LGE&RDD with the concurrence of the ADB.

7.2 Management of Resettlement Budget

98. Detailed implementation procedural guidelines are required to implement the final LARP (updated based on this implementation ready LARP) at the field level. The CIU will follow the implementation procedure after the LARP has been approved by PMU if there is no change in cost, otherwise it must be approved by LGE & RDD with concurrence from ADB. The implementation procedure will include definition of various resettlement terms, the entitlements, detail procedure for identification of eligible persons for resettlement entitlements of the LARP, and preparation of losses and entitlement files of individual DP, processing payments, effecting their disbursement and documentation. PMU (through CIU) will prepare the implementation procedural guidelines and submit to PIU and ADB for approval.

99. All payment to the displaced persons will be paid through crossed cheques. Vouchers for payment will be prepared in triplicate, for PMU and CIU. Payment will be made, and record maintained as per approved implementation guidelines. There are two modes of payments. One is covered in the land award to be paid by the DC. The others which may not be part of the award which will be paid by the CIU

7.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

100. The cost was calculated based on the rates provided by the Revenue Department in March 2021 while the resettlement assistance was estimated as per minimum wage rate fixed by the federal government for the year 2020-21, the detailed provided in Section 6 of the LARP. The total cost has been estimated to be PKR 247.25 million, as reflected in Table 7.1. This budget has been estimated based on the impacts of the subproject determined as per final design and ongoing land acquisition process which is at a very initial stage, i.e., only Section 4 and 5 has been notified. The cost will be revised and updated based on the result of the IVS, detailed impacts of the subproject on individual DPs as per the acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue District and will be presented in the final LARP.

Table 7.1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

Serial No	Description	Qty/ Nos.	DPs	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)	PKR (Million)
01	Permanent acquisition of private land (acres)	52.02	347	Various	151,435,952	151.44
02	15% compulsory acquisition surcharge.			-	22,715,392	22.72
03	Replacement cost differential based on IVS result			TBD	TBD	TBD
04	Crop compensation (wheat & maize)	6.5	33	168,000	1,092,000	1.09
05	Resettlement assistance (vulnerability)	-	26	52,500	1,365,000	1.377
	Sub-Total				175,715,844	175.72
06	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 20% of the Total Cost				35,321,669	35.14
07	Administrative & Security Cost @ 10% of the Total Cost				17,660,834	17.57
08	Contingencies @ 10 % of the Total Cost				17,660,834	17.57
	Total				247,251,681	247.25
	Total in US\$ (Million) @ PKR 157.000= 1\$				1,574,851	1.57

Monitoring and Evaluation will cover the cost of External Monitoring Agent (EMA) while the implementation support will be from the administrative and contingency cost.

SECTION 8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

101. An integrated GRM for environment and social aspects will be established at the subproject level to facilitate amicable and timely resolution of complaints and grievances of the DPs and local communities regarding the social, environmental, and resettlement aspects of the subproject.

102. The grievance redress mechanism will have a three-tiers structure, i) Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) at Field Level, ii) GRC at Deputy Commissioner Level and iii) GRC at PMU Level. The GRM will be a gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the stakeholders at no cost and without retribution. The step-wise process of the proposed GRM is described below.

103. **Stage 1:** The affected person(s) may submit an oral or written complaint to the GRC at Field Level. The GRC will log the complaint along with relevant details in the community complaint register. The displaced person(s) can directly approach GRC. For each complaint, the GRC must investigate the complaint, assess its appropriateness/eligibility, and identify an appropriate solution. It will provide a clear response within seven working days to the complainant, PMU/CIU and Contractor (where relevant). The GRC will, as appropriate, instruct the responsible entity to take corrective actions. The GRC will review the responsible entity's response and undertake additional monitoring as needed. During the complaint investigation, the GRC will work in close consultations with the Contractors, the construction supervision consultants (CSC), PMU/CIU and other relevant agencies. The responsible entity should implement the redress solution and convey the outcome to GRC within seven working days.

104. **Stage 2:** If no solution can be identified by the GRC or if the complainant is not satisfied with the suggested solution under Stage 1, the complainant can approach to stage 2 at City Level (Deputy Commissioner Office). The committee will review the case and give the solution within seven days of its submission.

105. **Stage 3:** In case of dissatisfaction of the complainant at stage 2, he/she can approach to stage 3 at PMU level. Here, the GRC is headed by the Special Secretary Local Government Election & Community Development Department. The GRC at PMU level will resolve the complaint/grievance and the agreed action thus determined should be implemented within 21 days (if additional time is needed to implement the corrective action, it should be discussed and decided during the meeting).

106. The GRC cannot impede a DP's access to the legal system, according to SPS, Annex 2, para 29. Thus, a DP can approach the courts at any time in accordance with the applicable legal provisions as per Section 18 of Land Acquisition Act 1894.

107. Implementing the GRC's decision will be a contractual binding on the contractor.

SECTION 9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

9.1 Introduction

108. The LGE&RDD of the GoKP is the executing agency for the project. A PMU has been established at provincial level while at city level, City Implementation Unit (CIU) will be established. The PMU is headed by a Project Director and supported by a team of specialists responsible for liaison and coordination with CIU. Each CIU is headed by a City Manager with support from other wings working closely with City officials to implement the project.

109. PMU will be provided the additional support through the consultants for Project Management and Implementation Support (PMIS). The consultants will assist the PMU and CIU in project management, procurement, supervision and safeguard monitoring.

110. In term of LARP implementation, LGE&RDD, PMU, and CIU of five cities shall ensure that land required for the project is made available to the contractor in according with the agreed schedule and land acquisition and resettlement activities are implemented in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations of Pakistan, ADB's SPS, 2009 and measures in the form of preparation and implementation of LARP followed by the corrective action plan based on the monitoring report.

111. The roles and responsibilities for the planning, implementation and supervision of LAR functions of institutional actors (see Fig 9.1), are defined below:

9.2 Local Government and Community Development

112. The LGE&RDD (project executing agency) has overall responsibility for resettlement functions including preparation, implementation, financing and supervision of all resettlement tasks and cross-agency coordination. LGE&RDD will exercise its functions through the PMU and CIU, to be tasked with daily LARP implementation activities.

113. The coordination involved for various institutions for the implementation of LARP include District government (including concerned DC). The detail of team is given below in Table 9.1.

Table: 9.1 Roles and Responsibilities in LARP Implementation

S #	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
1	PMU	The overall coordination will be provided by Project Management Unit (PMU) at Peshawar (headed by the Project Director) in addition to recruitment of PRF consultant, contract signing and preparation of key reports. The Social and Environment team under the PMU is already in place to manage the LAR-tasks and activities including handling/resolving any complaints or grievances of those displaced by the Project (DPs).
2	CIU	CIU will manage the Project's day-to-day implementation, approval of project design, contract management and technical input of engineering design through WSSC and city government.
3	WSSC	WSSC Mingora is a public sector company established to assist CIU in the implementation of the project through the management of water and sanitation.
4	Contractor	Contractor is responsible for the construction works under the social and environment conditions.
5	CSC	CSC is responsible for the overall supervision of the projects and ensure that LARP is implemented in a smooth and timely manner in accordance with the provisions of the LARP.
6	District Government	Role of district administration is to provide full support and coordination to all stakeholders and keep law and order related to security measures.
7	Independent Valuation Expert	Determine how the value of land and other assets can be assessed to meet ADB's policy requirement for replacement cost and also satisfy the legal requirements of Pakistan.
7	Community	Local Community is the affectees as well as beneficiary of the sub-project. Community is responsible to resolve social conflicts and to safeguard their rights.
8	ADB	ADB is the donor of the Land Fill Site Abbottabad and has supervisory role.
9	Revenue Department	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the evaluation of the lost assets and disbursement of the compensations to DPs for their lost assets.

9.3 City Implementation Unit

114. The scope of CIU will include on the following;

- Submit to PMU quarterly progress reports based on information provided by the consultants.
- Verify and process all invoices for the payment.
- Assist PMU, as needed, in the administration of other consultants' contract.
- Facilitate all monitoring requirements and reporting of GoKP and ADB.
- Support consultants in all survey, data provision, studies and provide office space as required.
- Ensure financial and safeguards compliance and reporting, in line with loan and grant agreements.
- Monitor and ensure preparation of the gender action plan.

- Support the City Governments in establishing and maintaining proper coordination with WSSC.

9.4 Construction Supervision Consultants

115. The Construction supervision consultants will report to CIU/PMU and prepare the implementation program, quality of works, delivery of works, and certify the quantities of work carried out and the payments. The CSC will also help the PMU in project planning and management, quarterly progress reporting, procurement planning, contract management, financial management and overall project management. They will also be tasked to implement the LARP prepared for the subproject. Their scope of work will include but not be limited to the following:

- Preparation of database of all the affected households and review their eligibility and entitlement based on the final LARP;
- Assist in disbursement of compensation and ensure that affected persons are compensated as per the LARP before commencement of civil works
- Distribute the notices to the entitled DPs regarding their payment of compensation
- Provide proper guidance to DPs for the submission of their requests for compensation as per eligibility and entitlement
- Facilitate the DPs in compensation payment through the completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments like payment vouchers, opening of bank account and formation of CNIC, etc.;
- Facilitate the DPs in term of resolving the legal and administrative impediments for the compensation payment;
- Help the DPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRCs;
- Conduct the community consultation and disclosure process throughout the sub-project cycle;
- Assist PMU/CIU in the preparation of progress and monitoring reports.
- Review, monitor and evaluate the effectiveness with which the LARP is implemented, and recommend necessary corrective actions to be taken. Advise on corrective measures where necessary to the PMU;

9.5 Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs)

116. Grievance redress committee will be established for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding subproject design, compensation assessment, eligibility and entitlements followed in the implementation of resettlement activities, and impacts of construction work including the jobs to DPs and local population etc. GRCs will receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances. It explains how the procedures are accessible to affected persons and are gender sensitive. The detail already discussed in the Section 8 of this LARP.

9.6 District Government

117. District Government based agencies have jurisdiction over compensation activities. Revenue Department, most notably Patwari, carry out specific roles such as preparation and verification of the land record. Functions pertaining to compensation of non-land assets rest on Provincial line agencies and their city level offices. Crop compensation pertains to the Department of Agriculture; the compensation for wood trees losses pertain to the Department of Forestry and the building structure will be assessed through the building and works department.

9.7 Displaced Persons Committee

118. The DPs will be encouraged and mobilized to form a Displaced Persons Committee (DPC). DP representation facilitates communication and information flow among DPs and with other stakeholders. The representatives will closely liaison with Grievance Redress Committees (GRC) formed at PMU, Commissioner Office and field levels. The DPC will meet monthly and on demand from members, due to Land Acquisition and Resettlement planning and implementation issues. The DPC members may elect from among themselves a representative to the GRC or hold elections in a meeting of all subproject DPs. In subprojects with a very small number of DPs, one or two GRM representatives may be elected at one of the first consultation meetings.

