

# Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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Project Number: 51036-002  
August 2021

## Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project

### Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora

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 (KPCIP)**



### **Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan for Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora**

**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 Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora 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
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
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
TMA	tehsil municipal administration
TOR	term 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 for the first batch of subprojects 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. **Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora:** The subproject involves the laying of 20 km water supply line. The subproject also includes construction of the intake structures, treatment plant, water reservoir and 10 surface tanks and 8 overhead reservoirs. The proposed ROW of distribution network is 3 meters wide and will cover private land.
3. **Land Acquisition:** The land acquisition is under process, Section 5 of LAA 1894 was notified on 28 June 2021 while Section 5 A of LAA is under process and expected to be notified by September 2021.
4. This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts to be caused by the Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora subproject of KPCIP, in compliance with the national/provincial regulatory requirements and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).
5. **Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of Subproject:** The DED of the proposed Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora was completed in January 2021. Bidding is expected to start in September 2021 and contract award is expected in February 2022. All land needed for the Greater Water Supply Scheme (about 21.43 acres) is being acquired by the EA in one-go, except for the sites for the 8 OHRs which are being acquired through negotiated settlement. In selecting the sites for the 8 OHRs on private land, willingness of the landowners to sell their land for the subproject was one of the criteria used. Sites where the landowners were not willing to provide land were avoided. For the selected plots, alternative plots within the area will be explored in case negotiation fails. In case there are no viable alternative location, then Section 5 of the LAA will be notified and a LARP will be prepared. For the water supply pipeline, there is a pending request from some landowners to consider shifting the alignment of the first 8 km section of the pipeline to reduce the impact on agricultural land. Discussion is ongoing on this possible change.
6. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts and Potential displaced persons (DPs):** Construction of integrated greater water supply scheme requires acquisition of about 21.43 acres of private agricultural land; about 16.43 acres are cultivated where maize and wheat crops are grown while in 5 acres peach garden is planted. According to the land ownership list provided by the revenue department 876

are the landowners whose agriculture land will be affected. The figure will be updated once the census has been completed and the DP acquaintance roll has been finalized.

7. **LARP and its Updating:** The reason for partial or incomplete census of DPs is due to the absence of socioeconomic survey. The census was not initiated as landowners were reluctant to provide the data initially. The socioeconomic survey will be commenced soon after agreement is reached with some landowners on the pipeline alignment (particularly the first 8 km section). This LARP will be updated into an implementation-ready LARP on the basis of the following: (i) finalization of the DP acquaintance roll that contains the list of actual/current landowners and affected land parcels following notification of Section 9 of the LAA; (ii) inclusion of the findings of independent valuation study (IVS); and (iii) final census and socioeconomic survey of actual DPs.

8. **Initial Impacts Screening and Project Categorization (Involuntary Resettlement):** 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. An estimated 20 landowners are expected to be severely impacted. These 20 DPs will lose between 10% to 65% of their land. This figure will be updated once the socio economic and census survey has been completed and information will be provided in the final LARP expected in November 2021. 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.

9. **Cut-Off Date (COD) for project impacts:** The socioeconomic survey and census of potential landowners has not been conducted yet. The census of all DPs will be initiated and completed after issuance of Sections 5-A and 6 of LAA and COD established and disseminated to final DPs through follow up public consultation meetings.

10. **Socio Economic Information:** The total population of District Swat is 2,309,570. Among the total population males are 50.8% while the females are 49.2%. Average household size is 8.8 persons. Among the 876 DPs' households, the total members are 7709 persons. Literacy rate is 28.75% that distributed 43.16% among the males and 13.45% in the females. About 57% of them live in Pacca houses which are made of bricks, cement and concrete flooring, and wooden and steel doors and windows, while 43% live in semi-pacca houses which are made of bricks (joint with mud) and with roofs that are mostly wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. About 41% of the population are employed in the agriculture sector. The trade sector is also a significant employment provider, which absorbs about 16% (30 in urban and 13 in rural) of the employed labor force. About 5% of the labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 31% (52 and 29 in urban and rural areas respectively).

11. **Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation:** Consultation meetings are on-going with DPs since March 2021. Consultation with DPs and general public mainly focused on the initiation of socio economic and census survey, design alternation, loss of livelihood and land compensation as per market rate. 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. Also, various rounds of discussions were held among the landowners, PMU, design consultant, WSSC under the supervision of district administration about the possibility of changing the first 8 km of the pipeline alignment of the subproject.

12. **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.

13. **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 based on the land acquisition and resettlement framework 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. However, in case the payment is delayed for more than a year from the date of valuation, the values of lost assets will be indexed annually before payment to DPs. The PMU has engaged a licensed valuer (M/S Anderson) to conduct an independent valuation study (IVS) to determine the adequacy of the compensation rates to ensure meeting the SPS requirement of full replacement costs. The IVS report is expected by the end of August 2021. If BoR compensation falls below the replacement cost calculated in the IVS, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.

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

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
<b>1. LAND</b>			
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"> <li>Land for land compensation with comparable productivity and suitability to be explored (if feasible) OR</li> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC<sup>1</sup>) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable</li> <li>If BoR<sup>2</sup> compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li> <li>Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

<sup>2</sup> Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration to be defined in LARP</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
		Sharecropper / tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> </ul>
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land loss</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
Residential/commercial land	All land losses	Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 applicable</li> <li>• If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li> <li>• Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li> </ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent</li> </ul>
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.</li> </ul>
		Non-titled user without traditional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No compensation for land loss</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis.</li></ul>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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</li><li>Restoration of land to original state</li><li>Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land</li></ul>
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Restoration of land to original state</li><li>Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land</li></ul>
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Right to salvage materials (without deduction) from lost structure</li><li>For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard.</li><li>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.</li></ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.</li><li>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.</li></ul>
	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"><li>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.</li><li>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</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>any apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Relocation of the structure by the Project.</li> </ul>
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>
<b>3. Crops</b>	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years.</li> <li>• Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li> </ul>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li> </ul>
<b>4. Trees</b>	Affected Trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus</li> <li>• Cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees</li> </ul>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li> </ul>
<b>5. RESETTLEMENT &amp; RELOCATION</b>			
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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with DPs) to all eligible DPs and tenants.</li> <li>• For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li> <li>• For commercial structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li> <li>• For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Transition allowance	All types structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All DPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional cash compensation of 15% as solatium over and above the BOR compensation price.</li> <li>Payment of any price differential or top-up, based on replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
<b>6. INCOME RESTORATION</b>			
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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area.</li> </ul>
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	near area of lost employment	workers from affected farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES</b>			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc	Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS</b>			
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"> <li>Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial Cash allowance equal to 3 months of official minimum wage to all vulnerable DPs.</li> <li>grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Preferential selection for project related employment.</li> </ul>
	Loss of land	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot</li> </ul>
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements</li> <li>Assistance in construction of new structure Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure</li> <li>Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements</li> <li>Assistance with transition to relocation site</li> </ul>
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible</li> <li>Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly DPs</li> </ul>
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser</li> </ul>

14. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** Based on the current market rates of 2020, total resettlement budget has been determined as PKR 1135.24 million (US \$ 7.23 million). The compensation payment for land acquisition is determined at PKR 794.40 million based on average market rates provided by Revenue Department for cultivated land. Other cost categories calculated include affected crops determined as PKR 2.76 million, peach garden PKR 12.53 million, and impact severity allowance as PKR 1.2 million, administrative costs as PKR 81.09 million, monitoring and evaluation cost as PKR 162.18 million and contingencies as PKR 81.09 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.

15. **Flow of LAR Funds:** GO-KP will provide funds for LARP implementation from government resources. The continuity in the flow of funds from government to PMU and Revenue Department will be the responsibility of the LGE&RDD-EA. Hence, 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. If BoR compensation falls below replacement cost as calculated in the IVS, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.

16. **Grievances Redress Mechanism (GRM):** A three-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism will be established at the project. 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 the allocated time of 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.

17. **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.

18. **Implementation Schedule:** LARP compensation payment is expected to commence by December 2021 following the issuance of land award (Section 11 of the LAA), while the external monitoring report will be submitted immediately after the completion of compensation disbursement (expected by February 2022).

19. **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 LARP implementation compliance report from the EMA. Semi-annual social monitoring reports will be submitted throughout the project implementation period.

## **SECTION 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

20. This chapter presents the history and background of the proposed subproject of Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora. It also 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**

21. 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.

22. Initially, a 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 Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora is one of the 24 subprojects under KPCIP.

23. This LARP has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts to be caused by the Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora subproject of KPCIP, in compliance with the national/provincial regulatory requirements and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).

### **Status of Detailed Engineering Design**

24. The detailed engineering design (DED) of the subproject has been finalized and approved in January 2021. However, discussion is still ongoing between the Swat Deputy

Commissioner, the landowners and the design consultants on the demand by some landowners to shift the alignment of the first 8 km section of the 20 km pipeline.

### **Subproject Description**

25. The subproject involves the laying of 20 km long water supply line. The subproject also includes construction of the intake structures, treatment plant and water reservoir. 10 surface tanks and 8 overhead reservoirs will be constructed on private land. The proposed ROW of distribution network is 3 meters wide and will cover private land.

### **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement**

26. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts (LAR) and Potential Landowner displaced persons (DPs):** Construction of integrated greater water supply scheme requires acquisition of about 21.43 acres of private agricultural land. About 16.43 acres are cultivated where maize and wheat crops are grown while 5 acres are orchards that are planted with peaches. According to the land ownership list provided by the revenue department, 876 are the landowners whose agriculture land will be affected. The number will be updated following the finalization of the DP acquaintance roll.

27. Currently, Section 5 of LAA has been issued and issuance of Section 5 A is expected by September 2021. Further details on itemized impacts and DPs are provided in the section on LAR impacts.

### **Subproject Categorization**

28. **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. An estimated 20 landowners are expected to be impacted severely due to their loss of more than 10% of agricultural land. This figure will be updated once the socio-economic survey has been completed and information will be provided in the final LARP. The impacts are deemed as insignificant at this stage and the subproject has been classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement (IR) in accordance with the ADB SPS.

### **Design Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize LAR impacts**

29. 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 Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora:

- a) Avoid or minimize impacts on residential structures.

- b) Avoid or minimize impacts on structures.
- c) Avoid or minimize impact on community and sensitive structures like masjid, graveyard and school.
- d) Also, the possibility is to shift 8 km of the pipeline to reduce the magnitude and severity of impacts.