9.8 Independent Valuation Expert

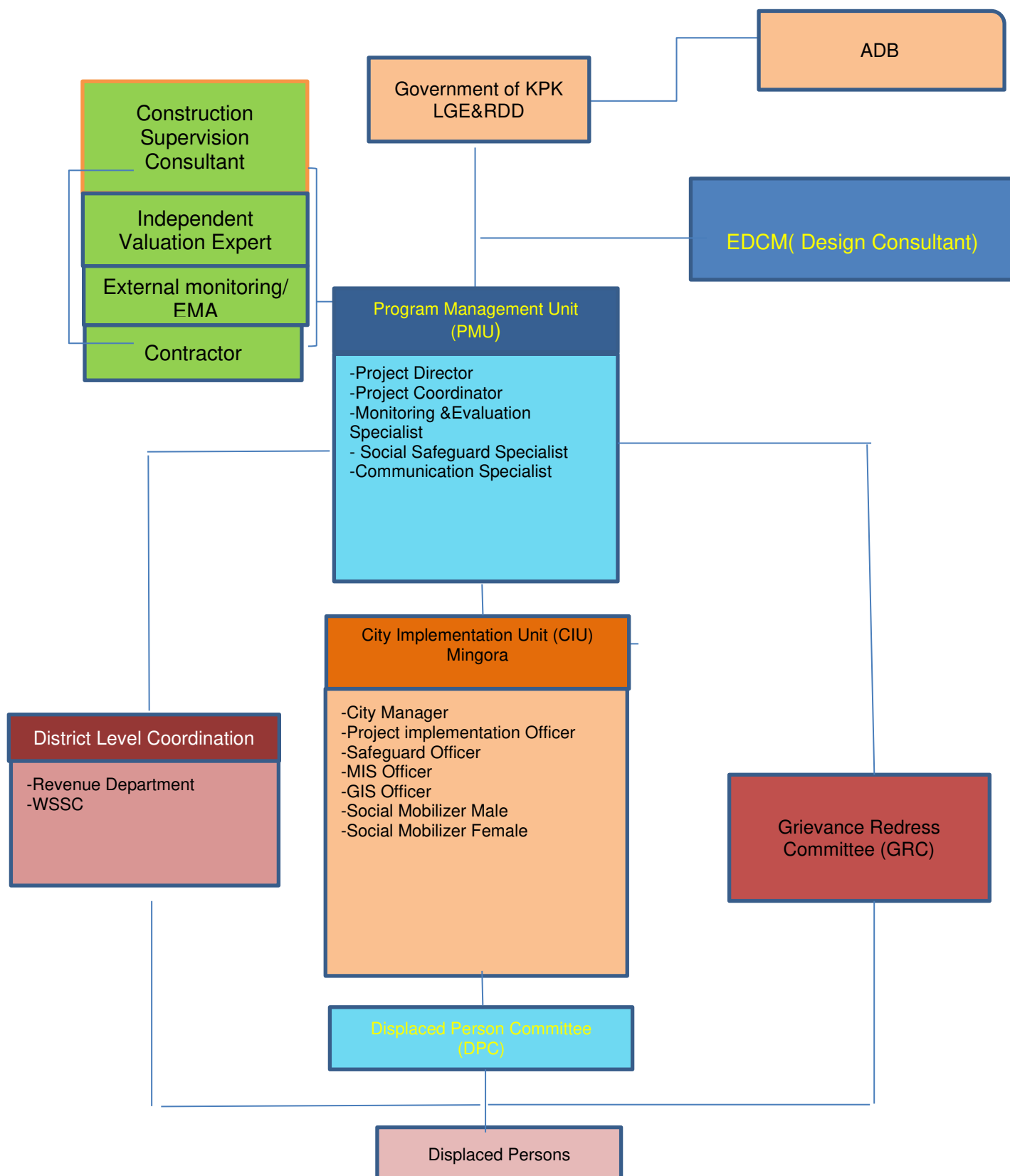
119. An Independent Valuation Expert will undertake an independent appraisal of the value of land and non-land assets using international appraisal standards, assess the constraints to carry out such appraisal for IR, compare the valuation method and rates used by Government/PMU and those based on the international standards and provide the professional advice as to how any issue identified can be addressed to make the valuation as per the replacement cost of the lost assets.

9.9 ADB

120. ADB reviews LARP and confirms their responsiveness to ADB's safeguards requirements. In cases where these do not meet ADB's requirements, additional assessment and improvement of the LARP will be undertaken. ADB will also conduct periodic social safeguards reviews; to verify that land acquisition and Resettlement planning and implementation is being carried out as agreed in this LARP.

9.10 Organizational Chart

121. An organogram showing the institutional arrangements for the implementation of LARP has been illustrated through a diagram presented in figure below (Figure 9.1).

Figure.9.1: Institutional set-up for the Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

SECTION 10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Introduction

122. The implementation schedule has been formulated (in consultation with LGE & RDD) to accommodate different activities of the subproject and therefore different times of LAR as necessitated by the civil works. Social preparation, particularly information dissemination and maintaining a constant dialogue with the DPs, will be continued by the Executing Agency (EA), Project Management Unit (PMU), City Implementation Unit (CIU) till the completion of sub-project.

123. The compensation payments to DPs will be completed by January 2022 and the schedule has taken these into consideration. The compensation payments if delayed for more than a year after computation will be indexed considering rate of inflation and rates prevailing at the time. Procurement process for the subproject has not started. It is planned that advertisement for this subproject will be done by March 2022, selection and issuance of letter of award of civil works contract by August 2022 and contract signing by September 2022, about six months after the target completion and verification of the compensation payments.

10.2 Sequence of activities for Resettlement Plan preparation and implementation

124. The acquisition process and disbursement of payments under land awards is interrelated activity with LARP preparation and its implementation. For a clear and transparent resettlement process the following sequence of activities as described in Table 10.1 is to be ensured by the PMU-LGE&RDD.

Table 10.1: LARP Preparation and Implementation Activities/Schedule

S/No	Activity	Responsibility	Schedule
1	Finalization of Detailed Design	PMU & EDCM Consultant	Done
2	SIA, Census, LAR impact inventory with extent of loss to each DP prepared, compensation, entitlements finalized.	PMU	Done for 314 DPs. To be updated in October 2021 following the issuance of acquaintance roll by the revenue department
3	Preparation of draft LARP	PMU	Done
4	ADB reviews and comments on LARP	ADB	Under process
5	Notification of GRC	PMU	Under process
6	Independent Valuation Study Report	PMU	September 2021
7	Updated & final LARP	PMU	October 2021
8	Announcement of Land Award	Deputy Commissioner	November 2021
9	Institutional arrangements put in place for LARP implementation	PMU -LGE&RDD	Done
10	Arrangement of resettlement Budget	PMU-LGE&RDD	Under process
11	Distribution of executive summary of LARP, and notices to receive DPs for compensation payment	PMU	LARP will be disclosed after approval by ADB and notices will be served until

S/No	Activity	Responsibility	Schedule
			November 2021
12	Completion of payment of compensation according to the procedure provided in the LARP	PMU, CIU & Revenue	January 2022
13	Submission of LARP implementation compliance report	EMA	February 2022
14	Issuance of no-objection for contract award and commencement of civil works for LFS	ADB	March 2022 (conditional to completion of all compensation payments as per LARP and verification by the EMA.)
	Issuance of letter of contract award / civil works contract signing	PMU	August 2022 / September 2022
	Commencement of civil works	Contractor	October 2022
15	Semi-annual social monitoring during subproject implementation	PMU & CIU	Bi-annual basis

10.3 Implementation Schedule

125. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of final LARP including payment of compensation and livelihood assistance and redress of community concerns. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of final LARP for the LFS Abbottabad subproject will be completed by early 2022. The detail of proposed schedule is presented below.

Fig 10.1: LARP Implementation Schedule

Fig 10.10.2.2.1 Implementation Schedule												
Sr. No	Items	Status	Year 2021-22									Responsibility
			MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	
1	Socio economic, gender survey and census of DPs	Done	<div></div>									
2	Conducting public Consultations and Disclosure	Continuous process	<div></div>									PMU & Consultant
3	Formation of GRC: Complaint from Aggrieved DPs, Investigation and Actions & Monitoring Resolution of Complaint	Under process		<div></div>								PMU
4	Preparation of a final LARP and Disclosure	Not Yet					<div></div>					PMU & Consultant
5	Compensation Payment: Compensation payment for land assets	Not Yet						<div></div>				PMU, WSSC & Revenue
6	Monitoring and Reporting: Review of LARP Implementation & If LARP Implementation found satisfactory, notice to proceed for Civil works is issued	Not Yet						<div></div>				EMA
7	Contractor mobilization/ commencement of civil works (4 th quarter of 2022)	Not Yet										PMU, CIU & Contractor

SECTION 11 MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 Monitoring and Reporting

126. Monitoring is a periodic assessment of planned activities providing midway inputs. Monitoring and reporting are critical activities in involuntary resettlement which helps in assessment of implementation progress, rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, early identification of issues, resolve problems faced by the DPs and develop solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives. In other words, monitoring apparatus is crucial mechanism for measuring subproject performance and fulfillment of the subproject objectives.

127. Keeping in view the significance of resettlement impacts, the monitoring mechanism for this subproject will have both internal monitoring (IM) and external monitoring (EM). Internally, the LARP implementation for the subproject will be closely monitored by the EA through PMU/CIU while for external monitoring the services of an independent external monitoring agency will be hired. The IM and EM are required to.

- a. Establish and maintain procedures to monitor the progress of the implementation of safeguard plans.
- b. Verify their compliance with safeguard measures and their progress toward intended outcomes.
- c. Document and disclose monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports,
- d. Follow-up on these actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes,
- e. Retain qualified and experienced external experts to verify monitoring information for subproject with significant impacts and risks,
- f. Confirm completion of disbursement of compensation and required assistance to allow the commencement of civil works
- g. Submit periodic monitoring reports (quarterly and bi-annually) throughout the LARP and project implementation period to report on LAR-related activities, unanticipated IR issues and emerging concerns during subproject implementation.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

128. One of the main roles of PMU will be to see proper and timely implementation of all activities of LARP. The status of all compensation payments due to each of the AHs needs to be monitored and reported, including land, trees, crops, structures, livelihood restoration measures etc., in accordance with the EM. Monitoring will be a regular activity for Internal Monitoring Consultant at this level to ensure timely implementation of LARP activities. PMU/CIU with the help of CSC will collect information from the subproject site about implementation status of key activities, process and integrate the data in the form of monthly report to assess the progress and results of LARP implementation as well as unanticipated LAR issues during subproject implementation. In case of delay or any implementation problem, adjust its work program accordingly. This monitoring and reporting will be a regular activity which is extremely important in order to undertake midway corrective steps.

129. Internal Monitoring (IM) indicators will relate to process outputs and results, information will be collected directly from the field, and will be reported monthly to the PMU to assess the LARP implementation progress and adjust the work plan if necessary. Specific IM benchmarks will be based on the approved LARP and cover the following:

- a. Information campaign and consultation with DPs;
- b. Status of compensation payment for the land
- c. Payments for the resettlement and livelihood restoration/rehabilitation ;
- d. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances and
- e. Ensure the gender mitigation measures are adhered to during the internal monitoring and reporting process.

130. The above gender disaggregated information will be collected by the internal Monitoring Consultant at PMU/CIU, which will monitor the day-to-day resettlement activities of the subproject through the following instruments:

- a. Review of census information for all DPs.
- b. Consultation and informal interviews with DPs.
- c. Key informant interviews; and
- d. Community public meetings.

12.1 External Monitoring

131. The PMU through its Social Safeguard team and facilitation support of Resettlement Specialist of CSC is required to engage qualified and experienced External Monitoring Agency to verify the EA's monitoring information. EMA will be mobilized by December 2021 on intermittent basis to monitor LARP implementation progress and provide bi-annual monitoring report. The main objective of this monitoring is to monitor the LARP implementation, identify issues and recommend corrective measures. The external monitor will review the IM reports, collect information from the field and determine whether resettlement objectives and goals have been achieved, more importantly whether livelihoods and living standards of DPs have been restored/ enhanced and suggest suitable recommendations for improvement. The external monitor will identify the gaps in LARP implementation and advise the EA on safeguard compliance issues.

132. The key tasks during external monitoring will include:

- a. Review and verify internal monitoring reports prepared by PMU/CSC;
- b. Review of the socio-economic baseline, census and inventory of losses of displaced persons;
- c. The monitors need to assess and verify whether the entitlements have been provided in accordance with this LARP and its Entitlement Matrix.
- d. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances
- e. Consultations with DPs, community leaders and officials for preparing review report;
- f. Assessment of resettlement implementation progress, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability;

133. The following will be considered as the basis for indicators in external monitoring and evaluation of subproject:

- a. Socio-economic conditions of the DPs in the post-resettlement period;
- b. Communications and reactions from DPs on entitlements, compensation,

- options, alternative developments and relocation time-table, etc.;
- c. Quality and frequency of consultation and disclosure;
- d. Changes in income levels;
- e. Rehabilitation severely affected people, and different vulnerable groups;
- f. Valuation of property and ability to replace lost assets;
- g. Disbursement of compensation and other entitlements;
- h. Grievance procedures, including recording, reporting, processing and redress of grievances.

134. Based on the external monitor's report, if non-compliance is identified, a corrective action plan (CAP) will be prepared, reviewed and approved by ADB and disclosed to DPs. Internal and external monitoring and reporting will continue until all resettlement activities have been completed.

12.2 Reporting Requirements

135. The quarterly progress reports by the supervision consultant for ADB will include a section on social safeguards. However, a stand-alone semi-annual social monitoring report will also be prepared and submitted to ADB throughout the project implementation period to cover any emerging IR-related concern during project implementation. The IMR will integrate all LARP-related updates from the different subprojects' under KPCIP. The semi-annual IMR will cover the period January-June and July-December each year which will be submitted within the first month after the reporting period.

136. The EMA will also conduct external monitoring and prepare external resettlement monitoring reports on biannual basis. However, 1st safeguard monitoring report will be submitted as the compensation disbursement is completed (targeted by January 2022) and later it will be submitted on semiannual basis.

137. Monitoring reports will be submitted at regular intervals as specified. The M&E documents will also be publicly available (after approval from the ADB), including posting on project website.

138. Upon completion of compensation payments related to this subproject, the PMU/CIU with the help of CSC will prepare a LARP implementation completion report (with the necessary supporting documents) confirming the disbursement of compensation payments and other applicable assistance and provision of required support to the APs as per the approved LARP. The EMA, in turn, will review the LARP implementation completion report and verify through review of records and interviews with APs and relevant stakeholders. The EMA will prepare a LARP compliance report to confirm if all provisions in the LARP have been fulfilled, identify gaps or remaining issues (if any), and recommend issuance of no-objection for commencing civil works.

139. Awarding and commencement of civil works contract for the landfill site for Abbottabad of subproject is conditional to the full implementation of the LARP (i.e., disbursement of compensation and assistance) to DPs as confirmed in a compliance report from the EMA.