### **Objectives of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan**

30. 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 Greater Water Supply Scheme, Mingora. Its overall objective is to ensure that the livelihoods of all displaced persons are improved or at least restored to 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:

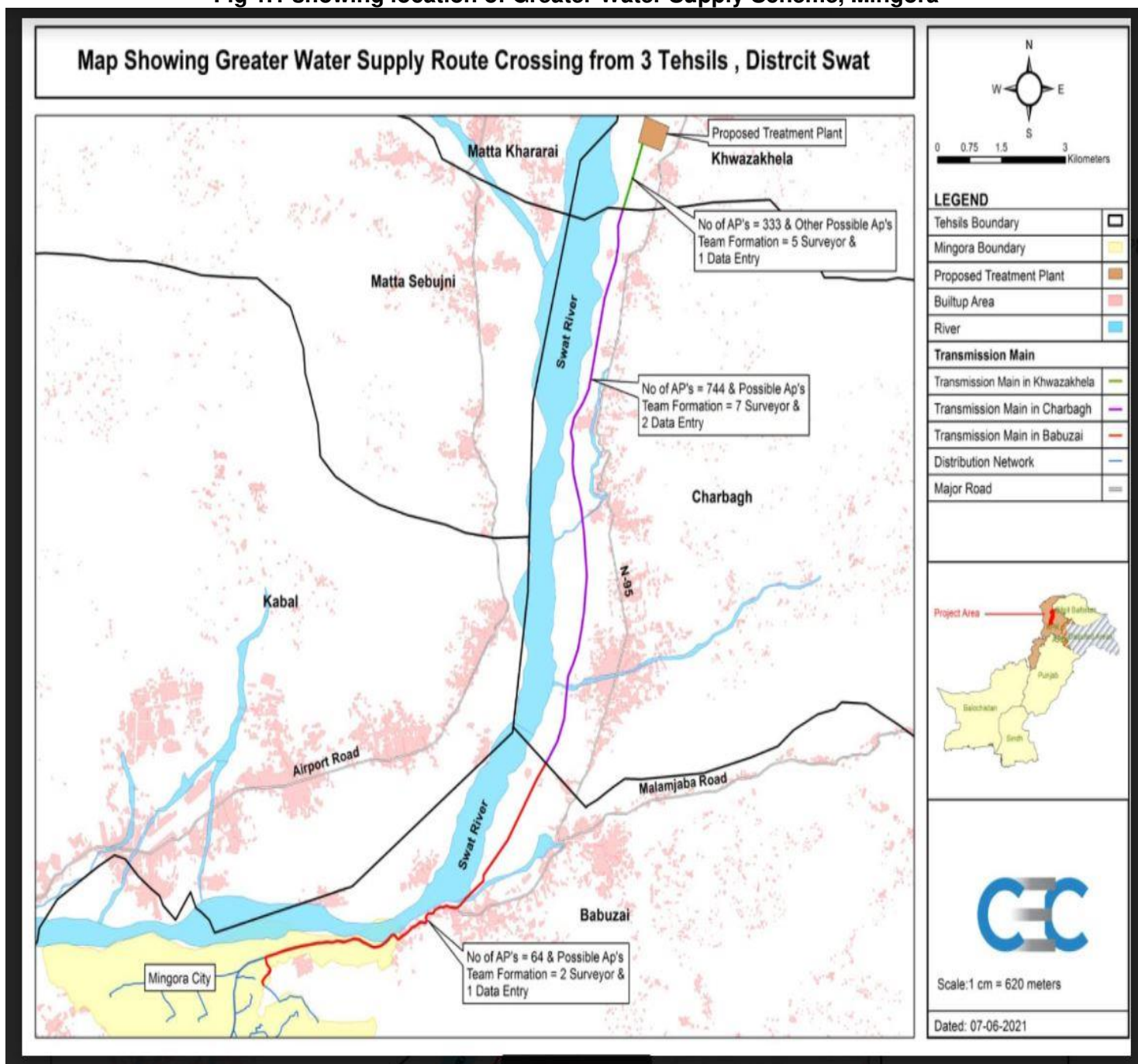
- Avoid or minimize LAR impacts of Greater Water Supply Scheme, Mingora on local communities and those affected by the land acquisition.
- Ensure compensation for lost assets is based on current market rate taking into account and full replacement costs for all affected assets.
- Undertake meaningful 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**

31. This LARP is prepared based on detailed engineering design and ongoing land acquisition process. Upon its updating and approval from ADB, following conditions will have to be fulfilled before 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, final DP acquaintance roll, complete census of final DPs and inventory of losses based on final/actual impacts, final entitlements and compensation and itemized LAR budget at current market rates as per replacement costs based on the IVS findings, and timed 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, 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 aforementioned requirements.

Fig 1.1 showing location of Greater Water Supply Scheme, Mingora





## **SECTION 2**

### **SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT**

32. This section presents the potential impacts of Greater Water Supply Scheme, Mingora and the scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and the displacement persons (DPs).

#### **2.1 Impact Assessment Methodology**

33. The following approach and methodology were adopted for conducting social impact assessment of and scope of land acquisition and resettlement for Greater Water Supply Scheme, Mingora:

- 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. Public consultations with DPs and the general public on the measures adopted to minimize LAR impacts in the subproject.
- c. The consultation 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.
- d. 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**

34. Construction of Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora requires acquisition of about 21.43 acres of private agriculture land owned by 876 landowners. About 16 acres are cultivated where wheat and maize are grown, while 5 acres are the orchard field where peach trees are planted. The land acquisition is going on by the Revenue Department since January 2020. Section 5 of LAA was issued on 28 June 2021. Cost of land is based on the average market rates provided by Revenue Department provided in June 2021. However, land compensation rates to be fixed by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) will be compared with the IVS study commissioned by PMU 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 to comply with SPS's requirement of full replacement costs as standard of compensation. If BoR compensation rates falls below the replacement cost as determined by the IVS, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.

### **2.1.2 Land Lease for Contractor's Camp and other Facilities**

35. 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. However, 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 alternative 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**

36. As per available revenue record, 16.43 acres noted as rain-fed field where wheat and maize are cultivated while in 5 acres peach orchard is planted. This land is owned by 873 landowners. 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, this information was 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. Based on the mentioned market prices the annual income 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 determined at Rs. 168,000 /- and same will be provided as the crop compensation (one-year crop of wheat and maize harvest) to DPs.

### **2.1.4 Impact on Trees**

37. As per available revenue record and consultation with revenue, the subproject would impact on 705 peach trees planted on 5 acres of land. The gross annual income per peach tree is Rs.1777 with an average production for 10 years. Hence, the total gross potential income for 10 years is Rs.17,770. Overall, it is estimated that potential income from the 705 affected peach trees is Rs.12,527,850. The same compensation amount will be paid to landowners. Presently, the specific landowners who are losing peach trees cannot be ascertained based on the land records. The information will be confirmed during the socio-economic survey and the IVS and LARP will be updated accordingly.

### **2.1.5 Impacts on Building Structures**

38. As per available revenue record, field verification and consultation with the design consultant, the subproject does not have any impact on any building structure. The pipeline alignment is free of any structure that may be affected.

### 2.1.6 Impact on Community Assets

39. As per the available revenue record, field verification and consultation with the design consultant, this subproject does not have any impact on the community assets like masjids, graveyards, or common accessway.

### 2.1.7 Impact Severity

40. As per revenue record/ownership list of DPs, 20 landowners (from the total of 876 landowners) are expected to be impacted severely with their loss of agricultural land as discussed in Table 2.1. Thus, the impacts are deemed as insignificant at this stage and the subproject has been classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement (IR) in accordance with the ADB SPS. This will be reconfirmed once the socioeconomic survey is completed.

Table 2.2: Showing the range of impact severity

S.NO	Extent of Impact (Range)	No. of Landowners
1	10% - 30%	10
2	31% - 50%	6
3	51% - 65%	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>20</b>

Source: revenue record for the year 2021 for Swat District

### 2.1.8 Impact on Vulnerable Groups

41. 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. The data collection is under process and will be provided in the final LARP expected to be submitted by November 2021.

### 2.1.9 Indigenous Peoples (IPs)

42. 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**

43. This section presents an overview of the socio-economic information of subproject area in general but to some extent 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. A more detailed discussion on the socio-economic condition of the DPs will be presented in the final LARP based on the socio-economic survey to be conducted once the issue on the final alignment of the first 8 km of the pipeline has been agreed. The socio-economic survey questionnaire, presented as Annex-C, will be used for data collection.

#### **3.1.2 Information/Data Collection Methodology**

44. 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 Swat. The primary sources of information were included in focus group discussions (FGDs) with selected households and the general community and transect walk in the area. Meetings were held with stakeholders including District Administration, WSSC, TMA and concerned at District level.

### **3.2 Identification of Displaced Persons**

45. 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 agricultural land are affected and owners of crops and fruit trees (peach) that will be affected by the subproject implementation. No other category of DP is found in the area due to limited impact of the subproject. There are a total of 876 landowners as per revenue record. Discussion between the landowners, the Swat Deputy Commissioner and design consultants on changing the alignment of the first 8 km section of the pipeline. The Socio-economic survey will be initiated once agreement is reached on the alignment. Once the socio-economic information will come, LARP will be updated accordingly.

#### **3.2.1 District Geography**

46. The valley of Swat is situated in the north of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province at 35° North Latitude and 72° and 30° East Longitude. The district is enclosed by the sky-high mountains. Chitral and Gilgit are situated in the North, Dir in the West, and Mardan in the South, while Indus separates it from Hazara in the east. The district headquarters of Swat is Saidu Sharif, but the main town in the district is Mingora. Saidu Sharif is 131 km from Peshawar, the provincial capital, towards the northeast. The total area of District Swat is 5337 sq. km, divided into two tehsils, namely Matta (683 sq. km) and Swat (4654 sq. km). The total forest cover in Swat is 497,969 acres.

### **3.2.2 Topography**

47. Topographically, Swat is a mountainous region, located among the foothills of the Hindukush Mountain range. This range runs in the general direction of North and South and has a varied elevation within the Swat area, beginning from 600 meters above sea level in the South and rising rapidly up towards the North, to around 6,000 meters above sea level. The Swat region, containing the meandering Swat River, is also home to lush green valleys, snow-covered glaciers, forests, meadows and plains.

### **3.2.3 Administrative Set up**

48. 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 Officer Revenue (DRO) directly 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 several quanungos. Each quanungo 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 Law and Order in Swat**

49. Swat Valley remained calm and peaceful from 1947-1969 when it was a princely state. Miangul Jehanzeb, the last prince (Wali of Swat) following the policies of his father Miangul Abdul Wadood, launched uplifting schemes in every sector. The judicial system was fast and transparent and was able to keep the warring tribes united. It was the —war on terror in Afghanistan (September 2011), which spread across the border into the neighboring northwest Pakistan and caused disruption in the settled and tribal Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), including the Swat district. The militant insurgency took hold because of similarities in geography, language and culture. The Pakistani government tried to prevent militant activities through dialogue with the Taliban, but this proved to be unsuccessful, and a military operation, —Rah-e-Rast, was launched in early 2009 against —Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP). Though the operation was seen as well intentioned, it caused massive internal migration from embattled areas, with an estimated 2 million people becoming internally displaced and considerable damage was done to physical and social infrastructure. After combating the Taliban, the army regained control of Swat district and it was handed over to the local district administration.

## **3.4 Population Profile and Household Size**

50. According to latest census 2017, the total population of District Swat is 2,309,570. Among the total population males are 50.8% while the females are 49.2%. Average family size in Swat district is 8.8 as per the population census report 2017. Based on this average, the total members of the 876 DPs' households is estimated at 7709 persons. This will be verified through the socio-economic survey once the agreement has been reached on the final alignment of the pipeline and will be reflected in the final LARP.

### **3.5 Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages**

51. The people of Swat are mainly Pakhtuns (mainly of the Yusufzai clan), Kohistan (of Dardic descent) and Gujjars. Gujar or Gurjjar, which is the main tribe of the district, has its people divided in different clans like Khatana, Bajarh, Chichi, Ahir, Chuhan, Pamra, Gangal etc. The Dardic people of the Kalam region in northern Swat are known as Kohistanis. Pashtu is predominantly spoken in Swat, and is understood and used by roughly 93 percent of the population as their mother tongue. A variety of other languages are also used in the area, like Torwali, Kalami and Khwar, spoken by the Kalam and Kohistani people in the Northern part of Swat; Gujro, a mix of Pashto and Punjabi, spoken by the Ajar and Gujjar people. None of these groups may be considered indigenous people as defined in ADB SPS.

### **3.6 Literacy rate of the Subproject Area**

52. Education is an essential component of human capital and it is very much effective in poverty reduction. As per population census 2017, literacy rate of Swat district is 28.75% that distributed 43.16% among the males and 13.45% in the females. It will be confirmed from the DPs through the census survey and will be presented in the final LARP to be submitted in November 2021.

### **3.7 Housing Conditions**

53. It is of interest to assess the means and standards of living directly provided by the government and those that are acquired by the household. Shelter is one of the basic needs, and housing conditions are one of the key determinants of the quality of life. Housing condition of the subproject area is classified into two categories i.e., “pacca”, and “semi pacca” according to the type of structure. About 57% of the houses are Pacca which are constructed with bricks, cement and concrete having wooden and steel doors and windows, while 43% are semi pacca which are made of bricks (joint with mud) and with roofs that are mostly wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. As per consultation with the revenue Patwari 98% of the respondents live in their own self-made house, while 2% live in rented houses.

### **3.8 Toilet Facility**

54. The toilet facility is available to 96% of the households, while 4% of the households use the open field for defecation purposes. Also, 90% of the households have the flush latrine in their houses.

### **3.9 Population and Employed Labor Force**

55. As per Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement (PSLM), the distribution of the employed labor force by major economic sectors is furnished that the agriculture sector absorbs most of the labor force. About 41% rural employment is recorded in this sector during 2012-13 (PSLM survey). The trade sector is also a significant employment provider, which absorbs about 16% (30 in urban and 13 in rural) of the employed labor force. About 5% of the employed labor force is absorbed in the manufacturing sector, while the service sector provides employment to about 31% (52 and 29 in urban and rural areas, respectively).

### **3.10 Status of Women**

56. The role of women in the Swat Valley is limited. Many women are confined to their domestic life which involves managing the household and raising their children. Swat Valley is a community where women are not usually allowed by the community to be in the public sphere. They must cover themselves in purdah and cannot question the rules stated by the community. Some women are sold for marriage for families to financially support themselves. Such women have no scope for self-determination and are forced to commit to domestic life at a young age. Women are discriminated against within these communities and are confined to a traditional and patriarchal lifestyle. Women generally manage domestic life whereas the male members of the family are responsible for earning a living and representing the family at the community level, and in the public sphere. From 2007 to 2009, girls were barred from going to school. Their classrooms were burned down, and women were prevented from leaving their house without a male relative. Although the writ of the government was restored in 2009, many women are still treated as second class citizens and as subservient to men. Some women are also sold in marriage to seek forgiveness for men 's crimes and their fate is decided without their consent.

### **3.11 Employment**

57. Labor force participation rates remain low for women in the province; being 14% for the province as a whole, compared to 60% for men. According to the Labor Force Survey 2012-13, only 0.29% of women are working as wage employees in the district.

### **3.12 Gender Dispute Resolution**

58. The judiciary system in the district consists of solving disputes through shariah courts, jirga or regular courts. Presently, women are mostly going to regular family courts for inheritance cases and for other cases involving household disputes and —khula (divorce procedures). The NGOs involved in the region have tried to educate women and accordingly some females are fighting for their right to inheritance. Alternatively, women go to jirga 's through a —wali". Once the jirga makes a decision, it is registered in the Rotary Committee and this gives it a legal standing.

### **3.13 Ownership of Assets**

59. Regarding home ownership a significant number of households possess their own homes. But, there is a huge gap between male and female home ownership in district Swat. In traditional society —riwaj (customary law) was the rule in respect of land ownership in Swat. Only males could own and inherit land and the womenfolk had no right to own and inherit land. Land is passed on only to the patrilineal male heirs or the near agnates in case there are no male descendants. The Dir-Swat Land Disputes Enquiry Commission constituted by the provincial government, has stated that the rule of inheritance in Swat State was —riwaj and not —shariat, according to which females are not entitled to inherit property. Not only are the women folk not entitled as a rule, to inherit land in Swat but there are restrictions upon them even in respect of the land given in —Mahar. Although they have the right to possess the land given in —mahar, they are not entitled to receive the produce of the land. They have no right to dispose-off the land in any manner as selling and mortgaging are clearly forbidden to them. However, at the woman's death the land goes to her son and in case of no male offspring, to the husband.

## **SECTION 4**

### **INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION**

#### **4.1 General**

60. This section describes the subproject stakeholders and their attitude towards the Greater Water Supply Scheme, Mingora and the process which was adopted in consulting the displaced persons and general community. During the peak of the COVID-19 period, social distance was maintained during face-to-face consultations and some consultations were held telephonically. Meetings were held with groups of 10-80 persons as there was no restrictions on large group meetings at that time. 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**

61. 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 March to April 2021. A total of 7 group meetings were held with the DPs in which a total of 395 persons participated. A summary of the consultations done is shown in Table 4.1. These consultations will be continued by the subproject staff during LARP updating and implementation. The details of consultations conducted are discussed as under:

- a) Formal consultation meetings were held with all potential DPs, concerned government officials, representatives of civil society organizations (CSOs) and other pertinent stakeholders.
- b) The consultation, participation and information disclosure (CPID) activities have been recorded and documented comprehensively, including photographs and minutes of the key issues addressed, observations made in the field and outstanding issues that need to be addressed.
- c) 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**

62. The construction of Greater Water Supply Mingora will have positive impacts on the local population. Despite the impacts, the affected communities of the subproject showed serious concerns/suggestions regarding the subproject like loss of livelihood, provision of water supply from the same water supply line of the subproject. In addition, the meetings were held with the officials of Revenue Department, WSSC and District Administration.

63. The consultation meetings for the Mingora Greater water supply subproject were conducted during March - April 2021, as listed in **Table 4.1**.



**Table 4.1: Detail of Consultation Meetings**

<b>S #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Village/Place</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	22-03-2021	Khwazakhela	60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDCM</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
2	23-03-2021	Daral-ul-Aloom School in Khwazakhela, Swat	80	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDCM</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
3	13-04-2021	Community Center in Khwazakhela, Swat	50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDCM</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
4	15-04-2021	Local Hujra in Charbagh, Swat	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDCM</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
5	15-04-2021	Hujra of Sohrab Khan (Influential) in Charbagh, Tehsil	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDCM</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
6	21-04-2021	Office of Assistant Commissioner Tehsil Charbagh, Swat	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDC</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
7	26-04-2021	DC Office Mingora, Swat	40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landowners</li> <li>• District Administration</li> <li>• PMU and EDCM</li> <li>• WSSC Swat</li> </ul>
Total			395	

64. The participants were encouraged to express themselves and engage in detailed discussion on impacts, compensation, consultation, and awareness. The main concerns were the design alternation and loss of livelihood is summarized in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.2: Concerns of DPs and Responses by Consultant**

<b>S#</b>	<b>Concerns of DPs</b>	<b>Response from Consultant</b>	<b>Action to be Taken</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>
1	The Government should translate (into Urdu) the survey questionnaire.	The Government will translate the questionnaire into Urdu.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The questionnaire was translated into Urdu for easy understanding of the DPs</li> </ul>	District Administration, Revenue Department, WSSC & PMU
2	Will Government make the design alternation to protect the livelihood of the DPs?	The subproject alignment is feasible here as per the design consultant. However, the negotiations are held among land owners, PMU and design consultant under the supervision of district administration on design options.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The alignment along the river side is not feasible. Besides, the government will provide the livelihood allowance in addition to compensation as per the replacement cost of the loss assets in accordance with SPS. Also, various round of discussions held among PMU, design consultant and landowners under the supervision of district administration on design alteration. There is a possibility that it may change.</li> </ul>	, District administration, Revenue Department, WSSC, CIU & PMU
3	The DC rate fixed for the land is not acceptable to them	The Government will provide the replacement cost for loss of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government is conducting the IVS to assess the differential between the DC rate and replacement cost basis to provide them as per replacement cost of the lost assets.</li> </ul>	Revenue Department, WSSC, CIU & PMU
4	The government should reduce the width of the proposed ROW in order to minimize the agriculture land. One way of doing this is by burying the pipeline.	The same was designed by the design consultant.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As discussed earlier, same design is appropriate and feasible owing to designing the gravity flow otherwise water will not reach to end users.</li> </ul>	WSSC, CIU, PMU, CSC & Contractor
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 of merit basis by following the codal procedures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Special clause will be added in the contract of contractor to ensure full compliance.</li> </ul>	WSSC, CIU, PMU, CSC & Contractor
6	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"> <li>A multi tiers GRM will be established. The detailed GRM procedure is given in section 8 of this LARP document.</li> </ul>	WSSC, Contractor, CIU & PMU

S#	Concerns of DPs	Response from Consultant	Action to be Taken	Responsibility
7	How will the compensation for the loss of orchard compensation be calculated?	The orchard crop compensation will be provided for the loss of rain fed area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The compensation for orchard crop worked out on the basis of market rate of the yearly crop yield multiplied by the number of years required to grow such a tree to the same production level, and for immature trees that are yet to bear fruit compensation based on the gross expense needed to reproduce the tree to the same age when it was cut. Worked out as per current value of the productive assets as per the prevailing market rate.</li> </ul>	WSSC, Revenue Department, Agriculture department, CIU, CSC & PMU

#### 4.4 Meetings with the Government Officials

65. 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.

66. **Outcome of the Meetings:** The support provided/to be provided by the government departments is as follows; i) Convince the people to provide the required data, ii) determining compensation value as per replacement cost of the lost assets, iii) provided the support to field staff during the field survey, and iv) timely completion of acquisition process.

#### 4.5 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process

67. The information was yet not collected and will be provided in the final LARP to be expected in October 2021.

#### 4.6 Disclosure of LARP

68. 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.

69. 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.

70. The disclosure of a draft resettlement plan endorsed by the borrower/client before project appraisal is required. 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**

71. 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 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**

72. 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**

73. 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**

74. 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**

<b>Sections of Act</b>	<b>Salient Features of the Sections</b>
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 Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora 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

75. 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

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

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

<b>Pakistan LAA 1894</b>	<b>ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded subproject</b>
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.