ANNEX-A: LIST OF 24 SUBPROJECTS OF KPCIP

Sr. No	Subprojects	City
1	New Surface Water Treatment Plant (WTP) and Intake structure	Abbottabad
2	Rehabilitation and upgradation of water supply system connected to the WTP: a. Rehabilitation or provision of water storage reservoirs b. New distribution network and water metering system	Abbottabad
3	Integrated solid waste management system including landfill	Abbottabad
4	Pedestrianization of Old City Commercial Area Abbottabad	Abbottabad
5	Urban/Green Space initiatives - Shimla Hill Urban Forest Abbottabad	Abbottabad
6	Urban/Green Space initiatives - Remediation of Solid Waste Dump & Conversion into Park	Abbottabad
7	New Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) at KDA	Kohat
8	Water supply improvements in Kohat city. a. Rehabilitation or provision of water storage reservoirs b. New distribution network and water metering system c. Solarization of existing tube wells	Kohat
9	Integrated solid waste management system including landfill	Kohat
10	Women Business Development and Community Center	Kohat
11	Urban/Green Space initiatives - Sports Complex Kohat	Kohat
12	Operationalization & upgrade of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP)	Mardan
13	Integrated solid waste management system including landfill	Mardan
14	Urban/Green Space initiatives - Ring Road Green Belt Mardan	Mardan
15	Urban/Green Space initiatives - N-45 National Highway Mardan	Mardan
16	Urban/Green Space initiatives - Ghulam Nabi Park Mardan	Mardan
17	Urban/Green Space initiatives - Ladies Park Mardan	Mardan
18	Mingora Greater Water Supply Scheme including new Water Treatment Plant (WTP), Intake Structure, transmission and distribution systems.	Mingora
19	Integrated solid waste management system including landfill	Mingora
20	Development of Neighbourhood Park on Old Slaughter House Site	Mingora
21	Water supply system improvements in city a. Rehabilitation or provision of water storage reservoirs b. New distribution network and water metering system	Peshawar
22	Integrated solid waste management system including landfill	Peshawar
23	Urban/Green initiatives - Hayatabad Besai Park Peshawar	Peshawar
24	Urban/Green initiatives - Bagh-e-Naran Park Extension Peshawar	Peshawar

ANNEX-B: LIST OF LANDOWNERS

Sr#	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
1.	Naseer khan(on the behalfe of Akhtar bibi)	Aslam khan	13101-4003798-5	jadon	Dhamtor
2.	Muzammal Ahmad khan	Shabir khan	42000-0638183-7	Jadoon	Dhamtour
3.	Zahida shaheen	Haji Gul Rehman	13101-5076473-4	Pino khail	Dhamtor
4.	Nahid begum	Haji Gul Rehman	13101-9943637-2	Pino khail	Mangal
5.	M.Pervaiz(on behalfe of Azizan jan)	Muzafar khan	42201-0780647-3	Pino khail	Dhamtor
6.	Saleem Muzafar(on behalfe of of abida Bibi)	Muzafar khan	42201-3368612-1	Pino khail	Dhamtor
7.	Khawar Nawaz (on the behalfe of Mumtaz bibi)	Ghareeb Nawaz	42101-18959661-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
8.	Ayaz khan (Mir Jann)	Anwar khan	13101-0896400-7	Pino khail	Dhamtor
9.	Tariq khan (on behalfe of Razia bibi)	Saleem khan	13101-8012177-5	jadoon	Dhamtor
10.	Abdul Shakar Khan	Syed Akbar Khan	13101-0865085-1	Pino khel	Damtorh
11.	Muhammad Arshad	M Aslam Khan	13101-2193575-9	Pino khel	Damtorh
12.	Abdul Majid Khan(on the behalf of Fazilat jan)	Munwar Khan	13101-8189301-9	Damtorh	Damtorh
13.	Shabbir Khan	Dost Muhammad Khan	13101-5126887-9	Damtorh	Damtorh
14.	Perviaz Khan (on behalf of Imdad Hussain)	Sultan Muhammad Khan	13101-0983997-5	khankhel	Damtorh
15.	Babar Khan (on behalf of Mehran Jaan)	Sultan khan	13101-4783113-1	Damtorh	Damtorh
16.	Babar Khan (on behalf of Jahangir Khan)	Saleem Khan	13101-4783113-1	Pino khel	Damtorh
17.	Riasat Khan	Walayat Khan	13101-0941002-5	Jadoon	Shaikh Mili Khail
18.	Muhammad Azam Khan	Ali Asghar Khan	13101-0940109-1	Pino khel	Shaikh Mili Khail
19.	Muhammad Ishfaq	Allah Dad Khan	13101-0941477-5	Damtorh	Damtorh
20.	Nasir u llah Khan	Said Akbar Khan	13101-0941456-7	Damtorh	Damtorh
21.	Manzoor Khan	Said Akbar Khan	13101-998123-5	Damtorh	Damtorh
22.	Abbas Khan (on behalf of irshad khan)	Muhammad Irshad	13101-7006814-5	Damtorh	Mohallah sheikh milli khail
23.	Mujahid Ali Khan	Azhar Iqbal	13101-6933107-9	Jadoon	Damthor
24.	Ajmal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0201149-5	Jadoon	Damthor
25.	Sher Afzal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0962369-7	Jadoon	Damthor
26.	Ahmad Nawaz Khan	Karam khan	13101-0972163-5	Pathan	Damthor
27.	Tariq Mehmood	Ghulam Moi u ddin	13101-6202641-9	Awan	Damthor
28.	Khalid Mehmood	Ghulam Moi u ddin	13101-0896383-2	Awan	Damthor
29.	Babar Ali	Ahmad Din	13101-7764140-7	Awan	Damthor
30.	Rashid Khan	Akram Khan	13101-1011291-1	Awan	Damthor
31.	Arif Mehmood	Ahmad Din	13101-3810639-5	Awan	Damthor
32.	Naveed khan	Fareed Khan	13101-1966890-5	Awan	Damthor
33.	Abdul wasal khan	Shabir khan	13101-3453701-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
34.	Muhammad ahmad khan	Shabir khan	13101-64062293-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
35.	Afzal khan	Riaz khan	13101-7072240-7	Jadoon	Dothai
36.	Afrom khan	Riaz khan	13101-17807544-9	Jadoon	Dothai

Sr#	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
37.	Imran khan	Riaz khan	13101-2142141-3	Jadoon	Dothai
38.	Rashid khan	Arshad khan	13101-1011291-1	Jadoon	Dothai
39.	Faizan khan	Arshad khan	13101-1268163-5	Jadoon	Dothai
40.	Mohammad Ibrar khan	Tabraz khan	13101-7596915-3	Jadoon	Dhamtour
41.	Millad khan	Munawer khan	13101-7042723-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
42.	Mohammad Sajad	Qalamdar khan	13101-4539195-9	Jadoon	Jadoon
43.	Naeem Akhtar	Qalander khan	13101-0967797-9	Jadoon	Dothai
44.	Khawer Nawaz	Gharib nawaz	42101-1895960-6	Jadoon	Dhamtour
45.	Asmat khan	Munawer khan	13101-0957427-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
46.	Shezad khan	Munawer khan	13101-3498392-7	Jadoon	Dhamtour
47.	Khanwaz khan	Akram khan	13101-6922678-3	Jadoon	Dhamtour
48.	Mohammad Sajad	Jadoon	13101-1513326-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
49.	Nailofar	Najaf khan	13101-0873983-8	Jadoon	Damtor
50.	Waqar khan	Tabraz khan	13101-8975239-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
51.	Mohammad Tanveer	Mohammad Safder	13101-8339479-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
52.	Mohammad sohail	Mohammad Safder	13101-088963-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
53.	Abdul Basit khan	Munawer khan	13101-7763413-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
54.	Akhtar Nawaz	Qalander khan	13101-1003721-5	Jadoon	Dhamtour
55.	Arshad khan	Mirsalam khan	13101-2193575-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
56.	Mohammad Azam khan	Ali asghar khan	13101-094010-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
57.	Umar farooq	Rifat khan	13101-5874163-3	Jadoon	Dhamtour
58.	Tariq khan	Mohammad aslam	13101-98050781-7	Jadoon	Dhamtour
59.	Abdul Majid khan(on behalfe of momen khan)	Munawar khan	13101-8189306-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
60.	Mohammad nawaz	Mohabat khan	13101-09717667-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
61.	Amir Shehzad	Gharib nawaz	13101-2692338-5	Jadoon	Dhamtour
62.	Gul zeb khan	Mohammad	13101-1438547-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
63.	Niaz Gul	Gharib Nawaz	13101-700220-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
64.	Maroof Khan	Ayub Khan	13101-0985561-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
65.	Mohammad Ayaz	Qalander Khan	13101-0866838-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
66.	Mohammad Waqas	Mohammad Safdar	13101-8071459-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
67.	Sajad Khan	Arif Khan	13101-6785670-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
68.	Ali Asghar Khan	Yaqoob Khan	13101-3427930-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
69.	Yasir Khan	Mohammad Afsar Khan	13101-2840395-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
70.	Waseem Khan	Mohammad Afzal Khan	13101-3868302-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
71.	Fisal Khan	Mohammad Afsar Khan	13101-3857757-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
72.	Faiz Gul	Gharib Nawaz	42101-8288540-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
73.	Mohammad Aslam	Abdulah Khan	13101-3369336-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
74.	Mohammad Afsar	Khushal Khan	13101-4836953-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
75.	Mohammad Ashraf	Sharaf Din	13101-0851817-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
76.	Sadaqat Khan	Gharib Nawaz	13101-6607145-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
77.	Khan Zaman	Gharib Nawaz	13101-5210609-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
78.	Sajjad Gul	Gharib Nawaz	13101-5130309-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
79.	Liaqat Ali	Gharib Nawaz	13101-46890261	Jadoon	Dhamtor
80.	Sabir Nawaz	Gharib Nawaz	13101-6404780-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
81.	Shoail Khan	Aslam Khan	13101-0967568-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
82.	Hamad Ali Khan	Afzal khan	13101-6011370-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
83.	Taj Un Nisa	Walayat Khan	13101-0901155-4	Jadoon	Damtor
84.	Aneela Nazli	Rustum Khan	13101-5407459-4	Jadoon	Damtor

Sr#	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
85.	Uzma Bibi	Fareed Khan	13101-9415496-4	Jadom	Langra Haweliyan
86.	Faiza Fareed	Fareed Khan	13101-0736539-8	Jadom	Langra Haweliyan
87.	Bilqus	Rehan Khan	13101-4239133-8	Jadom	Langra Haweliyan
88.	Bibi Mumtaz	Rehan Khan	13101-057752-2	Jadom	Langra Haweliyan
89.	Muhammad ayaz khan	Gohar ur rehman	13101-6414760-9	khankhel	Moh khankhd dhomther
90.	Usman ali khan	Moh arshad khan	13101-9798456-9	khankhel	Moh khankhd dhomther
91.	Liaqat khan	Muhammad ayub khan	13101-3857844-3	khankhel	Moh khankhd dhomther
92.	Kamran Khan	Sharif Khan	13101-8321426-5	khankhel	Moh khankhd dhomther
93.	Usman ali khan	Moh arshad khan	13101-9798456-9	khankhel	Moh khankhd dhomther
94.	Adalat Khan	Moh Ayaz khan	13101-0829969-7	khankhel	Moh khankhd dhomther
95.	Dilawar Khan	Fatah khan	13101-0861259-1	Pino khel	Nullal khan khel
96.	Khan Afsar	Asif Khan	13101-0949594-7	Jadoon	Damthor
97.	Wasil Khan	Munsif Khan	13101-0950997-1	Jadoon	Damthor
98.	Amjad ali khan	Sultan khan	13101-0957404-7	Jadoon	Damthor
99.	kala khan	sharif khan	42501-3688038-7	Jadoon	Damthor
100.	Saleem Muzafar	Muzafar Khan	42201-3368612-1	Pino khel	Moh Pino Khail
101.	Muhammad Pervaiz	Muzafar Khan	42201-0780647-3	Pino khel	Moh Pino Khail
102.	Amjad khan	Muzafar Khan	42201-05451510-5	Pino khel	Moh Pino Khail
103.	Khan Afsar Khan	M Shafir Khan	13101-2643745-7	Pino khel	Moh Pino Khail
104.	sher dil khan	Ali Asghar Khan	13101-1003790-3	Jadoon	Darkan Damther
105.	Sher Bahadar Khan	Ali Asghar Khan	13101-1003695-1	Jadoon	Darkan Damther
106.	Khawar Nawaz	Ghareeb Nawaz	42101-1795960-15	Jadoon	Darkan Damther
107.	Niaz Gul	Ghareeb Nawaz	13101-1700220-7	Jadoon	Damtorh
108.	Fayaz Gul	Ghareeb Nawaz	42101-8288540-1	Jadoon	Damtorh
109.	Sajid Gul	Ghareeb Nawaz	13101-9130309-2	Damtorh	Damtorh
110.	Sheraz Gul	Ghareeb Nawaz	13101-52610609-1	Jadoon	Damtorh
111.	Mussnaf Khan	Gul Zaman Khan	13101-0896302-4	Pino khel	Damtorh
112.	Safdar Khan	Najaf Khan	13101-2547795-7	Pino khel	Damtorh
113.	Babar Khan	Munsif Khan	13101-0896307-7	Pino khel	Damtorh

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114.	Wajid Khan	Munsif Khan	13101-0896309-7	Jadoon	Damtorh
115.	Aurangzeb Khan	Fatah Khan	13101-9433317-3	khankhel	Damtorh
116.	Perviaz Khan	Sultan Muhammad Khan	13101-0983997-5	khankhel	Damtorh
117.	sharaft khan	Ali Asghar khan	13101-644894-9	khankhel	Damtorh
118.	Gul Nawaz Khan	Ali Asghar khan	13101-96048160-9	khankhel	Damtorh
119.	Sadqat Khan	Ali Asghar khan	13101-19259471-1	Damtorh	Damtorh
120.	Abdul Haseeb Khan	Ali Asghar khan	13101-0957420-3	Damtorh	Damtorh
121.	Liaqat Ali khan	Ali Asghar khan	13101-0155475-9	Pino khel	Damtorh
122.	zahid Iqbal	Ali Asghar khan	13101-0970097-5	Pino khel	Damtorh
123.	Haroon Khan(on behalf of Tariq khan)	Muzafar Khan	13101-0970097-5	Pino khel	Damtorh
124.	Zahid Iqbal(On the behafe of Abdur rehman)	Raza muhammad	13101-2738402-3	Damtorh	Damtorh
125.	Abdul Majid Khan	Mawar Khan	13101-8189301-9	Jadoon	Damtorh
126.	Babar Khan	Mughal khan	13101-7841809-1	Jadoon	Damtorh
127.	M Sabar sultan	Ghulam Haider	13101-0830941-9	Pino khel	Damtorh
128.	Haji Naeem	Ghulam Haider	13101-0744494-9	Damtorh	Pina Khail Damthor
129.	Naeem	Ghulam Haider	13101-4272292-9	Damtorh	Pina Khail Damthor
130.	Zahid Iqbal	Raza muhammad	13101-2738402-3	Damtorh	Damtorh
131.	Wajid Khan	Musafar Khan	Not Available	Pino khel	Damtorh
132.	Safdar Khan	Najaf Khan	13101-2547795-7	Pino khel	Damtorh
133.	Khan Afsar Khan	Muhammad Sharif Khan	13101-2643745-7	Pino khel	Damtorh
134.	Ali Akhtar Khan	Ayyan Khan	13101-542235-3	Pino khel	Damtorh
135.	Muhammad Arif	Muhammad Aslam Khan	13101-6963126-3	Pino khel	Damtorh
136.	Muhammad Asif Khan	Ali Asghar Khan	13101-0871734-9	Pino khel	Damtorh
137.	M Tariq Khan	Muhammad Aslam Khan	13101-9850381-7	Pino khel	Damtorh
138.	Abdul Basit	Munawar khan	13101-7763413-9	Pino khel	Damtorh
139.	Fakhar-e-Alam Khan	Saleem Khan Jadoon	13101-9944440-1	Pino khel	Damtorh
140.	Naseer khan(on the behalfe of Akhtar bibi)	Aslam khan	13101-4003798-5	jadon	Dhamtor
141.	Muzammal Ahmad khan	Shabir khan	42000-0638183-7	Jadoon	Dhamtour
142.	Zahida shaheen	Haji Gul Rehman	13101-5076473-4	Pino khail	Dhamtor
143.	Nahid begum	Haji Gul Rehman	13101-9943637-2	Pino khail	Mangal
144.	M.Pervaiz(on behalfe of Azizan jan)	Muzafar khan	42201-0780647-3	Pino khail	Dhamtor
145.	Saleem Muzafar(on behalfe of of abida Bibi)	Muzafar khan	42201-3368612-1	Pino khail	Dhamtor
146.	Khawar Nawaz (on the behalfe of Mumtaz bibi)	Ghareeb Nawaz	42101-18959661-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
147.	Ayaz khan (Mir Jann)	Anwar khan	13101-0896400-7	Pino khail	Dhamtor
148.	Tariq khan (on behalfe of Razia bibi)	Saleem khan	13101-8012177-5	jadoon	Dhamtor
149.	Abdul Shakar Khan	Syed Akbar Khan	13101-0865085-1	Pino khel	Damtorh
150.	Muhammad Arshad	M Aslam Khan	13101-2193575-9	Pino khel	Damtorh
151.	Abdul Majid Khan(on the	Munwar Khan	13101-8189301-9	Damtorh	Damtorh

Sr#	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
	behalf of Fazilat Jan)				
152.	Shabbir Khan	Dost Muhammad Khan	13101-5126887-9	Damtorh	Damtorh
153.	Perviaz Khan (on behalf of Imdad Hussain)	Sultan Muhammad Khan	13101-0983997-5	khankhel	Damtorh
154.	Babar Khan (on behalf of Mehran Jaan)	Sultan khan	13101-4783113-1	Damtorh	Damtorh
155.	Babar Khan (on behalf of Jahangir Khan)	Saleem Khan	13101-4783113-1	Pino khel	Damtorh
156.	Riasat Khan	Walayat Khan	13101-0941002-5	Jadoon	Shaikh Mili Khail
157.	Muhammad Azam Khan	Ali Asghar Khan	13101-0940109-1	Pino khel	Shaikh Mili Khail
158.	Muhammad Ishfaq	Allah Dad Khan	13101-0941477-5	Damtorh	Damtorh
159.	Nasir u llah Khan	Said Akbar Khan	13101-0941456-7	Damtorh	Damtorh
160.	Manzoor Khan	Said Akbar Khan	13101-998123-5	Damtorh	Damtorh
161.	Abbas Khan (on behalf of irshad khan)	Muhammad Irshad	13101-7006814-5	Damtorh	Mohallah sheikh milli khail
162.	Mujahid Ali Khan	Azhar Iqbal	13101-6933107-9	Jadoon	Damthor
163.	Ajmal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0201149-5	Jadoon	Damthor
164.	Sher Afzal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0962369-7	Jadoon	Damthor
165.	Ahmad Nawaz Khan	Karam khan	13101-0972163-5	Pathan	Damthor
166.	Tariq Mehmood	Ghulam Moi u ddin	13101-6202641-9	Awan	Damthor
167.	Khalid Mehmood	Ghulam Moi u ddin	13101-0896383-2	Awan	Damthor
168.	Babar Ali	Ahmad Din	13101-7764140-7	Awan	Damthor
169.	Rashid Khan	Akram Khan	13101-1011291-1	Awan	Damthor
170.	Arif Mehmood	Ahmad Din	13101-3810639-5	Awan	Damthor
171.	Naveed khan	Fareed Khan	13101-1966890-5	Awan	Damthor
172.	Abdul wasal khan	Shabir khan	13101-3453701-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
173.	Muhammad ahmad khan	Shabir khan	13101-64062293-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
174.	Afzal khan	Riaz khan	13101-7072240-7	Jadoon	Dothai
175.	Afrom khan	Riaz khan	13101-17807544-9	Jadoon	Dothai
176.	Imran khan	Riaz khan	13101-2142141-3	Jadoon	Dothai
177.	Rashid khan	Arshad khan	13101-1011291-1	Jadoon	Dothai
178.	Faizan khan	Arshad khan	13101-1268163-5	Jadoon	Dothai
179.	Mohammad Ibrar khan	Tabraz khan	13101-7596915-3	Jadoon	Dhamtour
180.	Millad khan	Munawer khan	13101-7042723-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
181.	Mohammad Sajad	Qalamdar khan	13101-4539195-9	Jadoon	Jadoon
182.	Naeem Akhtar	Qalander khan	13101-0967797-9	Jadoon	Dothai
183.	Khawer Nawaz	Gharib nawaz	42101-1895960-6	Jadoon	Dhamtour
184.	Asmat khan	Munawer khan	13101-0957427-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
185.	Shezad khan	Munawer khan	13101-3498392-7	Jadoon	Dhamtour
186.	Khanwaz khan	Akram khan	13101-6922678-3	Jadoon	Dhamtour
187.	Mohammad Sajad	Jadoon	13101-1513326-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
188.	Nailofar	Najaf khan	13101-0873983-8	Jadoon	Damtor
189.	Waqar khan	Tabraz khan	13101-8975239-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
190.	Mohammad Tanveer	Mohammad Safder	13101-8339479-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
191.	Mohammad sohail	Mohammad Safder	13101-088963-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
192.	Abdul Basit khan	Munawer khan	13101-7763413-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
193.	Akhtar Nawaz	Qalander khan	13101-1003721-5	Jadoon	Dhamtour
194.	Arshad khan	Mirsalam khan	13101-2193575-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour

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195.	Mohammad Azam khan	Ali asghar khan	13101-094010-1	Jadoon	Dhamtour
196.	Umar farooq	Rifat khan	13101-5874163-3	Jadoon	Dhamtour
197.	Tariq khan	Mohammad aslam	13101-98050781-7	Jadoon	Dhamtour
198.	Abdul Majid khan(on behalfe of momen khan)	Munawar khan	13101-8189306-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
199.	Mohammad nawaz	Mohabat khan	13101-09717667-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
200.	Amir Shehzad	Gharib nawaz	13101-2692338-5	Jadoon	Dhamtour
201.	Gul zeb khan	Mohammad	13101-1438547-9	Jadoon	Dhamtour
202.	Niaz Gul	Gharib Nawaz	13101-700220-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
203.	Maroof Khan	Ayub Khan	13101-0985561-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
204.	ARIF KHAN BEHALF OF KHAN AFSAR	FAQIR KHAN	13101-7546531-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
205.	KHAWAR NAWAZ	GHARAB NAWAZ	42101-1895960-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
206.	NASEEM	Ghulam Haider	13101-42772292-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
207.	Amjad Ali khan	SULTAN KHAN	13101-0957404-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
208.	DILAWAR KHAN	MUNSAF KHAN	13101-0896312-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
209.	MOHSIN ALI KHAN	SULTAN KHAN	13101-1058473-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
210.	KHATEB UL NISA	WIFE/OF SULTAN KHAN	13101-0912227-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
211.	Muhammad Ikram(on behalf of Mazia)	Arsalan	13101-0824515-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
212.	Mukhtior	Ayub Khan	13101-0806002-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
213.	Adnan	Lal Afsar khan	13101-1350762-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
214.	Tariq khan	Mohabat khan	13101-7887107-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
215.	Mohmmad Amjad Khan	Habbib Ullah Khan	34101-9724300-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
216.	Mohmmad Nwaz	Habbib Ullah	42301-988451-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
217.	Mustafa	Ayub Khan	42301-8826042-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
218.	Mohmmad Arshad	Siraj Udn	13101-09364226-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
219.	Arshad Khan	Gohar Rehman	13101-11037334-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
220.	Gulzeb Khan	Gohar Rehman	13101-1438547-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
221.	Akhtar Nawaz	Qalandar Khan	1301-1003721-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
222.	Zaid Gul khan	Sadar khan	17101-0961324-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
223.	Awais khan	Lal Afsar khan	1301-1351617-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
224.	Tanveer khan	Lal Afsar	13010-1351716-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
225.	Khan Gul	Abdul Aziza	13101.4731910-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
226.	Awranzeb khan	Mohabat khan	13101-0971564-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
227.	Shair dil khan	Mughal khan	13101-0701149-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
228.	Mohammad Sadiq	Siraj Din	42301-7313817-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
229.	Milad khan	Munnawar khan	13101-7092723	Jadoon	Dhamtor
230.	Rashid khan	Akram khan	13101-101129-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
231.	Magsood Khan	Ayub Khan	13101-0985561-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
232.	Tahir Ali Khan	Sultan Khan	13101-0957388-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
233.	Muhammad Rafi	Siraj Khan	13101-4661277-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
234.	Muhammad Nazir	Siraj udin	13101-4712225-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
235.	Hammad Ali Khan	Hamid Gul Khan (Late)	13101-6011370-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
236.	Jawad Khan	Mohabbat Khan	13101-0971586-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
237.	Muhammad Shafiq	Siraj udin	13101-6744055-1		
238.	Arif on behalf Mubarak Jaan (Late)	Faqira	13101-0846957-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
239.	Aimal Khan on behalf of Babar Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0701149-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor

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240.	Murtaza	Ayub Khan	13101-3306331-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
241.	Mushtaq	Abdul Aziz		Jadoon	Dhamtor
242.	Munir Afsar Khan	Lal Afsar Khan	13101-1000703-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
243.	Mohabbat Khan on behalf of khursheed	Mohabbat Khan	13101-0874115-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
244.	Muhammad Ishfaq	Muhammad Iqbal	13101-9477447-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
245.	Ajmal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0701144-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
246.	Muhammad ilyas Khan (Late)	Faqir Khan	42401-55630507-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
247.	Khan Gul	Abdul Aziz	13101-4731910-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
248.	Muhammad Aslam	Abdullah	13101-0531245-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
249.	Ibrar Khan	Tabrez Khan	13101-7596915-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
250.	Ajmal Khan as brother of Shair Afzal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0701149-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
251.	Arif Khan	Faqir Khan	13101-9073651-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
252.	Khanrez Khan	Akram Khan	13101-6922678-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
253.	Magsood Khan	Ayub Khan	13101-0985561-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
254.	Tahir Ali Khan	Sultan Khan	13101-0957388-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
255.	Muhammad Rafi	Siraj Khan	13101-4661277-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
256.	Muhammad Nasir	Siraj udin	13101-4712225-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
257.	Hammad Ali Khan	Hamid Gul Khan (Late)	13101-6011370-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
258.	Jawad Khan	Mohabbat Khan	13101-0971586-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
259.	Muhammad Shafiq	Siraj udin	13101-6744055-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
260.	Arif on behalf Mubarak Jaan (Late)	Faqira	13101-0846957-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
261.	Aimal Khan on behalf of Babar Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0701149-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
262.	Murtaza	Ayub Khan	13101-3306331-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
263.	Mushtaq	Abdul Aziz		Jadoon	Dhamtor
264.	Munir Afsar Khan	Lal Afsar Khan	13101-1000703-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
265.	Mohabbat Khan on behalf of khursheed	Mohabbat Khan	13101-0874115-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
266.	Muhammad Ishfaq	Muhammad Iqbal	13101-9477447-3	Jadoon	Dhamtor
267.	Ajmal Khan	Mughal Khan	13101-0701144-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
268.	Muhammad ilyas Khan (Late)	Faqir Khan	42401-55630507-7	Jadoon	Dhamtor
269.	Mohammad Sajad	Qalandar Khan	13101-4539195-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
270.	Mohammad Waqas	Mohammad Safdar	13101-8339474-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
271.	Naeem Akhtar	Qalandar Khan	13101-0967797-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
272.	Mohammad Sohail	Moahmmad Safadar	13101-0889963-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
273.	Mohammad Ayaz	Qalandar Khan	13101-0866838-9	Jadoon	Dhamtor
274.	Mohammad Tanveer	Mohammad Safdar	13101-0889963-1	Jadoon	Dhamtor
275.	Shabeena akhtar	muhammad awal khan	13101-08191762	Jadoon	Dhamtor
276.	Roqia Bibi (on the behalf of ajmal khan)	Mughal khan	13101-824515-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
277.	Zalida Bibi	Arfeen Khan	13101-357788-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
278.	Reshama	Abdul aziz	13101-122507-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
279.	Parveen jan	Abdul aziz	13101-0569286-2	Jadoon	Dhamtor
280.	Sakeen jan	Abdul aziz	13101-16614714-8	Jadoon	Dhamtor
281.	Shamim jan	Abdul aziz	NO	Jadoon	Dhamtor
282.	momtaz bibi	Akram khan	13101-2392296-8	Jadoon	Dhamtor

Sr#	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
283.	rizwana bibi	Azam khan	13101-2812374-0	Jadoon	Dhamtor
284.	Mohtaj (on the behalf of Zehra)	Ayub khan	Jadoon	Dhamtor
285.	Nasreen Bibi (on the behalf of khan gul)	Muhammad Iqbal	Jadoon	Dhamtor
286.	Faizan (on the behalf of Arshid khan)	Arshid khan	13101-1268163-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
287.	sakeena	Ayub khan	13101-4103097-0	Jadoon	Dhamtor
288.	Zehra	Ayub khan	13101-0797720-4	Jadoon	Dhamtor
289.	Ghulam sarwar(on the behalf of nazim)	Arsila	13101-0824515-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
290.	Shamim	Sirajuddin	13101-4398590-2	Jadoon	Dhamtor
291.	Zaitoon	Ayub khan	13101-2137276-2	Jadoon	Dhamtor
292.	Imtiyaz Bibi	zain khan	13101-0864795-0	Jadoon	Dhamtor
293.	Amjid khan (on the behalfe of Shehnaz bibi)	habibullah	03338219854	Jadoon	Dhamtor
294.	Ajmal khan (on the behalfe of Sabiha bibi)	Mughal Khan	13101-0701149-5	Jadoon	Dhamtor
295.	Saiba Jan	Saif Uddin	13101-09370949-4	Jadoon	Dhamtor
296.	Gulnaz	habibullah	13101-38380972-8	Jadoon	Dhamtor
297.	Nuzat bibi	Sultan Khan	13109-5562952-0	Jadoon	Dhamtor
298.	Siraj Uddin (on the behalfe of kosar Noreen)	Siraj Uddin	13302-0440272-8	Jadoon	Dhamtor
299.	M.Sadiq (On the behalfe of Parveen)	Anwar Khan	13101-0917712-2	Jadoon	Dhamtor
300.	Parveen	Siraj Uddin	13101-7548485-8	Jadoon	Dhamtor
301.	Yasmeen bibi	Anwar Khan	13101-0917712-2	Jadoon	Dhamtor
302.	Ajmal khan (on the behalf of Shehnaz bibi late)	habibullah	033380219854	Jadoon	Dhamtor
303.	Gulnaz	Muhabat khan	13101-0906832-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
304.	Sara batool	khalid khan	Not Availibale	Jadoon	Dhamtor
305.	Maroof khan(on the behalfe of saib noor)	khalid khan	Not Availibale	Jadoon	Dhamtor
306.	Anwar Khan (on the behalfe of Taizeem Bibi)	Anwar Khan	13101-2980073-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
307.	Parveez Khan (on the behalfe of Gul Naz Bibi)	Faqir Khan	13101-0940654-4	Jadoon	Dhamtor
308.	Muhabat Khan (on the behalfe of Nazima Bibi)	Muhabat Khan	13101-473644-2	Jadoon	Dhamtor
309.	Shazia	Siraj Uddin	13101-38380972-8	Jadoon	Dhamtor
310.	Nosheen	Gul Naseem Khan	42401-9023270-6	Jadoon	Dhamtor
311.	Imtiyaz Bibi	Zain Khan	No CNIC	Jadoon	Dhamtor
312.	Nazia	Muhabat Khan	42401-2746491-0	Jadoon	Dhamtor
313.	Meena	khali Khan	No CNIC	Jadoon	Dhamtor
314.	Shazia	Muhabat Khan	13101-1599448-4	Jadoon	Dhamtor

ANNEX-C: LIST OF SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project (KP-CIP)**
Local Government KP

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS**A. IDENTIFICATION**

Sr. No. _____	Date: _____
Interviewer:_____	Name of Respondent/DP:_____
S/o:_____	Caste:_____
Union Council:_____	Location:_____
Residential Address:_____	Cell No:_____
Age:_____	Marital Status:_____
years	
Education:_____	Profession:_____
Category of DP: - _____	DP-ID:_____

B. Household / Family Profile of the Displaced Persons

Sr. No.	Name	Relationship with House.Head	Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation/Income Status				Total Monthly Income (PKR)
						Major		Minor		
						Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	Occupation	Income Monthly (Rs)	
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										

Q.1.How much is your landholding? _____ Acres

Q.1.1: How much is located in the project area:

Acres and how much is outside the project area: _____ acres

Land Utilization

Land	Acre	Kanal	Marla
Total Area owned			
Total Cultivated Area			
Area Under Rabi(winter) Crops			
Area Under Kharif (summer) Crops			
Uncultivated Area			
Waste land			
Area Under Farm Houses			
Barren Land			

Q.2.How much is your average H.H. monthly expenditure? PKR _____

Q.3. What is type of your family system? 1. Joint 2. Nuclear

C. HOUSING/ HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Q.4. What is type of your household structure?

1. Pucca

2. Semi Pucca

3. Kacha

Q.5. What is the type of ownership of your house?

1. Owned 2. Rented 3. Any other: _____

Q.6. Possession of Household Items?

Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No	Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No
	Television			Truck	
	Refrigerator			Motorcycle	
	Computer			Rickshaw	
	Smart phone			Other	
	DVD player				
	Electric cooker				
	Washing machine				
	Electric fan				
	Iron				
	Misc. items				
	Car/jeep				

D. LIVESTOCK POSSESSION

Q.7. Details about Livestock

Sr. No.	Household Item	Yes/No
1	Cow	
2	Buffalo	
3	Sheep	
4	Chicks	
5	Goats	
6	Other	

E. DRINKING WATER

Q.8.What is the source of drinking water?

1. Municipal Tap Water 2. Hand Pump 3. Water carrier
4. Any Other: _____

Q.9. Are you satisfied with quantity and quality of drinking water?

1. Satisfied 2. Not Satisfied

If Not, Then what are the reasons _____?

F. FUEL SOURCES FOR COOKING**Q.10.**What are the sources of fuel for cooking purpose?

1. Sui gas 2. Gas cylinder 3. Coal/ wood

G. COMMUNICATION SYSTEM**Q.11.** What do you use as source of communication system?

1. Mobile Phone 2. Both Mobile Phone & Landline 3. No Phone
4. Internet

H. SOLID WASTE**Q.12.** Is there any collection system of solid waste in your community?

1. Collected by the government 2. No collection service 3. Society own collection system

I. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**Q.13.**Which of the following Educational Facility is available in or nearby your residential area?

SR. No.	Educational Facility	Yes	Number	No
1	Religious Institute			
2	Primary School			
3	Middle School			
4	High School			
5	Vocational School			
6	College			
7	University			
8	Private schools			

J. MEDICAL FACILITIES**Q.14.**Are you or any of your family members is suffering from any disease?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.15. If yes, then who and what kind of disease(s)

Q. 16. No. of visits to health care facility during last three months?

No. of Visits: _____

Q.17. Which of the following Health Facility is present in or nearby your residential area?

Sr. No.	Health Facility	Yes	No
1	Basic Health Unit (BHU)		
2	Dispensary		
3	Rural Health Unit (RHU)		
4	Hospital		
5	Clinic/ Private Practitioner/ Hakeem		
6	Homeopathic Practitioner		

Access to Social Amenities (Tick)

Social Amenities	Available	Satisfactory	Non-Satisfactory	No Access
Electricity				
Sui Gas				
Water Supply				
Telephone				
Sewerage/Drainage				
BHU				
School				
Others				

K. CREDIT

Q.18. Did you borrow money during the last one year?

1. Yes 2. No

Q.19. If yes, for what purpose

1. For Business 2. For other family needs

How much amount did you borrow: _____

Q.19A. What was the source of loan?

1. Bank 2. Relatives 3. Friends

Social Organizations

Specify the existing village/social organizations in your area and state their functional status?

Sr. No.	Name of Organization	Category	Registered/ Unregistered	Functions
1		Religious		
2		Educational		
3		Skill Development		
4		Social Welfare		
5		Women Organization		
6		Other		

Perceptions of Respondents for Action Associated with the Project

	Increase	Decrease
Employment opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Marketing facilities opportunities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Living standard	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Unemployment	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Income generating activities	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mobility (Access to Resources)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Quality of drinking water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Agriculture water	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trend of fish farm	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Other specify_____		





Signature of the

Interviewer:_____

ANNEX-D: LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

KPCIP
Damtar₂ (Abbottabad)

25-8-20

✓ Damtar Khan	✓ Retired	866-861254-1	Damtar	
Khan Afsoor	✓ Retired	1311-0949594-7	Damtar	
was of Khan Farman		1311-0950997-1	Damtar	
Mujad Ali Khan	Vice for mayor	1311-095742-7	Damtar	
Kala Khan	Former	4251-3688038-7	Damtar	

Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project name:

Venue:

Date: 10-Sep-2020

Sr.NO.-----

Sr.NO	Name	Profession	CNIC	Mohala/Village, UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
3	Hazrat Jan	H.W	13101-4029179-1	Dhamtour	حضرت بی بی
14	Sabiha	"	13101-0898230-6	"	صابیہ بی بی
15	Rugja bibi	"	13101-6371551-6	"	رقتی بی بی
16	Ghagala shahen	"	13101-7197965-8	"	غزالی شاہن
17	Bano Shabnum	"	13101-0853568-2	"	شہنشاہ
18	Rabiya Kiran	Student	13101-8980353-4	"	Rabiya Kiran
19	Aneela Nazlee	Teacher	13101-5407459-4	"	Aneela Nazlee
20	Bibi Faridoun	H.W	13302-0482674-8	"	فریدون بی بی
21	Nasra	H.W	13101-9953087-2	"	Nasra
22	Saba Naz	H.W		"	Saba Naz
23	Maskeena	"	13101-3967094-8	"	مسکینہ
24	Maghfara	"	13101-6841956	"	مغفرا

Local Group Discussion (LGDs)

Project Name: KPCIP

Venue: Dantorr Abbottabad.