<b>Pakistan LAA 1894</b>	<b>ADB SPS 2009</b>	<b>Measures to Address the Gap on ADB funded subproject</b>
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. Final LARP will be submitted to ADB for review/approval, endorsed by the borrower/client and after finalization it 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**

77. The LAA (1894) require that DPs are compensated before displacement but 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. The LAA and ADB allow a mechanism for dealing with cases with legal and administrative impediments for disbursing compensation. The guidance note (Annex-D) 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.

78. 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) DPs with land title disputes or litigations among the DPs or court references against the 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 (i.e. juveniles, etc.):
- v) DPs with meager amount of compensation.

## **SECTION 6**

### **ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

#### **6.1 Eligibility**

79. 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 landowner 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**

80. The census was yet not initiated. Hence, cutoff-date will be established once the impact assessment is completed and disseminated through public consultation meetings.

#### **6.2 Entitlements**

##### **6.2.1 Compensation and Entitlement Policy**

81. Compensation and entitlements have been determined based on ADB SPS 2009. Table 6.1 provides an entitlement matrix for different types of losses assessed during the census survey, inventory of 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 6.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (as per LARF)**

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
<b>1. LAND</b>			
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"> <li>Land for land compensation with comparable productivity and suitability to be explored (if feasible) OR</li> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC<sup>3</sup>) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable</li> <li>If BoR<sup>4</sup> compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li> <li>Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li> </ul>
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration to be defined in LARP</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land loss</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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</li> </ul>

<sup>3</sup> Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009<sup>4</sup> 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"><li>• 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 applicable</li><li>• If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li><li>• Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li></ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent</li></ul>
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.</li></ul>
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No compensation for land loss</li><li>• Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis.</li></ul>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• Restoration of land to original state</li><li>• Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land</li></ul>
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Restoration of land to original state</li><li>• Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land</li></ul>
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Right to salvage materials (without deduction) from lost structure</li><li>• For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.</li><li>• Any improvements made to a structure by a tenant will also be taken into account in the calculation of</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			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"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Relocation of the structure by the Project.</li> </ul>
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and</li> <li>• 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)</li> </ul>
<b>3. Crops</b>	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years.</li> <li>• Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li></ul>
4. Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus</li><li>Cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees</li></ul>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li></ul>
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"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.</li></ul>
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"><li>Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with DPs) to all eligible DPs and tenants.</li><li>For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li><li>For commercial structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li><li>For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li></ul>
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"><li>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.</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Transition allowance	All types structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All DPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional cash compensation of 15% as solatium over and above the BOR compensation price.</li> <li>Payment of any price differential or top-up, based on replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
<b>6. INCOME RESTORATION</b>			
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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area.</li> </ul>
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Permanent employment loss due to LAR without possibility of re-employment in similar	All laid-off employees of affected businesses and laid-off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	sector and position in or near area of lost employment	agricultural workers from affected farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES</b>			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc	Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS</b>			
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"> <li>Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial Cash allowance equal to 3 months of official minimum wage to all vulnerable DPs.</li> <li>grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Preferential selection for project related employment.</li> </ul>
	Loss of land	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot</li> </ul>
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements</li> <li>Assistance in construction of new structure</li> <li>Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure</li> <li>Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements</li> <li>Assistance with transition to relocation site</li> </ul>
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible</li> <li>Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly DPs</li> </ul>
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser</li> </ul>

## **SECTION 7**

### **RESETTLEMENT COSTS AND BUDGET**

82. In preparing the budget, the 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. 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 determined through a valuation study by qualified and experienced experts. EA has commissioned a licensed valuer 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. However, if BoR compensation falls below the replacement cost determined in the IVS, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods. Funds were also allocated from the project budget to supplement the government budget for LARP-related costs.

#### **7.1 Approval of the Resettlement Budget**

83. 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.

84. 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**

85. 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.

86. 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 those will be paid by the CIU

### 7.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

87. The cost was calculated based on the land rates provided by the Revenue Department on June 2021 while the resettlement assistance was determined as per minimum wage rate fixed by the federal government for the year 2021-22. The details are provided in Section 6 of the LARP. The total cost has been determined to be PKR 1135.24 million, as reflected in Table 7.1. This budget has been worked out 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 5 of the LAA has been notified. The cost will be revised and updated based on the detailed impacts of the subproject on individual DPs and the result of the IVS which 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)	21.43	876	Various	794,398,277	794.40
02	Crop compensation (wheat & maize)	16.43	876	168,000	2,760,240	2.76
03	Peach orchard	705	-	17,770	12,527,850	12.53
04	Impact Severity	-	20	60,000	1,200,000	1.2
05	Replacement cost differential			TBD	TBD	TBD
	Sub-Total				<b>810,886,367</b>	<b>810.89</b>
06	Monitoring and evaluation @ 20% of the total cost				162,177,273	162.18
07	Administrative & security cost @ 10% of the total cost				81,088,637	81.09
08	Contingencies @ 10 % of the total cost				81,088,637	81.09
	<b>Total</b>				<b>1,135,240,914</b>	<b>1135.24</b>
	<b>Total in US\$ (Million) @ PKR 157.000= 1\$</b>				7,230,834	7.23

*Monitoring and evaluation will cover the cost of external monitoring agent (EMA) while the implementation support will be from the administrative and contingency cost. The budget will be updated following the final impacts and the result of the IVS.*

## SECTION 8 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

88. 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.

89. 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.

90. **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.

91. **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.

92. **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).

93. 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.

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

## **SECTION. 9**

### **INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS**

#### **9.1 Introduction**

95. 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.

96. 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.

97. 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.

98. 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**

99. 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.

100. 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 affectee 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 Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora 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

101. 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**

102. 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)**

103. 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**

104. District Government based agencies have jurisdiction on 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 is calculated by the Department of Agriculture. Compensation for trees losses is referred to the Department of Forestry. Building structure will be assessed by the Buildings and Works Department.

## **9.7 Displaced Persons Committee**

105. 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**

106. An Independent Valuation Expert will undertake an independent appraisal of the value of land 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. M/S Anderson (a licensed valuer accredited with the State Bank of Pakistan) has been engaged to undertake the independent valuation study (IVS) for the subproject. Target completion of the IVS for the subproject is before end of August 2021.

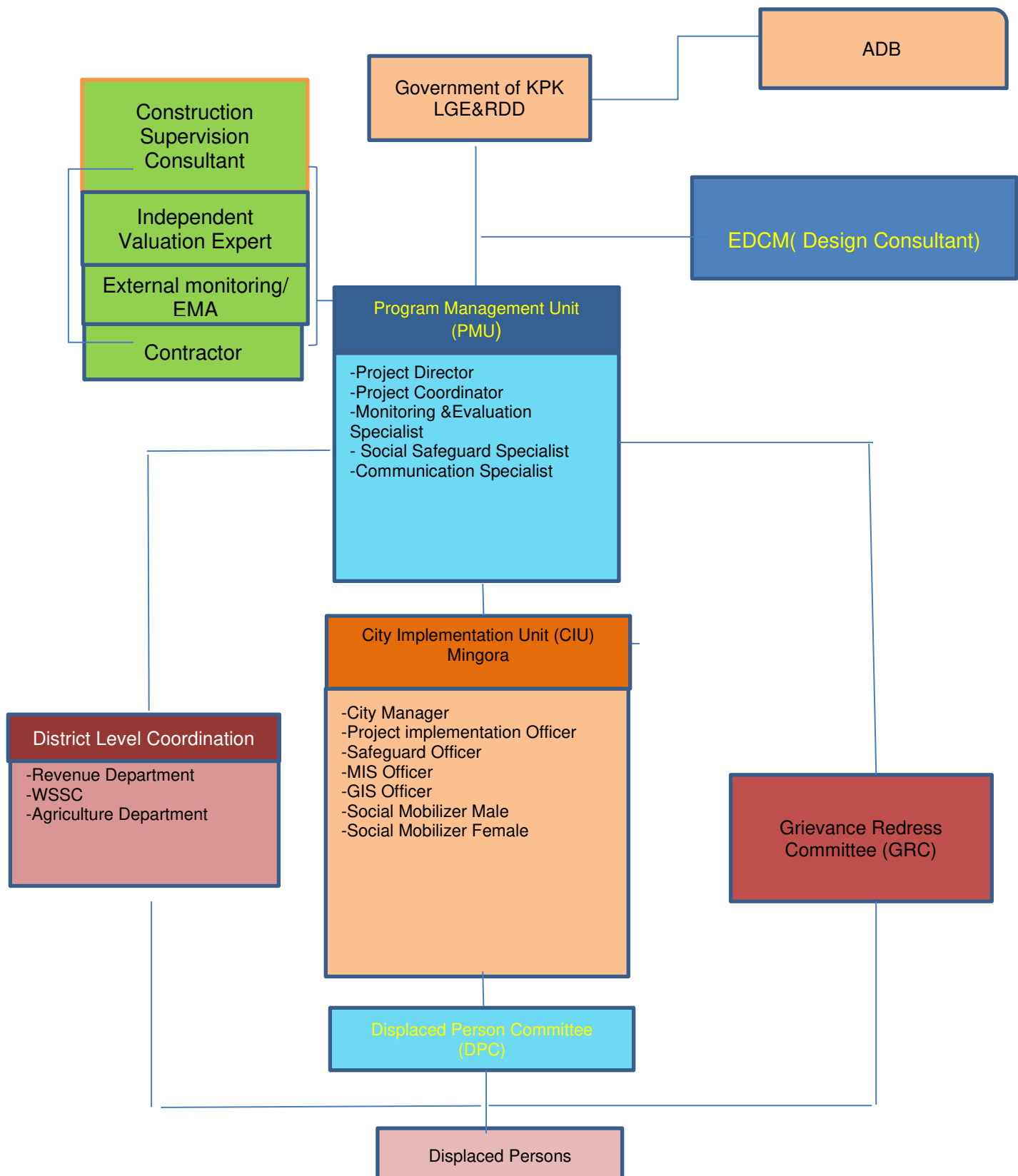
## **9.9 ADB**

107. 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**

108. 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

109. 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.

110. Land will be required within the first quarter of 2022 and the schedule has taken these into consideration, conditional to the full implementation of the LARP. 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.

### 10.2 Sequence of activities for Resettlement Plan preparation and implementation

111. 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	Ongoing
3	Preparation of draft LARP	PMU	Done
4	ADB review and comments on draft LARP and disclosure	ADB	August 2021
5	Notification of GRC	PMU	Under process
6	Independent Valuation Study Report	PMU	September 2021
7	Updated & Final LARP (including disclosure)	PMU	December 2021
8	Announcement of Land Award	Deputy Commissioner	January 2022
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	Draft LARP by August 2021. Updated LARP by December 2021
12	Completion of payment of compensation according to the procedure provided in the LARP	PMU, CIU & Revenue	January-February 2022
13	Submission of LARP implementation compliance report	EMA	March 2022
14	Issuance of no-objection for contract award and	ADB	April 2022

S/No	Activity	Responsibility	Schedule
	commencement of civil works for Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora		
	Commencement of civil works	Contractor	April 2022 (conditional to the completion of LARP implementation as verified by the EMA)
15	Semi-annual social monitoring during subproject implementation (internal and external)	PMU & CIU / EMA	Bi-annual basis. First SSMR by July 2022 to cover the period Jan-June 2022.