Sr no

Date: 15-oct-2020

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
2	Saima Jadoon	House wife	13101-115650 4-0	Dantorr Abbottabad	Saima Jadoon
3	Agha Jan	"	13101-0926298-0	"	آغا جان
4	Rukhsana	"	13101-0981732-8	Shaikhul Bandhi	Rukhsana ^{bib}
5	Nazma	"	13101-6559156-0	Naw Shehr.	Nazma
6	Naseem Akhter	"	13101-8740796-4	Naw Shehr	نسیم اختر
7	Parveen	"	13101-0947350-0	Dantorr	Parveen
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Focal Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project Name:

Venue:


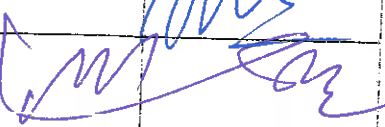
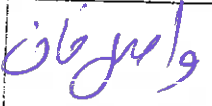
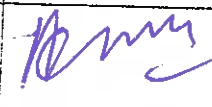

Sr no (1)

Date:

KPCIP

Damtar (Abbottabad)

landfill 25-8-20

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	1. Damtar Khan	Retired	866-861259-1	Damtar	
2	2. Khom Afsoy	Retired	1311-0949594-7	Damtar	
3	3. was al Khom	Farmer	1311-0950997-1	Damtar	
4	4. Amjad Ali Khan	Vice Chairman	1311-095742-7	Damtar	
5	5. Kala Khan	Farmer	4251-3688038-7	Damtar	
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					

Facet Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project Name:

Abbottabad

Members:

Sr no (2)

Date: 16.7.20

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	Muhammad Azeem Khan	Driver	1361-641476-9	Dunster	OG:6655
2	Liyaqat Khan	Driver	13101-385784-3	Dan to	OG:6655
3	Kamran Khan	Shopkeeper	1361-822142-5	Dunster	OG:6655
4	Usman Ali Khan	Farmer	1361-974848-9	Dunster	OG:6655
5	Usman Ali Khan	Behalf of Haji Goh			OG:6655
6	Liyaqat Khan	Behalf (Brother)			OG:6655
7	Liyaqat Khan	Behalf	1361-082998-9	Dunster	OG:6655
8	Liyaqat Khan	Sajjad Khan			OG:6655
9	Liyaqat Khan	Brother			OG:6655
10	Liyaqat Khan	Naeem Khan			OG:6655
11	Liyaqat Khan	Brother			OG:6655
12	Liyaqat Khan	Adil Khan			OG:6655

Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project name:

Venue: Abbottabad.

Sr.NO.-----

Date: 9-Sep-2020

Sr.NO	Name	Profession	CNIC	Mohala/Village,UC,Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	Nilofer	Teacher	13101-0873983-8	Dhamtour	Nilofer
2	Robina	House wife	13101-090319-0	Dhamtour	R
3	Sabina khalan	"	13101-090318-8	Dhamtour	سبینہ خالان
4	Zahida bano	"	13101-6702404-0	Dhamtour	زایدہ بانو
5	Nasreen Akbar	"	13101-0825305-8	"	نسreen اکبر
6	Tariq Nisa	"	13101-090155-4	"	تاریق نسا
7	Nasrat bibi	"	13101-6269825-0	"	Nasrat
8	Anwar Jan	"	13101-9745507-0	"	Anwar
9	Shazia bano	"	13101-4306643-6	"	Shazia
10	Aysha bibi	"	13101-6447084-2	"	Ais
11	Saba Naz	"	13101-6533541-2	"	Saba
12	Nazma	"	13101-6559156-8	"	Nazma

US

ANNEX-E: GUIDANCE NOTE

GUIDANCE NOTES	X Handling Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments
Policy Requirement	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. ⁵ 67
Key Pointers <i>SPS and legal covenants</i> <i>When is compensation considered paid?</i> <i>LAA requirement on compensating before displacement</i>	<p>1. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS2009) requires the borrower/client to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement cost² has been paid to each displaced person (DP) for project components or sections that are ready to be constructed; (ii) other entitlements listed in the resettlement plan have been provided to DPs; and (iii) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help DPs improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods. While compensation is required to be paid before displacement, full implementation of the LARP might take longer.³ To ensure policy compliance, specific provisions are included in the Project/Loan agreements to keep on-hold civil works until compensation payments are fully paid to the DPs.</p> <p>2. Compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to DPs⁸ or deposited into their bank account, or in an escrow account.⁹ Depositing the compensation in an escrow account, in lieu of providing cash or cheque to the DP is justified only when sufficient good-faith efforts and all legal requirements for contacting and notifying the DPs have been made.</p> <p>3. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894) allows the government to take possession of the acquired land once land award has been made as per LAA Section 11, and payment has been made or deposited in court as per LAA Section 31. Accordingly, the Collector is required to pay the full amount to the DP, unless (a) the DP refuses to receive the amount, (b) there is no competent person to receive the compensation, or (c) if there is a dispute as to the title to receive the compensation. Such cases may be referred to the court and the compensation amount deposited in the court.¹⁰ In case the DPs or their representatives did not come forward to collect their compensation, the</p>
	amount may be deposited in the Revenue Department payable to the DPs, after sufficient efforts have been made to contact and encourage DPs to appear and notifying the DPs in which treasury the deposit has been made. ¹¹ As per LAA Standing

⁵ See Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 11, ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), page 17.

⁶ SPS defines full replacement cost for land and non-land assets as based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In case of non-land assets, depreciation of structures and other assets should not taken into account. See SR 2: Involuntary Resettlement, ADB SPS (2009), para 10.

⁷ See SR 2: Involuntary Resettlement, ADB SPS (2009), para 14.

⁸ Displaced persons include: (i) persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part; (ii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national laws; and (iii) persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The borrower/client is required to provide adequate and appropriate replacement land and structures or cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost land and structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, if applicable, prior to their relocation. DPs without legal rights to the affected land should be compensated for the loss of their non-land assets, and for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost prior to their relocation provided they occupied the land or structure before the cut-off date. See SR 2: Involuntary Resettlement, ADB SPS (2009), para 7-8.

⁹ An escrow account is a separate, dedicated or trust bank account for keeping money that is the property of others. It is relevant in the case of absentee landlords whose property is acquired for a public purpose, or when there is litigation regarding the compensation amount for land acquisition. This mechanism enables payment of compensation once the legal cases were settled and ownership documents were submitted. Source: A Planning and Implementation Good Practice Sourcebook – Draft Working Document, ADB November 2012, para 152.

¹⁰ Reference to the court may only be made after the lapse in the period in Section 18 (2) of the LAA.

¹¹ Financial Commissioner Standing Order No. 28 Land Acquisition, para 88 (V), page 29.

GUIDANCE NOTES	<p style="text-align: center;">X</p> Handling Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments
<p><i>Cases with legal and administrative impediments</i></p>	<p>Order 28, the Acquiring Officer is required, to the extent possible, to pay DPs in or near the DPs' village to facilitate collection of compensation.</p> <p>4. Both the LAA (1894) and ADB SPS (2009) require that DPs are compensated before displacement but allow a mechanism for dealing with cases with legal and administrative impediments to disbursing compensation provided that sufficient good faith efforts are demonstrated to (a) contact, notify and assist DPs, and (b) deliver compensation payments. This guidance note clarifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. What are cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs? ii. What are the requirements under the LAA related to cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs?; and, iii. When can good-faith efforts be considered as sufficient and how to document that good-faith efforts have been made? <p>5. Cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. DPs who did not accept the award due to objection to the measurement of the land or affected asset, the amount of compensation, the person to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons interested; ii. Absentee landowners (DPs living overseas or in other parts of the country), and without an authorized representative to collect compensation; iii. DPs with pending inheritance mutations; iv. DPs who are unenthusiastic to collect meager compensation amount; v. DPs who are unable to alienate the acquired asset either by being a juvenile with no legally documented guardian or due to other issues.
<p><i>Cases not valid as legal and administrative impediments</i></p>	<p>6. Non-disbursement/non-delivery of compensation due to (a) insufficient funds or delay in approval of funds; or (b) insufficient staff or resources does not justify not paying compensation to DPs before displacement. EAs/IAs have the power and responsibility to ensure that sufficient funds and staffing are available in a timely manner to undertake the required land acquisition. Similarly, non-compensation of affected non-land assets (structures) and improvements by DPs who have no formal rights to the affected land is not considered as a valid legal and administrative impediment (see footnote 4).</p>
<p><i>Why is it important to address cases with legal and administrative impediments?</i></p>	<p>7. DPs facing legal and administrative impediments could only be paid when the impediments have been resolved. In such cases, it is uncertain when DPs will receive their compensation causing untoward delay in project implementation and burden to local communities and project stakeholders. More importantly, these impediments prevent the project from assisting these DPs to enhance, or at least restore, their livelihoods and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.</p>
<p><i>Good-faith efforts for cases with</i></p>	<p>8. Compensation of these DPs is beyond the control of the EA. These are mainly dependent of the actions of the DPs or ruling/decision from a third-party i.e. the court or BOR. However, good-faith efforts are needed from the EA/IA to (a) contact and notify DPs through their last known address, village heads or kins; (b) inform DPs who to</p>
<p><i>legal and administrative impediments</i></p>	<p>contact or where to proceed to collect their compensation; and (c) advise DPs on possible actions that may help them receive their compensation.</p>
<p><i>Need for sustained community</i></p>	<p>9. It is important that the LAR management team⁸ undertakes continued community consultations and outreach to locate, assist and guide DPs with legal and administrative impediments. Documentation of the efforts by the LAR management team including multiple visits⁹ to DPs' villages, organizing village meetings, posting of notices in public</p>

GUIDANCE NOTES	<div style="text-align: center; color: red; font-weight: bold;">X</div> Handling Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments
<i>outreach</i>	<p>places, serving notices at last known address of DPs and publishing the names of unpaid DPs in the print media is needed to demonstrate that due efforts were conducted in addressing cases with impediments to paying compensation.</p>
<i>Cases with title disputes and litigation</i>	<p>10. Some issue-specific measures to confirm DPs understanding about the availability of compensation, payment mechanism, time-lines, and DPs agreement to the commencement of works (wherever required) while the issue is being resolved can help show and validate the efforts exhausted by the EA to achieve the policy objectives and enable the decision makers to allow the construction works accordingly. For each issue, documentation requirements and recording of certification statements are discussed below. Standard templates for additional documentation are provided against each issue as and wherever required:</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;">i) Land Title Disputes or Litigations among the DPs or Court References Against Award</p>
	<p>11. When there is a dispute on the title of the affected land before a competent court of law or when DPs file references against award, compensation can only be made after the court decrees which may take years. Further, right to appeal against court's decree cannot be forfeited or denied under law which could further delay the payment. In such cases, payment of compensation in a given time frame is impossible and it would be appropriate to deposit compensation in treasury at courts disposal to make sure the DPs are paid as and when court verdict is passed. For these cases, the process provided in the succeeding paras should be followed.</p> <p>12. Immediately after identifying such cases, the EA after seeking court's permission should deposit the compensation amount in the court for payment to the DPs as and when court decides their reference or title dispute. The receipt and records for such deposits should be maintained at the EA's project office. Meanwhile, the EA through its LAR staff should liaise with the DPs to inform them about the compensation payment mechanism and compensation deposited in the treasury or the court. The EA's project office should prepare and maintain the following record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Database/listing and field reports on activities done to identify and screen DPs with their legal/administrative issues including nature of dispute and reference court where pending • Field reports on activities done to coordinate with the DPs for early resolution of

- 8 The LAR management team may include Land Acquisition and Resettlement Staff engaged by the EA i.e. EA's Land Management Staff, Land Acquisition Collector deputed by BOR. Resettlement Specialists and social mobilizers either recruited by the EA or mobilized through Consultants (Safeguards Management or Construction Supervision Consultants) to support the EA in effective LAR management..
- 9 Repeated visits in three consecutive months scheduled for each village by the Land Acquisition Collector/Land Acquisition Unit of the EA to deliver compensation to unpaid DPs and identify those with legal and administrative impediments. The repeated visits should be documented showing visit schedule, information disclosure reports, list of persons met and field visit reports duly endorsed by the local community and the village headman confirming number of identified DPs with legal and administrative impediments.

<p><i>Absentee land owners</i></p>	<p>their issues and with courts for seeking permission/guidance and deposit of compensation in treasury at court's disposal. copy of the delivery of notices (with signed receipt) to the DPs confirming deposit of amount at court's disposal and clarifying mechanism for payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absentee Landowners (DPs Living Overseas or in Other Parts of the Country). <p>ii)</p> <p>13. Many rural households migrate to cities for better livelihood opportunities and standard of living. Moreover, hereditary division over time resulted in the segmentation of agricultural land parcels into unproductive units. While some families with land and assets in different parts of the country divide their land based on their places of residence, many do so without legally formalizing such settlements and getting land records updated accordingly. Some family members who have migrated overseas permanently had land in their name or retained their respective share in family-owned land as per land revenue records. Such DPs who own or have share in the land as per record but are not living in the village are termed as absentee landowners.</p> <p>14. Absentee landowners¹⁰ are also recorded as DPs. The compensation to absentee land owners could not be made until they appear before the acquiring officer for processing and payment of compensation. LAA requires that notices are delivered against each land parcel either through (a) co-sharers in the acquired land parcel, (b) DPs relatives living in the village, or (c) through the village headman. The legal requirement is to serve notices to DPs at their places of residence either through special messenger or registered post, which can only be met if the whereabouts and residence of the absentee land owners is known. An additional measure that may be considered to notify absentee land owners whose whereabouts are unknown is to publish their names in print media (National Daily News Paper).¹¹</p> <p>15. It is vital to collect information about the DP's contact details including the mailing and residential address. The following measures are proposed to contact absentee landowners and maintain record of all efforts made by the EA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and record DPs relation in affected village or local contact person, collect information about DP's present place of residence. See template 1 below:
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¹⁰ Land owners who are recorded in the landholding rights register as owners but they have shifted from the village to other areas in the country or overseas for better income opportunities and living standard.

¹¹ In NTCHIP tranche-1 and NHDSIP tranche –II projects (i.e M-4 Faisalabad-Gojra Section (ADB Loan 2400) and SukkurJacobabad (N-65) (ADB Loan 2540)) and the National Motorway M-4 Gojra-Shorkot Section Project (ADB Loan 3300), the notices with the names of the DPs who have not come forward to collect compensation were published in the National News Papers (Urdu language) as a last resort effort to approach unpaid DPs for compensation delivery.

Template 1: Record on DPs not living in the project area (other villages/cities in Pakistan or Overseas).						
Date Prepared: _____						
Name of Village _____ Tehsil _____ District _____						
#	Name of DP	Impact Type	Person contacted in village and his cell No.	Relationship with DP	Current Residence of DP with contact No.	Remarks
1	Add DP name as of impact inventory	Add Impact i.e Land Tree Crops Structure etc	Add name of person contacted with his cell number and other particular if any	Uncle, Brother, neighbor etc	Add current address of DP with contact number and city/country of residence.	Signature of the Person contacted
2						
3						

4																	
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;">Information Collected By</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Witnessed by</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Information verified by</td> <td style="width: 25%;">Sd. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>{ SM team names }</td> <td>_____</td> <td>(Name of headman/president or member committee)</td> <td>Sd. _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>Resettlement Specialist</td> </tr> </table>						Information Collected By	Witnessed by	Information verified by	Sd. _____	{ SM team names }	_____	(Name of headman/president or member committee)	Sd. _____				Resettlement Specialist
Information Collected By	Witnessed by	Information verified by	Sd. _____														
{ SM team names }	_____	(Name of headman/president or member committee)	Sd. _____														
			Resettlement Specialist														
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deliver formal notice to the DP's last known address (recorded in template 1) through registered post with acknowledgement receipt attached. Keep on-file a scanned-copy of the notice and acknowledgement receipt. In case no contact person or relative of the DPs is identified in the village and the local community confirms DPs whereabouts are unknown, a certification statement from any of the resident land owner in the village preferably by the president or member of the Displaced Persons Committee (DPC) and duly witnessed by (a) the village headman and, (b) land revenue patwari should be recorded and maintained. See Template 2 below (to be translated to Urdu). 																	
Template 2: Statement from Village headman or other notable in village/area when the whereabouts of DP are not known																	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>Particular of DP and acquired land parcel</p> <p>Name of DP _____ (enter DP Name with Parentage) Resident of _____ (Enter DP Last known address) Land Plot _____ KhasraNos _____ Located Village _____</p> </div> <div> <p>Date prepared: _____</p> </div> </div> <p>Statement: I _____ (put name here) _____ the president/member of village DPC or local resident land asset/owner, on behalf of the other residents in village solemnly declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DP and his family owned acquired land as per land records but for last (-----) they have never been seen in the village. To my information, the DP and his family never lived in village, neither any relative of DP lives in village/area nor any of the village resident know the whereabouts of the DP and his family. I affirm that the EA with assistance of DPC has exerted full efforts to outreach the DPs in village and those living in other areas and clarified that compensation cost for unpaid DPs is deposited in treasury that can be claimed as and when the DPS show-up to claim. This statement is given free of coercion and compulsion which is witnessed by the Village Headman and land revenue Patwari of village -----. <p>The Declarant</p> <p>Sign/Thumb Impression Name _____ Village Headman/Local resident land owner _____ Resident of _____</p> <p>Witnessed By We the Village Headman and land revenue Patwari of village _____ (Put village name here), personally know Mr/Mrs _____ President/member of DPC or local resident land owner of village _____, and witness veracity of statement made by him affirming that the DP Named _____ (Put name of DP here) himself or any of his family members are not living in village/area since/for ----- and their current places of residence are not known to any of the local residents in village.</p> <p>Signed Signed Name: Mr. _____ Name: Mr. _____ Land Revenue Patwari Chak. Village Headman Chak.</p>																	
<p>iii) DPs with Pending Inheritance Mutations</p> <p>16. Land records are maintained by the local land revenue authorities who are responsible to enter land mutation transactions as and when reported by the landowners and update land records accordingly. Some heirs of DPs who passed away fail to get inheritance mutations recorded and get land records updated accordingly. On average, land acquisition process is completed almost in two years. During the acquisition or after land awards are announced, some DPs pass away without receiving their entitled</p>																	
<p>compensation. Although the legal heirs of the deceased DP are eligible for compensation, they could not be paid until the inheritance mutation is recorded and remaining land of deceased DP is transferred in their name.</p> <p>17. The law requires heirs of the DP to report to the local land revenue authorities about the demise of the DP and apply for the updating of the land record. Upon receipt of the application, the land revenue authorities undergo a legal process to record the inheritance mutation, update the land record reflecting the names of legal heirs and their respective shares in the land record. When it is done, the compensation can be paid to the legal heirs as per their respective share. This process normally takes three to four months. For cases where inheritance mutations are not timely reported, recording becomes more difficult and can take a longer period to complete.</p>																	

DPs with pending inheritance mutation

	<p>18. When it is determined that the DP has passed away, the LAR management team should approach the legal heirs to apprise them on the process for getting compensation and assist them in approaching land revenue authorities to get their inheritance mutations recorded. The LAR management team should carry-out the following activities to facilitate the mutation of inheritance and early payment of compensation to the heirs and document their efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify all living legal heirs of the DP, visit the heirs residing in the village and guide them on the process and facilitate in inheritance mutation process: Collect a statement from the legal heirs¹² confirming that their inheritance mutation of land is pending, acknowledging the EA's efforts to assist them, indicating awareness that funds are available for compensation delivery, and concurring that works may commence while their inheritance mutation is being processed. Keep copies of the signed statement in the EA project office files. See Template 3 below (to be translated to Urdu): 																		
<p><i>DPs unable to alienate the land</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Template 3: Inheritor's Statement When Inheritance Mutation is Pending</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date Prepared: _____</p> <p>Particulars of DP and acquired land parcel Name of DP _____ (enter DP Name with Parentage as of land record), owner of Acquired Land Plot _____ Khasra Nos _____ Located in Village _____, District _____ Province _____</p> <p>Statement by the Inheritor's We the persons listed below as legal heirs of DP---(put name of DP here)----- against acquired land referred above solemnly declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The inheritance mutation of above said acquired land is pending; We understand that compensation can be claimed/paid according to inheritance mutation recorded in land record and we are coordinating with the Land Revenue Authorities in this regard; _____ (Name of Staff, Office and EA) has clarified that compensation amount already deposited in treasury can be paid to legal heirs as and when the inheritance mutation issues are resolved; We have no objection to the commencement project works on our plot while our inheritance mutation of land is being processed; and This statement is given free of coercion and compulsion which is witnessed by Village Headman and APC president. <p>The Declarant</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Sign/Thumb Impression _____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Sign/Impression Thumb _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name _____</td> <td>Name _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resident of _____</td> <td>Resident of _____</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Sign/ Thumb Impression _____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Sign/ Thumb Impression _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name _____</td> <td>Name _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Resident of _____</td> <td>Resident of _____</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">Sign/ Thumb Impression _____</td> <td style="width: 50%;">Sign/ Thumb Impression _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name _____</td> <td>Name _____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>of _____</td> <td>Resident of _____</td> </tr> </table> <p>Witnessed By We the Village Headman and President APC village-----, personally know the above signatories as legal heirs of the DP, and confirm and witness the statement above.</p> <p>Signed _____ Signed _____</p> <p>Name: Mr.----- Name: Mr.----- Village Headman Chak----- President DPC Chak-----</p> <p>iv) DPs Who are Unable to Alienate the Acquired Asset:</p> <p>19. Minors, juveniles and DPs with mental disability are not capable to alienate the acquired land under law. The law provides that compensation could be paid through legally-designated guardians or managers who can act and alienate the immovable property on behalf of the DP. In cases where the guardians are not designated by the court, the compensation is put on-hold until the minor attains the age of majority and claim compensation.</p> <p>20. It is common that children inherit their parents' immovable properties, but is kept in possession and used by adult male members of the extended family or kinship</p>	Sign/Thumb Impression _____	Sign/Impression Thumb _____	Name _____	Name _____	Resident of _____	Resident of _____	Sign/ Thumb Impression _____	Sign/ Thumb Impression _____	Name _____	Name _____	Resident of _____	Resident of _____	Sign/ Thumb Impression _____	Sign/ Thumb Impression _____	Name _____	Name _____	of _____	Resident of _____
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Resident of _____	Resident of _____																		
Sign/ Thumb Impression _____	Sign/ Thumb Impression _____																		
Name _____	Name _____																		
of _____	Resident of _____																		

¹² To the extent possible, all legal heirs living within the village should sign the Statement. If some heirs are not available to sign, the LAR management team should prepare a field report indicating who are the heirs who were not able to sign the statement and the circumstances why they were not able to sign i.e. out of the village or country, ill, etc. The LAR management team should also record the names of heirs who are out of the village or country and their last known address and advise the other heirs to relay the information to those who are away.

group as a joint family asset. It is not a common practice to appoint guardians following the Guardians and Wards Act of 1890. Hence, compensation of DPs with minor age is kept on hold until the DP becomes of legal age unless a valid guardian certificate is produced. Although such cases are not many, it is important to guide the adults who provide care to these DPs to approach the right forum or court for appointing a guardian under law.

21. The LAR management team should carry-out the following activities in dealing with pending guardian's appointment and in documenting its efforts:

- Coordinate with the Living Parent or other grown up members of the household the DP is living with and guide them on the process of appointing a guardian.
- Collect a certification statement from the Living Parent or other grown up member of the household the DP is living with, that i) confirms EA's efforts to notify and guide them and secure funds for compensation payment, ii) states that the appointment of guardian is pending, and iii) concurs to the commencement of civil works on the plot while the guardianship certificate is being processed. Such statement should be witnessed by the village headman and the village DPC chairman or member. See Template 4 below (to be translated to Urdu).

<p><i>DPs with meager compensation</i></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold;">Template 4: Guardian Statement if DP is Juvenile</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date Prepared: _____</p> <p>Particular of DPs and acquired land parcel Name/Names of DPs i) _____ {enter DP Name/names of DPs with Parentage}, ii) _____ and iii) _____ Resident of _____ {Enter DP current address} _____ Own acquired Land Plot _____ KhasraNos _____ Located Village _____</p> <p>Statement by Guardian I _____ {put name here} _____ the {mother/father/brother/sister/uncle (put relation of elder with whom the minor DP/DPs lives) of DP/DPs i), _____ {put name of DP/DPs here} ii), _____ iii) _____ as natural guardian solemnly declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DP/DPs is/are minor who lives with me and as natural guardian of DP/DPs, I am responsible for his/her/their well-being and bringing him/her/them up; _____ (indicate name of staff, unit, and EA) has clarified that compensation amount, already deposited in treasury, can be paid to legal guardian of DP/DPs after production of the valid Guardian Certificate issued by the competent court; A petition for issuance of guardians certificate is filed/being filed in the competent court and the court's decision is pending; The awarded compensation in name of DP/DPs will be collected upon issuance of guardian's certificate by court; however, as natural guardian I have no objection to commencement of project works; and This statement is given free of coercion and compulsion which is witnessed by Village Headman and DPC president. <p>The Declarant</p> <p>Sign/Thumb Impression Name _____ Relationship with DP _____ Resident of _____</p> <p>Witnessed By We the Village Headman and President APC village-----, personally know Mr/Mrs _____ and witness veracity of statement made by confirming that the Minor DP/DPs named above lives with him/her in village/city _____ {Put name of village city here}.</p> <p>Signed Name: Mr.----- Headman Chak-----</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Signed Name: Mr.----- Village President DPC Chak-----</p> </div> <div style="margin-top: 20px;"> <p>v) DPs with Meager Compensation</p> <p>22. The compensation amount itself proves driving factor for DPs to submit their claims. In cases where small land holdings are in joint ownership with several entitled persons, shares in compensation for each DP become very small (\$100 and below). A good number ¹³ of DPs fall in this category and they never show-up to collect compensation. The situation is further aggravated when such DPs also face other legal or administrative issues like pending inheritance mutations of acquired land or living overseas and other parts in the country.</p> <p>23. Although the law provides a mechanism that includes cash payment at the village or payment through money order in case of absentee land owners¹⁴, such is no longer practiced. The only available mode is payment through voucher debit-able to the treasury which requires the DP to travel repeatedly to the district/tehsil headquarter to receive their compensation, making the transportation cost higher than their compensation. This also requires that the DP has or opens a bank account.</p> <p>24. The LAR management team should explore other payment modes allowed under the LAA including cash payment or payment through money order if the DP is living out of the project area. If such unclaimed compensations are deposited at court's disposal as legal remedy, it will be of no gain because a significant number of the DPs will remain unpaid. Following actions should be taken and recorded to explore specific measures and seek guidance from BOR in this aspect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define a maximum slab of amount to be termed as meager compensation and get it endorsed by the EA; Document coordination efforts with BOR including i) official correspondence and </div>
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- ¹³ In the National Motorway M-4 Gojra-Shorkot Section Project, almost $\pm 10\%$ DPs are entitled to a compensation below 100 US \$.
- ¹⁴ Rule 87, Financial Commissioner's (Board of Revenue) Standing Order No 28 (1909) on land acquisition procedures.