### 10.3 Implementation Schedule

112. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of final Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan 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 Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora sub-project will be completed till the end of February 2022 and verified by the EMA by March 2022. The detail of proposed schedule is presented below.

**Fig 10.1: LARP Implementation Schedule**

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

## **SECTION 11**

### **MONITORING AND REPORTING**

#### **11.1 Monitoring and Reporting**

113. 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.

114. 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 (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**

115. 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.

116. 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.

117. 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**

118. 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 on 15th of 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.

119. 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;

120. 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 tables 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.

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

## **12.2 Reporting Requirements**

122. The Quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for ADB will include a section on social safeguards. However, a stand-alone semi-annual social monitoring report will 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.

123. The EMA will also conduct external monitoring and prepare semi-annual external resettlement monitoring reports on biannual basis. 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.

124. Upon completion of compensation payments related to this particular 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 implementation 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.

125. Awarding and commencement of civil works contract for the Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora of subproject is conditional to the full implementation of the LARP (i.e., disbursement of compensation and assistance) to DPs as confirmed in a LARP implementation compliance report from the EMA.

**ANNEX-A: LIST OF 24 SUBPROJECTS OF KPCIP**

<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Subprojects</b>	<b>City</b>
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**

<b>S.no</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Father Name - Husband Name</b>	<b>Mouza</b>	<b>Khasra #</b>	<b>Affected Area</b>
1	Pidha Mohmmmand	Toti Gul	Dakorak	1164	0.4kanal
2	Sehla Haider	Wazir Zada	Dakorak	1164	0.4kanal
3	Mir Baaz	Mohammad Zada	Dakorak	1164	0.4kanal
4	Ghulam Haider	Banja Baber	Dakorak	1164	0.4kanal
5	Noor Jahan	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
6	Abdullah	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
7	Umar Farooq	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
8	Usman Ghani	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
9	Salman Shah	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
10	Nizaqat	Mohammad Amin	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
11	Ruqiya Beghum	Mohammad Amin	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
12	Maryam Beghum	Mohammad Amin	Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
13	Siraj		Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
14	Mohammad Hassnian		Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
15	Abdul Aziz		Dakorak	264	0.3 Kanal
16	Noor Jahan	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	265	
17	Abdullah	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	265	
18	Umar Farooq	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	265	
19	Usman Ghani	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	265	
21	Salman Shah	Rasool Khan	Dakorak	265	
22	Nizaqat	Mohammad Amin	Dakorak	265	
23	Ruqiya Beghum	Mohammad Amin	Dakorak	265	
24	Maryam Beghum	Mohammad Amin	Dakorak	265	
25	Aziz Ur Rehman		Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
26	Shaista Bibi	Jamal Khan	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
27	Badshah Khan	Shah Farman	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
28	Farhan	Najeeb	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
29	Mohammad Salman	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
30	Musa	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
31	Barkat Ali	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
32	Mohammad Yaqoob	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
33	Mohammad Alam	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
34	Mehmooob Alam	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
35	Noor Alam	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
36	Noor Jahan	Ismail	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
37	Noor Rehman	Inayatullah	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
38	Atta Ullah	Inayatullah	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
39	Ziya Ullah	Inayatullah	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
40	Sanaullah	Inayatullah	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
41	Ifikhar Alam	Inayatullah	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
42	Noor rehman		Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
43	Naig Zada	Sikandar	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal



S.no	Name	Father Name - Husband Name	Mouza	Khasra #	Affected Area
44	Butt	Sikandar	Dakorak	1086	0.1 kanal
45	Mohammad Zahid		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
46	Bakhat Ubaid Khan		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
47	Sar Buland Khan		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
48	Mohammad Butt		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
49	Mohammad Kabir		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
50	Usman		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
51	Jahan Bano		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
52	Bandi Nisa		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
53	Musarat		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
54	Gul Mohammad Khan		Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
55	Habib Ur Rehman	Abdul Jabar	Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
56	Aziz Ur Rehman	Abdul Jabar	Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
57	Fazal Rehman	Abdul Jabar	Dakorak	251	0.3 kanal
58	Sakina	Ghulam Rehman	Dakorak	246	0.45 Kanal
59	Mohammad Rasool Khan	Ghulam Rehman	Dakorak	246	0.45 Kanal
60	Shirzada	Ghulam Rehman	Dakorak	246	0.45 Kanal
61	Mohammad Ayub Khan	Ghulam Rehman	Dakorak	246	0.45 Kanal
62	Ghulam Najni	Ghulam Rehman	Dakorak	246	0.45 Kanal
63	Amna	Ghulam Rehman	Dakorak	246	0.45 Kanal
64	Mohammad Azam	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
65	Shabaz Khan	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
66	Mohammad Akbar	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
67	Imran Khan	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
68	Mohammad Meer	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
69	Umar Rehman	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
70	Zar Jameel Khan	Shah Zaman	Dakorak	256	0.1Kanal
71	Mohammad Zardad	Noman Gul	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
72	Rashida	Farooq Shah	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
73	Adnan	Farooq Shah	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
74	Mastan Shahid	Farooq Shah	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
75	Hasina	Farooq Shah	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
76	Raqsana	Farooq Shah	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
77	Naiq Zada	Mohammad Zada	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
78	Burhan Ali	Mohammad Zada	Dakorak	264	0.4Kanal
79	Banjawi	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
80	Dawa Khan	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
81	Wazir Khan	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
82	Mohammad Saeed	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
83	Khanzada	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
84	Shair Khan	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
85	Gul Jahan	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
86	Daji Gul	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
87	Umar Taj	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal

S.no	Name	Father Name - Husband Name	Mouza	Khasra #	Affected Area
88	Rahim Taj	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
89	Mehtab Taj	Mohsin	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
90	Farisha	Mohammad Ghani	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
91	Daniya	Mohammad Ghani	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
92	Nazia Begum	Mohammad Ghani	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
93	Dalil Khan	Noordad	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
94	Mohammad Saeed	Mohammad Ghani	Dakorak	1130	0.95 Kanal
95	Miya Mohammad Saeed	Chori Ilyas	Dakorak	1100	0.4 Kanal
96	Shair Ali	Bawar	Dakorak	1100	0.4 Kanal
97	Ziati BiBi	Syed Badshah	Dakorak	1166	0.65 Kanal
98	Sultan Hazir	Sultan Akbar	Dakorak	1166	0.65 Kanal
99	Peer madad	Mashal	Dakorak	1162	0.45Kanal
100	Talamand family	Saeed ullah	Dakorak	1108	0.1 kanal
101	Dawa Khan family	Abdul Ghafar	Dakorak	991	0.45 Kanal
102	Mohammad Zarine	Mohammad Jamal	Dakorak	991	0.45 Kanal
103	Fazal Kareem	Ameer Akbar	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
104	Begum Jahan	Usman Khan	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
105	Hayat Ali	Usman Khan	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
106	Hayat Ali	Usman Khan	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
107	Hazart Ali	Usman Khan	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
108	Akhar Ali	Usman Khan	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
109	Nihayat	Mohammad Shah	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
110	Akhtar Jahan	Mohammad Shah	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
111	Sadia	Mohammad Shah	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
112	Robina	Mohammad shah	Dakorak	272	0.1Kanal
113	Liaqat Ali	Shah Jahan	Dakorak	1078	0.05Kanal
114	Anayat Khan	Shah Jahan	Dakorak	1078	0.05Kanal
115	Bakhat Zada	Jabar Khan	Dakorak	1169	0.55Kanal
116	Mohammad Kabad	Jabar Khan	Dakorak	1169	0.55Kanal
117	Sultan Mazhar	Sultan Akbar	Dakorak	1169	0.55Kanal
118	Sardad	Aizal Khan	Dakorak	1580	0.05Kanal
119	Syed Qamar	Abdul Ghafar	Dakorak	1205	0.1 kanal
120	Fazal Daad	Behram	Dakorak	1207	0.4 Kanal
121	Mughal	Behram	Dakorak	1207	0.4 Kanal
122	Fazal Qadeem	Behram	Dakorak	1207	0.4 Kanal
123	Jahan Malaik	Afan Malaik	Dakorak	1207	0.4 Kanal
124	Gulshan	Behra Mand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
125	Zabani	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
126	Gul Sahar	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
127	Badshah Jehan	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
128	Bashira	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
129	Yasmeen	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
130	Naseem	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
131	Salma Bibi	Behramand	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
132	Rahat Begum	Samtaan	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
133	Bilal	Samtaan	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal

S.no	Name	Father Name - Husband Name	Mouza	Khasra #	Affected Area
134	Hilal	Samtaan	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
135	Nazmeen	Bakht Akram	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
136	Khushbu	Bakht Akram	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
137	Mima	Bakht Akram	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
138	Madari	Bakht Akram	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
139	Shela	Bakht Akram	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
140	Muskan	Bakht Akram	Dakorak	1600	0.4 Kanal
141	Abdul Qadir Family	Haider	Dakorak	1163	0.1 kanal
142	Dilbar Khan	Laal Bar Khan	Dakorak	1582	0.4 Kanal
143	Miraj Ud din	Ali Haider	Dakorak	1582	0.4 Kanal
144	Mohammad Khan	Shabaz Khan	Dakorak	1582	0.4 Kanal
145	Mohammad salman Family	Ismail	Dakorak	1076	1.75 Kanal
146	Noor rehman Family		Dakorak	1076	1.75 Kanal
147	Abdullah Khan	Amir Shawaz Khan	Dakorak	1566	0.2 Kanal
148	Ismail Family	Sharif Khan	Dakorak	1571	1 .5Kanal
149	Latif Akbar	Aqib	Dakorak	1573	1 .01Kanal
150	Farid	Jamal Khan	Dakorak	1574	1 .01Kanal
151	Mohammad Ishaq Family	Dilawar Khan	Dakorak	1209	0.6 Kanal
152	Kareem Mohammad Family	Peer Mohammad Khan	Dakorak	1209	0.6 Kanal
153	Farooq Ahmad Family	Dawlat Khan	Dakorak	1209	0.6 Kanal
154	Fazal Ghani Family	Ameer Mohammad	Dakorak	266	0.15Kanal
155	Fazal Wahid	Mohammad Ishaq	Dakorak	1109	0.5 Kanal
156	Mohammad Salman Family	Fazal Kareem	Dakorak	1109	0.5 Kanal
157	Saif Rehman	Matany	Dakorak	271	0.1Kanal
158	Atibar	Taza Gul	Dakorak	1005	0.4 Kanal
159	Mambar	Ghulam Akbar	Dakorak	1203	0.3 Kanal
160	Bakht	Rahniz	Dakorak	1206	0.9 Kanal
161	Saeeda Family	M.khan	Dakorak	1565	0.55Kanal
162	Sarfraz Khan	Farjoon	Dakorak	1565	0.55Kanal
163	M.Iqbal Khan Family	Sultaniroom	Dakorak	949	0.45 Kanal
164	Jalambar Khan	Khwaidad	Dakorak	950	0.1Kanal
165	Behram	Munjour	Dakorak	950	0.1Kanal
166	Ameer Rehman		Dakorak	950	0.1Kanal
167	M.Amin	Abdur Rehman	Dakorak	950	0.1Kanal
168	Ubaid Ullah		Dakorak	1583	0.2 Kanal
169	Gul Rehman	Samandar	Dakorak	1587	0.05 Kanal
170	Mian Saeed Razaq	Mian Gul Sharif	Dakorak	1588	0.05 Kanal
171	Abdul Wadood Family	Bacha Wazeer	Dakorak	1599	0.25 Kanal
172	Khaist Bibi	Zabardast Khan	Dakorak	1489	