Page **8** of **10**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ii) meet with BOR to seek guidance on the issue at the project and EA levels.• Maintain a record of actions taken by the project team for payment to DP or deposit compensation at court's disposal following guidance from BOR.
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ANNEX-F: LAND RATE OBTAINED FROM REVENUE

for signature

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER (A.E) ABBOTTABAD



**OFFICE OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/
LAND ACQUISITION COLLECTOR
ABBOTTABAD**

No. _____ /Acq-ATD Dated: ____ / ____ /2021

To
The Tehsil Municipal Officer,
TMA, Abbottabad.


Subject. **ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR WASTE WATER TREATMENT PLANT/
LANDFILL SITE AT MOUZA DHAMTOUR.**

Memo:

Notification u/s-4 of LAA 1894 for the subject scheme has been issued vide No. 778 & Endst. No. 779-785 dated 12-10-2020.

The Tehsildar Abbottabad was asked to provide one year Average price of all kinds of land for the period w.e.f 12-12-2018 to 12-12-2019 of mouza Dhamtour II. According to the average price of all kind of land measuring 416 kanal and 03 Marlas including all other charges come to Rs. 18,15,97,958/96 according to the assessment report prepared by the revenue staff of acquisition branch (Copy enclosed).


You are requested to remit the requisite amount at the disposal of this office, so that further acquisition process could be initiated accordingly.


Deputy Commissioner/LAC
Abbottabad.

Endst No. & Date Even

Copy forwarded to:

1. Additional Deputy Commissioner, Abbottabad.
2. PS to Deputy Commissioner Abbottabad.


Deputy Commissioner/LAC
Abbottabad.

ANNEX-G: DISCLOSURE SUMMARY (ENGLISH)

LARP for Land Fill Site Abbottabad

1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The proposed KPCIP project includes five major cities of KPK, namely Abbottabad, Kohat, Mardan, Mingora, and Peshawar, and aims to improve their access to quality urban services through two interlinked outputs: (i) enhanced municipal infrastructure and public urban spaces, and (ii) strengthened institutional capacities and efficiency of provincial, municipal and city governments and water & sanitation services. On the request of the Government of Pakistan (GOP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted GOP through a Project Readiness Facility (PRF) that aims to fast-track project preparation, including the detailed engineering designs, necessary due diligence assessments including safeguards, procurement, capacity development and other Project preparatory works ahead of the approval of the ensuing project (i.e., KPCIP).

2. The initial list of 62 subprojects was screened through i) engineering, hydrological, and topographic assessment of all subprojects concerning the end-to-end solution, i.e., to ensure that the selected subprojects can provide an end-to-end solution for service delivery benefits for end-users and ii) the subprojects are further assessed for ADB's safeguard requirements and to ensure that selected subprojects do not pose significant adverse impacts and can move to the design stage. Finally, 24 number of subprojects have been selected and recommended for the detailed design. This subproject "Landfill Site Abbottabad" is among the total 24 subproject.

2. LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

3. Construction of integrated LFS requires acquisition of about 52.02 acres of private mountainous land. About 45.52 acres of which is completely barren whereas remaining about 6.5 acres of land is cultivated with wheat and fodder crops grown on it. According to the data provided by the Revenue Department of Abbottabad, the land is owned by about 347 landowners. Barren land is owned by about 314 landowners whereas cultivated land is owned by 33 landowners. Other than about 52.02 acres of land including 6.5 acres of cropped area, the subproject does not have any impact to any trees or structures or any physical infrastructure, e.g., any water courses or irrigation network. In terms of potential DPs, a total of 347 landowners are expected to be impacted including 9 DPs recorded as vulnerable due to their monthly income assessed below the poverty line. This LARP has been prepared based on census survey of 314 landowners of the total 347 potential landowner DPs, as the surveyors were not able to locate 33 landowners. The census which already done in January 2021 and later updated in March 2021 will be once again revised as per the updated list of landowners based on the final DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department.

4. Section 5 notification of the LAA have been issued on July 28, 2021 while Section 5A notification is expected in September, 2021. Further details on itemized impacts and DPs are provided in the section on LAR impacts.

5. The subproject has two components, i) Development of integrated Land Fill Site (LFS) and ii) Access Route to Land fill site. The LFS is constructed in an area of 8 acres. The land has already been acquired in 2017 and WSSC has the possession of this land. While the other component access route is constructed in the length of 1.13 km. Overall LAR impact of this access route is limited to the acquisition of 0.82 acres of private barren land owned by 27 landowners.

As per field investigation and consultations with the land owners, the subproject does not have any other impact on crops, trees, building structures, livelihood and communal assets even none of the vulnerability and impact severity is reported. Hence, this LARP is prepared only for the access route to the LFS. The Section 4 of the LAA 1894 has been notified last year in September, 2020 while section 5 is expected to be notified in 20th of August 2021.

3. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

6. Compensation and entitlements have been determined on the basis of ADB SPS 2009, approved LARF and requirement of Para 81 of the LARF. Table 2 provides an Entitlement Matrix for different types of losses assessed during the census survey, Inventory of the Losses and socio-economic survey. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during subproject implementation. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to DPs prior to dislocation and dispossession from acquired assets. In case, the payment is delayed more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before payment to DPs.

Table 2: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land	All land losses independently from impact severity	Owner (titleholder, or holder of traditional rights)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with comparable productivity and suitability to be explored (if feasible) OR Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC¹³) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable If BoR¹⁴ compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods. Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration to be defined in LARP Production based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation as defined below) and other appropriate rehabilitation, to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and AP consultation.
		Sharecropper / tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project situation and DP consultation).
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land loss IN addition to standard crop compensation, income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of annual crop production and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on project specific situation and DP consultation. Compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.
Severe impact on productive land	Loss of 10% of productive (income earning) land	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for 3 months equal to national minimum wage i.e. PKR 20,000/month as fixed by the Federal Government for the year 2021-22. The amount for three months will be equal to PKR 20,000 X 3 = 60,000

¹³ Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009¹⁴ Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Residential/ commercial land	All land losses	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicableIf BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">No compensation for land lossSelf-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis.
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lease agreements to be signed between the DPs and the contractor for the period of occupation of land. Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the partiesRestoration of land to original stateGuarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Restoration of land to original stateGuarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation for affected structure (full or partial taking into account functioning viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) at full replacement cost and repair of remaining structure at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation.Right to salvage materials (without deduction) from lost structureFor vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard.Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation.	Owner (including nontitled land user)	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation through provision of fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable quality and value, including payment of all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, at a relocation site or a location agreeable to the DP. Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of compensation at full replacement cost payable to the owner and any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings. If the market value of the replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or Cash compensation at full replacement cost, including all transaction costs, such as applicable fees and taxes, without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. In any case, DP has the right to salvage the affected structure. Severity assistance to all losing structures permanently equivalent to 3 months equal to national minimum wage i.e. PKR 20,000/month as fixed by the Federal Government for the year 2021-22. The amount for three months will be equal to PKR 20,000 X 3 = 60,000
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period
	Moving of minor structures (fences, sheds, latrines etc.)	Owner, lessee, tenant	<p>The DP may choose between the following alternatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for self-relocation of structure at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age) Or Relocation of the structure by the Project.
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials, transport and other incidental costs, as

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years.Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cash compensation for perennial crop trees at current market rate of crop type and average yield (i) multiplied, for immature non-bearing trees, by the years required to grow tree to productivity or (ii) multiplied, for mature crop bearing trees, by the average years of crops forgone; plus cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees.Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plusCost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Assistance	All types of structures affected	All DPs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The project will provide logistic support to all eligible DPs in relocation of affected structures whether project based relocation or self-relocation as opted by the DPs.If project-based relocation, DPs will be provided with fully functional public services and facilities including school, health center, community center, electricity, water supply and sewage and irrigation facility with their long term operation and maintenance planned and agreed.
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with DPs) to all eligible DPs and tenants. • For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. • For commercial structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground. • For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.
House rent	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A lump sum amount, as agreed between the DP and project team, to assist the DPs in renting house for a negotiated period of time, for a comparable structure or apartment to the one lost.
Transition allowance	All types structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On a case to case basis, transitional allowance equal to 3 months of recorded household income or equal to inflation adjusted official poverty line, whichever is higher.
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All DPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional cash compensation of 15% as solatium over and above the BOR compensation price. • Payment of any price differential or top-up, based on replacement cost study.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Permanent loss of agriculture based livelihood	Partial loss of agricultural land with viable land remaining	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of support for investments in productivity enhancing inputs, such as land leveling, terracing, biological, erosion control, sprinkler/drip irrigation, composing, tools and agricultural extension, as feasible and applicable; additional financial support if land compensation is insufficient to allow for adequate investments to maintain livelihood
	Full loss of viable agricultural land without availability of alternative land.	Owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant, non-titled land user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of re-training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equal to lost income during period of business interruption based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost income for 12 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records, or at least inflation adjusted OPL And Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	All affected employees of affected businesses and agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages during period of employment interruption up to 3 months based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. If required by Pakistan's labor laws and regulations/codes, the compensation will be paid to the employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide compensation payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by EA/relevant government official.
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar sector and position in or near area of lost employment	All laid-off employees of affected businesses and laid-off agricultural workers from affected farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equal to lost wages for 6 months, based on tax record or registered wage, or, in its absence, comparable rates for employment of the same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL. If required by the applicable labor code, compensation will be paid to employer to enable him/her to fulfill legal obligations to provide severance payments to laid-off employees, to be verified by government labor inspector And Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc	Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full restoration at original site or re-establishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions under sections 1 and 2 of this entitlement matrix
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable APs	Support to disproportionately affected persons	All vulnerable DPs including those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and indigenous peoples.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial Cash allowance equal to 3 months of official minimum wage to all vulnerable DPs. grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity. Subsistence allowance equal to 3 months of official poverty line, and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARPs based on income analysis and consultations with DPs. Preferential selection for project related employment.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Loss of land	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance in construction of new structure Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements Assistance with transition to relocation site
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly DPs
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser

4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

7. A three tiers Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established at the project. It will exist at the field level, city level, and PMU level. The GRM will be easily accessible, gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, widely publicized, and well-integrated in the subproject's management system. Efforts are made to record and resolve the grievances by the GRC within the allocated time (7-21 days). The complainants will be timely informed about the progress regarding their logged complaints and action to be taken by the GRC. A DP can approach the courts at any time in accordance with the applicable legal provisions under Pakistan law. He/she can have direct access to court of law under section 18 of land acquisition LAA 1894. The record for the complaints received and resolved will be well maintained.

8. Institutional Arrangements

9. The LGE&RDD is the subproject executing agency (EA). The Program Management Unit (PMU) is responsible for the day-to-day management of the subproject (through respective CIUs). The Social safeguard staff of the PMU is responsible to manage the LAR-tasks and activities including handling/resolving of any complaints or grievances of those displaced by the subproject (DPs) and fulfilling safeguard requirements.

10. Implementation Schedule

11. Resettlement Plan will be implemented in a participatory manner with the representations of all key stakeholders namely - the government, local elected representatives, and the displaced persons. As per this draft LARP, compensation payment is expected to commence by mid November 2021, while the external monitoring report will be submitted immediately after the completion of compensation disbursement. Semi-annual safeguard monitoring report will be submitted throughout the project implementation period to ADB to meet the loan requirements.

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Photo Gallery



Meeting with Abbottabad Land owners for filling the survey questionnaire



Social safeguard team meeting with revenue staffs in Abbottabad to review the land ownership record of LFS.



Meeting with Deputy Commissioner, Abbottabad.



Meeting with the DPs of LFS, Abbottabad .



Meeting with the DPs of LFS, Abbottabad .Landfill site”.



Socio economic survey form of DP is filled-up by the safeguard team .



Socio economic survey form of DP is filled by the safeguard team.



Safeguard team visiting the landfill site with WSSC and Revenue