S.no	Name	Father Name - Husband Name	Mouza	Khasra #	Affected Area
173	Khaista Bibi	Ameer Shahwas Khan	Dakorak	1488	0.35Kanal
174	Dawood Khan		Dakorak	1487	0.9Kanal
175	khan zada	Manjawar khan	Dakorak	1604	1.4 Kanal
176	Gul Sahar	Bakht Karim	Dakorak	279	0.55Kanal
177	Bakhat Rawan	Abdul Star	Dakorak	279	0.55Kanal
178	Walla Family	Mahboob Ahmad	Dakorak	1101	0.1 kanal
179	Badrai Family	Bakhat sheer Ali Khan	Dakorak	1001	0.45 Kanal
180	Bibi Zohra	Baram Khan	Dakorak	257	0.1Kanal
181	Taj Bibi family	M.Khan	Dakorak	260	0.1Kanal
182	M.Ayub Khan	Jafar Khan	Dakorak	1533	1.1 Kanal
183	Mian Said	Abdur Ghafar	Dakorak	1544	0.6 Kanal
184	Bakhat Mareen	Baz	Dakorak	992	0.05 Kanal
185	Akram Khan	Sher Khan	Dakorak	1110	0.7Kanal
186	Khan Zada	Faqeer	Dakorak	983	0.16Kanal
187	Bibi Haleema	Bahri Karam	Dakorak	1029	0.16Kanal
188	bakhat jabeen Family	Rehman Ali	Dakorak	1096	0.25kanal
189	Pher Muhammad Khan	Kaki Khan	Dakorak	1096	0.25 kanal
190	Sakina Family	Habeeb Ullah	Dakorak	280	0.1Kanal
191	Shehryar	Bazeei	Dakorak	280	0.1 Kanal
192	Amir Nawab	Syed Ahmad Shah	Dakorak	280	0.1 Kanal
193	Gul Muhammad Khan	said Muhammad Khan	Dakorak	1004	0.45 Kanal
194	M. Azeem Family	M. Akbar	Dakorak	273	0.1 Kanal
195	Ihsan Ali Khan	Abdur Rehman	Dakorak	1102	0.15 Kanal
196	Wazar	Abdulbaqi	Dakorak	1107	0.15 Kanal
197	Sher zada	Adulbaqi	Dakorak	1106	0.5Kanal
198	Saliha	Bunari	Dakorak	1581	0.85 Kanal
199	Sultan Aman Family	Mandai	Dakorak	1589	0.3Kanal
200	Usman Zada	Sher Rehman	Dakorak	1595	0.25 Kanal

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father Name	Contact No.	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected Land (kanal)
1	Fawad Khan & Others		03039022233	Mingora	1632	0.109
2	Fawad Khan & Others		03039022233	Mingora	1633	0.0046
3	Fawad Khan & Others		03039022233	Mingora	1634	0.072
4	Fawad Khan & Others		03039022233	Mingora	1635	0.0092
5	Fawad Khan & Others		03039022233	Mingora	1636	0.107
6	Fawad Khan & Others		03039022233	Mingora	1637	0.0046
7	Provincial Government			Mingora	1639	0.025
8	Kamran Khan & Others			Mingora	1682	0.016
9	Provincial Government			Mingora	1688	0.017
10	Shah Farman & Others			Mingora	3546/1621	0.275
11	Provincial Government			Mingora	1793	1.25
12	Bakht Rawan	Pardees i		Sangota	90	0.58
13	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	92	0.04
14	Amir Zardgai & Others			Sangota	100	0.35
15	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	106	0.083
16	Umar Hayat & Others			Sangota	199	0.1
17	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	200	0.68
18	Hidayat Bibi & Others			Sangota	207	0.492
19	Sahib Jamala & Others			Sangota	208	0.266
20	Sahib Jamala & Others			Sangota	256	0.408
21	Sher Bahadar Khan & Others			Sangota	210	0.174
22	Sher Bahadar Khan & Others			Sangota	257	0.277
23	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	212	0.04
24	Fazal Mabood &			Sangota	217	0.04

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father Name	Contact No.	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected Land (kanal)
	Others					
25	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	219	0.393
26	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	521	0.275
27	Sayeda Bachia & other			Sangota	250	0.242
28	Bakht Sardara & Others			Sangota	251	0.06
29	Bakht Sardara & Others			Sangota	269	0.275
30	Sher Ali Khan & Others			Sangota	257/1	0.142
31	Kausar Bibi & Others			Sangota	258	2.06
32	Kausar Bibi & Others			Sangota	267	0.235
33	Provincial Government			Sangota	261	0.04
34	Iqbal Rawan Khan & others			Sangota	266	0.06
35	Shahi Begam	Mian Syed Bashar		Sangota	270	0.2
36	Iqbal Rawan Khan & others			Sangota	271	0.3
37	Amir Zardgai & Others			Sangota	275	0.083
38	Amir Zardgai & Others			Sangota	277	0.29
39	Amir Zardgai & Others			Sangota	278	0.25
40	Amir Zardgai & Others			Sangota	279	0.79
41	Fazal Mabood & Others			Sangota	283	0.29
42	Minsha & Others			Sangota	488	0.035
43	Bahdar Khan & Others			Sangota	494	1.06
44	Rustam Khan & Others			Sangota	495	0.294
45	Rustam Khan & Others			Sangota	504	0.922
46	Mian Bacha	Abdul Jabbar		Sangota	496	0.058
47	Mahbat Khan & Others			Sangota	503	0.0205

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father Name	Contact No.	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected Land (kanal)
48	Naseem Begam	Hidayat ur Rehman		Sangota	505	2.12
49	Mian Gul Bostan, Sardar Ali, Khaperay Mian		03459517659	Manglawar	44	0.64
50	Mohim Gul & Others		03459459100	Manglawar	45	0.697
51	Abdul Khaliq & Others		03028539699	Manglawar	46	0.496
52	Ali Haider & Others		03449897884	Manglawar	42	0.086
53	Jalandar & Others		03449897884	Manglawar	43	1.64
54	Umar Hayat & Others		03469551211	Manglawar	39	1.35
55	Fazal Wadood & Others		03025741884	Manglawar	36	1.087
56	Fazal Khaliq & Others		03439627273	Manglawar	37	0.84
57	Behram Khan & Others			Manglawar	61	0.04
58	Bakht Zamin Khan & Others		03449637772	Manglawar	70	0.375
59	Behram Khan & Others			Manglawar	79	0.4
60	Jamil & Others		03449637772	Manglawar	80	0.114
61	Falak Naz Khan	Dilbar	03459527092	Manglawar	81	0.816
62	Falak Naz Khan	Dilbar	03459527092	Manglawar	68	1.142

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
1	M.Rashid	Amir	Khwaza khela	73	2.18
2	sakhi bacha	Amir	Khwaza khela	73	4.67
3	Zahida	Khani	Khwaza khela	73	0.58
4	Alam Khan		Khwaza khela	73	0.58
5	Dwar Khan		Khwaza khela	73	0.58
6	Afzal Khan		Khwaza khela	73	0.58
7	Abrar		Khwaza khela	73	0.58
8	Zabardast		Khwaza khela	73	0.58
9	Dilshad		Khwaza khela	73	0.3
10	Tasleem		Khwaza khela	73	0.3
11	Zeenat		Khwaza khela	73	0.3
12	Khalida		Khwaza khela	73	0.3
13	Syeed Bacha	Abdul Akbar	Khwaza khela	93	1.77
14	Hazrat Akbar	Abdul Ibrani	Khwaza khela	93	1.77
15	M.Yauqoob Khan	Mir Chman Khan	Khwaza khela	115	7
16	Umar Khan	Shah Qalandar	Khwaza khela	116	2.85
17	Sarwara Bibi	Shah Qalandar	Khwaza khela	116	1.42
18	Khaista		Khwaza khela	116	1.42
19	Taj Bibi		Khwaza khela	116	1.42
20	Bachahat	Kishwar	Khwaza khela	116	0.35
21	shawkat	Kishwar	Khwaza khela	116	0.5
22	Amir Khan	Kishwar	Khwaza khela	116	0.5
23	waqas		Khwaza khela	116	0.5
24	Rehana		Khwaza khela	116	0.25
25	Nusrat		Khwaza khela	116	0.25
26	afsha		Khwaza khela	116	0.25
27	Khan bbegum		Khwaza khela	116	0.25
28	Mir wanat khan	Sharif khan	Khwaza khela	117	15.25
29	Sahib ullah	Atiq ullah	Khwaza khela	119	5.75
30	Amanullah	Muqam	Khwaza khela	199	7.42
31	Abdur raham		Khwaza khela	199	7.42
32	Ghuncha		khwaza khela199	199	2.08
33	Gujra		khwaza khela	199	2.8
34	Zahida	Ghulam	khwaza khela	231	1.75
35	Akhtar ali	ghulam	khwaza khela231	231	2.45
36	Liaqat ali		khwaza khela	231	2.45
37	Rahat ali		khwaza khela231	231	2.45
38	Nizakat		khwaza khela231	231	1.22
39	shehnaz		khwaza khela	231	1.22
40	Amjad ali		Khwaza khela 231	273	2.45
41	M.Saeed mian	Miaz zakir	khwaza khela	274	4.15
42	Habib khan	sultan hazir	khwaza khela		0.2
43	Izat khan		khwazakhela		0.2
44	Zafar ali		khwaza khela		1.46
45	Sartaj bibi	Sardar ali	khwazakhela		0.18



S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
46	Riaz ali		khwazakhela		0.5
47	Sohail khan		khwazakhela		0.5
48	Zeeshan		khwazakhela		0.5
49	Husna bibi		khwazakhela		0.16
50	Nehaad		khwazakhela		0.16
51	Zameen Zada	Khanzada	khwazakhela		7.36
52	Tajja		khwazakhela		3.33
53	subhania		khwazakhela		3.33
54	reshma	Basharin	khwazakhela		0.92
55	M.eslam		khwazakhela		2.14
56	zin ul eslam		khwazakhela		2.14
57	Naheed		khwazakhela		0.1
58	Eman		khwazakhela		0.1
59	Sher zada	Abdul satar	khwazakhela	397	5.4
60	Badshahi	Abdul wahab	khwazakhela		0.06
61	Rahim ullah khan		khwazakhela		0.06
62	Rafi ullah khan		khwazakhela		0.06
63	Fazal wahab	abdul wahab	khwazakhela	397	0.06
64	Abdullah		khwazakhela	397	0.06
65	Muhib ullah		khwazakhela	397	0.06
66	M.suleman		khwazakhela	397	0.06
67	zuhra rahman		khwazakhela	397	0.03
68	Samina Bilal		khwazakhela	397	0.03
69	Muhameda	Abdul Manan	khwazakhela	397	0.25
70	Noor aziza	Rooh ul amin	khwazakhela	397	0.01
71	Ihsan ullah		khwazakhela	397	0.01
72	Samiullah		khwazakhela	397	0.01
73	Najib Ullah		khwazakhela	397	0.01
74	M.umar		khwazakhela	397	0.01
75	M.Imran		khwazakhela	397	0.01
76	Anwer begum		khwazakhela	397	0.01
77	Chand		khwazakhela	397	0.01
78	Salma		khwazakhela	397	0.01
79	Dil Faraza	Abdul wahid	khwazakhela	397	0.01
80	Dost Muhammad		khwazakhela	397	0.01
81	Noor Muhammad		khwazakhela	397	0.01
82	Sher Muhammad		khwazakhela	397	0.01
83	Nisar Ahmad		khwazakhela	397	0.01
84	Khair Ahmad	Abdul wahid	khwazakhela	397	0.01
85	Arshad ahmad		khwazakhela	397	0.01
86	zubaida		khwazakhela	397	0.01
87	Khalida		khwazakhela	397	0.01
88	Muhameeda		khwazakhela	397	0.01
89	Karem bakhsh	Ali bakhat	khwazakhela	405	0.15
90	Mula Bakhsh		khwazakhela	405	0.15
91	Rahim Bakhsh		khwazakhela	405	0.15

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
92	per Bakhsh		khwazakhela	405	0.15
93	Ajab khan		khwazakhela	405	0.15
94	Rehman ullah		khwazakhela	405	0.15
95	Adam khan		khwazakhela	405	0.15
96	Azam khan		khwazakhela	405	0.15
97	Sadiq ullah		khwazakhela	405	0.15
98	Gul khuban		khwazakhela	405	0.07
99	Shama bibi		khwazakhela	405	0.07
100	Zamrod		khwazakhela	405	0.07
101	Habib ur rahman	Chaman	khwazakhela	405	4.3
102	Zahida	Toti	khwazakhela	405	0.09
103	Sami ul Haq	Toti	khwazakhela	405	0.13
104	Fazli Haq		khwazakhela	405	0.13
105	Hazrtia	Toti	khwazakhela	405	0.06
106	Salma		khwazakhela	405	0.06
107	Shagufta		khwazakhela	405	0.06
108	Saima		khwazakhela	405	0.06
109	Haseena		khwazakhela	405	0.06
110	Amina		khwazakhela	405	0.06
111	M.alam khan	Bacha khan	khwazakhela	407	0.1
112	M.shah wali khan		khwazakhela	407	0.1
113	Murad ali khan		khwazakhela	407	0.1
114	Sherani khan	Fazal qadem	khwazakhela	516	0.25
115	Bedar Khan		khwazakhela	516	0.25
116	Shah riaz khan		khwazakhela	516	0.25
117	toti khan		khwazakhela	516	0.25
118	Bakht sahiba	Sultan Mehmod	khwazakhela	517	0.75
119	M.karem		khwazakhela	517	0.16
120	Dwar khan		khwazakhela	517	0.16
121	M.rahem		khwazakhela	517	0.16
122	Umar nisa		khwazakhela	517	0.59
123	Bakh jahan		khwazakhela	517	0.59
124	Nill		khwazakhela	517	0.59
125	Ali sardar khan	kaki	khwazakhela	542	0.5
126	Jamshid	Gulshad	khwazakhela	542	16.28
127	Gulshiad		khwazakhela		16.28
128	Khan sher		khwazakhela		16.28
129	Bakht zada		khwazakhela		16.28
130	Asil azad		khwazakhela		16.28
131	Sahib zada		khwazakhela		16.28
132	M.zamen		khwazakhela		16.28
133	Haleem bibi	Sultan	khwazakhela	545	0.12
134	Munir	Fajawar	khwazakhela	545	1.5
135	Bashar		khwazakhela	546	17.5
136	Bakhat afsar khan	M.salar khan	khwazakhela		
137	Dil faraz khan		khwazakhela		

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
138	Shahi mehbob	Shah namy	khwazakhela	550	
139	Manjavar kahn	Amir wahid	khwazakhela	592	4.5
140	Khan Bahadar		khwazakhela	592	4.5
141	Khalid khan	Nasre khan	khwazakhela	593	12.5
142	Musa khan	Khalid kahn	khwazakhela	594	0.67
143	M.nisar		khwazakhela	594	0.67
144	Riaz Khan		khwazakhela	594	0.67
145	Bano	Bahar khan	khwazakhela	549	13.9
146	Akhtar ayoub jan		khwazakhela	549	3.11
147	Akhtar ali		khwazakhela	549	3.11
148	Abdul kabir		khwazakhela	549	3.11
149	Nadar ali khan		khwazakhela	549	3.11
150	Arshad ali khan		khwazakhela	549	3.11
151	Zeenat bibi		khwazakhela	549	1.55
152	Sultan zareena	tuti	khwazakhela	544	6.9
153	Bakhte ali		khwazakhela	544	9.62
154	Ain ul hadi		khwazakhela	544	9.62
155	Rayasat		khwazakhela	544	4.81
156	Zeenat		khwazakhela	544	4.81
157	Raziayt		khwazakhela	544	4.81
158	Nizakat		khwazakhela	544	4.81
159	Sajjida		khwazakhela	544	4.81
160	Nusrat		khwazakhela	544	4.81
161	Bacha Taj	M.shah kahn	khwazakhela	406	0.52
162	Akbar Hussain		khwazakhela	406	0.63
163	Iqbal Hussain		khwazakhela	406	0.63
164	Zahid hussain		khwazakhela	406	0.63
165	Zakir hussain		khwazakhela	406	0.63
166	Esharat	M.shah khan	khwazakhela	406	0.32
167	Shazia		khwazakhela	406	0.32
168	Nazia		khwazakhela	406	0.32
169	M.akbar	Hajam khan	khwazakhela	154	0.6
170	Javid	Umar zada	khwazakhela	156	0.4
171	M.hashim khan	Gul Hassankhan	khwazakhela	198	0.18
172	Habib ur rahman	abdul qadir	khwazakhela	237	0.14
173	M.tahir	Gulsher	khwazakhela	237	2.8
174	Zia ullah		khwazakhela	237	2.8
175	Sami ullah		khwazakhela	237	2.8
176	Qasim		khwazakhela	237	2.8
177	Asmat bibi		khwazakhela	237	1.4
178	Shazia		khwazakhela	237	1.4
179	umar faun	wali muhamd	khwazakhela	249	0.15
180	Ezzat sher	M.rasol khan	khwazakhela	252	0.5
181	saran zeb	Dost muhamad	khwazakhela	252	0.5
182	Sherna	Per muhamd khan	khwazakhela	256	0.25

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
183	M.amen		khwazakhela	256	0.87
184	Muhib ullah		khwazakhela	256	0.87
185	Walayat bibi	Yaseen	khwazakhela	259	0.4
186	Ali rehman		khwazakhela	259	0.2
187	Seri jan	sultan Hazir	khwazakhela	269	2.57
188	Shah wazir	Sultan Hazir	khwazakhela	269	2.57
189	Bacha fursat		khwazakhela	269	1.28
190	Khadan bibi		khwazakhela	269	1.28
191	Bakhte sturia		khwazakhela	269	1.28
192	M.Shoaib	M.Rasol khan	khwazakhela	283	0.1
193	M.irfan		khwazakhela	283	0.1
194	M.sher khan		khwazakhela	283	0.1
195	Jahan sher khan		khwazakhela	283	0.1
196	Hameeda		khwazakhela	283	0.5
197	Naeem ulhaq	Fazal rahim	khwazakhela	283	0.12
198	Erfan ali	Nasim ul haq	khwazakhela	283	0.05
199	Amjad ali		khwazakhela	283	0.05
200	Nisar ali		khwazakhela	283	0.05
201	Sajjid ali		khwazakhela	283	0.05
202	ijaz ul haq		khwazakhela	283	0.05
203	Sartaja		khwazakhela	283	0.02
204	Nusrat		khwazakhela	283	0.02
205	Sadia		khwazakhela	283	0.02
206	Shabana		khwazakhela	283	0.02
207	Rehana		khwazakhela	283	0.02
208	Huma	Naeem ul haq	khwazakhela	283	0.02
209	abdul Ahad	Ramye	khwazakhela	565	
210	Bakhte bisyar	Haji Nawab	khwazakhela	566	7.5
211	Dedar ali		khwazakhela	566	0.8
212	Barkat ali		khwazakhela	566	0.8
213	Rahmat ali khan		khwazakhela	566	0.8
214	Parveen		khwazakhela	566	0.4
215	Sturay	Shawkat ali	khwazakhela	566	0.1
216	Hashmat ali khan		khwazakhela	566	2.8
217	Nazrana		khwazakhela	566	1.4
218	Mariam		khwazakhela	566	1.4
219	Jahan ara	aslam uddin	khwazakhela	571	0.3
220	Bashir ahmad		khwazakhela	553	16.8
221	Qader Ahmad		khwazakhela	553	16.8
223	Kabir ahmad		khwazakhela	553	16.8
224	Nazir ahmad		khwazakhela	553	16.8
225	Rukhsana		khwazakhela	553	3.75
226	Nasim akhtar		khwazakhela	553	0.4
227	Farzana		khwazakhela	553	3.75
228	Hussan Bano	Rehamn uddin	khwazakhela	571	1.75
229	Riaz Ahmad		khwazakhela	571	0.2

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
230	Imtiaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	0.2
231	Ijaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	0.2
232	Fayaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	0.2
233	Niaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	0.2
234	Faraz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	0.2
235	Sidra rehman		khwazakhela	571	0.1
236	Fatma shahb	Shahab uddin	khwazakhela	571	1.75
237	Sheraz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	2.5
238	Riaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	2.5
239	Nawaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	2.5
240	Shehbaz ahmad		khwazakhela	571	2.5
241	Shabnam		khwazakhela	571	1.5
242	Sana		khwazakhela	571	1.5
243	Jujj begum	Sehrany	khwazakhela	571	17.25
244	Khaperai		khwazakhela	571	17.25
245	Rehman bibi		khwazakhela	571	17.25
246	abdur rauf	Tuta	khwazakhela	571	4.5
247	Abdullah	abdur rauf	khwazakhela	571	0.2
248	Abedullah		khwazakhela	571	0.2
249	Hidayt ullah	Abdur rauf	khwazakhela	571	0.2
250	Atta ullah		khwazakhela	571	0.2
251	Asmat bibi		khwazakhela	571	0.1
252	Shamim ara bibi		khwazakhela	571	0.1
253	Ezzat bibi		khwazakhela	571	0.1
254	Gul sehar	Habib ullah	khwazakhela	571	0.26
255	Sudais		khwazakhela	571	1.5
256	Adil irshad	brother khan	khwazakhela	571	15.75
257	Sahib shah	Ali ahmad khan	khwazakhela	571	11.5
258	Shah wazir khan	Nazeer	khwazakhela	571	15.75
259	Aqal waziir		khwazakhela	579	5.5
260	Sher alam khan	Khan duzee	khwazakhela	584	5.5
261	Sher azem khan		khwazakhela	584	0.11
262	Akbar ali		khwazakhela	584	0.11
263	Anwer ali		khwazakhela	584	0.11
264	Hamayuon khan	abdul mateen	khwazakhela	584	1.12
265	M.haroon		khwazakhela	584	0.67
266	Niamat ullah		khwazakhela	584	0.67
267	istafnanosh	Nawab Mian	khwazakhela	577	1.8
268	Zafar iqbal		khwazakhela	577	1.8
269	Musafa kamal	Nawab mian	khwazakhela	577	1.8
270	Sakhi Badshaha		khwazakhela	577	1.8
271	Mia seri malak		khwazakhela	577	1.8
272	Bacahaht	Buland iqbal	khwazakhela	577	0.55
273	Guhar ali	Buland iqbal	khwazakhela	577	1.6
274	Fawad ali		khwazakhela	577	1.6
275			khwazakhela	577	0.75

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
276	Sultanyousaf	Ali mash	khwazakhela	577	0.25
277	Sultan daud		khwazakhela	577	0.25
278	M.asim khan		khwazakhela	589	0.7
279	Kishwar ali khan	Khurshid ali	khwazakhela	589	3.5
280	Wajid ali		khwazakhela	589	3.5
281	Imtyaz khan	M.siraj khan	khwazakhela	590	0.1
282	sajjad ali khan		khwazakhela	590	0.1
283	Shahid ali khan	Rahsid ali khan	khwazakhela	590	0.67
284	Irshad ali khan		khwazakhela	590	0.67
285	Hashmat ali kahn		khwazakhela	590	0.67
286	Sultan akbar	Duranay	khwazakhela	551	
287	Hzrat akbar		khwazakhela	551	
288	M.afzal	ahmad zaib	khwazakhela	553	2.54
289	Afsar ali		khwazakhela	553	0.14
290	sardar malak	ahmad zaib	khwazakhela	533	0.14
291	Haleem bibi		khwazakhela	553	1.27
292	Daraja		khwazakhela	553	1.27
293	Akbar ali		khwazakhela	553	2.87
294	azmat ali		khwazakhela	553	2.87
295	fhon bibi	Abdul karim	khwazakhela	553	3.5
296	Nagina Bashir	Bashir ahmad	khwazakhela	553	5.75
297	Shahi subhan	Afzal khan	khwazakhela	553	18.46
298	kareem ullah	fazal bacha	khwazakhela	553	0.25
299	Rahim ullah khan		khwazakhela	553	0.25
300	Hazrat ali		khwazakhela	553	0.25
301	Noor I islam		khwazakhela	553	0.25
302	Khalida		khwazakhela	553	0.13
303	Yasmeen		khwazakhela	553	0.13
304	Habeba	Abu zar	khwazakhela	554	0.45
305	Abu Zar		khwazakhela	554	1.27
306	Momeena		khwazakhela	554	0.02
307	Amena		khwazakhela	554	0.02
308	Faiz ahmad	Rozi M kahn	khwazakhela	554	0.58
309	Niaz muahmmad khan		khwazakhela	554	0.58
310	Saleem khan		khwazakhela	554	0.58
311	Nisar ahmad	Rizu M khan	khwazakhela	555	0.58
312	Ijaz ahmd khan		khwazakhela	555	0.58
313	Ambia		khwazakhela	555	0.3
314	Shabnam		khwazakhela	555	0.3
315	Shanakhat	M.iqbal	khwazakhela	555	0.3
316	Waqar ahmd khan		khwazakhela	555	1.4
317	Iftikhar ahmd khan		khwazakhela	555	1.4
318	Khushnuma		khwazakhela	555	0.4
319	M.sher khan	Ahmd zahirshah	khwazakhela	556	1.75
320	Alam Sher		khwazakhela	556	1.75

S.No.	Name of Land Owners	Father/Husband	Mouza	Khasra No.	Affected land (Kanal)
321	Ihsan ullah		khwazakhela	556	1.75
322	Shakir ullah		khwazakhela	556	1.75
324	Bakhat abad	Rozi khan	khwazakhela	557	6.5
325	Sarmadat		khwazakhela	557	0.7
326	sar buland		khwazakhela	557	0.7
327	Ihsan ullah		khwazakhela	557	0.7
328	Inamullah		khwazakhela	557	0.7
329	Yasmeen		khwazakhela	557	3.5
333	Shakila		khwazakhela	557	3.5
331	zakia		khwazakhela	557	3.5
332	Shamia		khwazakhela	557	3.5
333	M.aziz khan		khwazakhela	558	4.5
334	Sahiba		khwazakhela	558	11.5
335	Bakhat izzat		khwazakhela	558	4.5
336	Zeenat		khwazakhela	558	4.5
337	Bakht ishrat		khwazakhela	558	4.5
338	Shahid aziz	M.aziz khan	khwazakhela	558	2.25
339	Sajjid aziz	M.aziz khan	khwazakhela	558	2.25
340	Ali akbar	Duranay	khwazakhela	558	1
341	Nasir ul haq	kuchi kahn	khwazakhela	559	11.5
342	Bacha wali khan		khwazakhela	559	3.75
343	Sahib zada	Ghulam umar	khwazakhela	559	0.7
344	Bakhat zada		khwazakhela	559	0.7
345	Ali sher		khwazakhela	559	0.7
346	Zeenat		khwazakhela	559	3.5
347	Noor aziza		khwazakhela	559	3.5
348	Noor ali	Sarzamin kahn	khwazakhela	559	0.8
349	Rasool akbar		khwazakhela	559	0.8
350	Naboot		khwazakhela	559	0.4
351	Sami ull haq	Bachawali khan	khwazakhela	559	3.7
352	Khiraj bibi	Bachawali khan	khwazakhela	559	16.75
353	Bakhat layaq	Dalel khan	khwazakhela	559	0.1
354	Malak nawab		khwazakhela	559	0.1
355	Aziz khan		khwazakhela	559	0.1
356	Shakir ullah		khwazakhela	559	0.1
357	Shujat ali		khwazakhela	559	0.1
358	Hashmat ali		khwazakhela	559	0.1
359	Daud ali		khwazakhela	559	0.1
360	Rubina		khwazakhela	559	0.33
361	Sumaia		khwazakhela	559	0.33
362	Shazia		khwazakhela	559	0.33
363	Muabar	ahmad zaib	khwazakhela	540	9.5
364	ezzatt	Sanaobar	khwazakhela	540	1.21
365	Shah gul	Sanaobar	khwazakhela	540	1.38
366	Shafi ullah		khwazakhela	540	1.38
367	Rafiullah		khwazakhela	540	1.38

<b>S.No.</b>	<b>Name of Land Owners</b>	<b>Father/Husband</b>	<b>Mouza</b>	<b>Khasra No.</b>	<b>Affected land (Kanal)</b>
368	Abbas		khwazakhela	540	1.38
369	Nusrat		khwazakhela	540	0.69
370	Begum		khwazakhela	540	0.69
371	Asmat		khwazakhela	540	0.69
372	Dushna		khwazakhela	540	0.69
373	Abdullah	Wasil khan	khwazakhela	540	0.18
374	Bakhat wisal	Sultan e room	khwazakhela	536	0.5
375	Akbar ali		khwazakhela	536	0.77
376	Akhtar ali		khwazakhela	536	0.77
377	Bahadar ali		khwazakhela	536	0.77
378	Masawat		khwazakhela	536	0.4
379	Bibi Ayesha		khwazakhela	536	0.4
380	Chand bibi		khwazakhela	536	0.4
381	M.Zubeer	Gul muhhamd	khwazakhela	515	2.8
382	Ahmad khan		khwazakhela	515	2.8
383	M.rafeeq		khwazakhela	515	2.8
384	M.ameen		khwazakhela	515	2.8
385	Khaista Rehaman		khwazakhela	515	2.8
386	Fazal rehman	Abdul aziz	khwazakhela	520	0.17
387	Walayat	Bakhat sheren	khwazakhela	521	0.8
388	Fareedon	Ameer bacha	khwazakhela	120	0.13
389	Sarwar	Gul	khwazakhela	123	0.18
390	JamalAfsar	Shah zaman	khwazakhela	124	8.55
391	M.afsar	Shah zaman	khwazakhela	128	8.55
392	Kamal afsar	Shah zaman	khwazakhela	128	8.55
393	Gulshay qalam		khwazakhela	128	2.33
394	Ali khan	Azam khan	khwazakhela	236	0.12
395	Rum shehzad	Sham bacha	khwazakhela	552	1.25
396	M.sher ali khan		khwazakhela	552	1.25
397	Akhtar muneer		khwazakhela	552	0.1
398	Ali rum khan		khwazakhela	552	0.1
399	Bibi		khwazakhela	552	0.5
400	Haidr ali khan etc		khwazakhela	522	0.11
401	Subai Hakumat		khwazakhela		0.3



**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**

<b>Sr. No.</b> _____	<b>Date:</b> _____
Interviewer: _____	Name of Respondent/DP: _____
S/o: _____	Caste: _____
Union _____	Location: _____
Council: _____	Cell No: _____
Residential Address: _____	Marital Status: _____
Age: _____	_____
years _____	Profession: _____
Education: _____	_____
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: GUIDANCE NOTE**

<b>GUIDANCE NOTES</b>	<b>Handling Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments</b>
<b>Policy Requirement</b>	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. <sup>5</sup> 67
<b>Key Pointers</b>	
<i>SPS and legal covenants</i>	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 cost <sup>2</sup> 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. <sup>3</sup> 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.
<i>When is compensation considered paid?</i>	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 DPs <sup>8</sup> or deposited into their bank account, or in an escrow account. <sup>9</sup> 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.
<i>LAA requirement on compensating before displacement</i>	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

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

<sup>6</sup> 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.

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

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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.

	amount deposited in the court. <sup>10</sup> In case the DPs or their representatives did not come forward to collect their compensation, the
	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. <sup>11</sup> As per LAA Standing 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>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 goodfaith 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"> <li>i. What are cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs?</li> <li>ii. What are the requirements under the LAA related to cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation to DPs?; and,</li> <li>iii. When can good-faith efforts be considered as sufficient and how to document that good-faith efforts have been made?</li> </ul> <p>5. Cases with legal and administrative impediments to payment of compensation include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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;</li> <li>ii. Absentee landowners (DPs living overseas or in other parts of the country), and without an authorized representative to collect compensation;</li> <li>iii. DPs with pending inheritance mutations;</li> <li>iv. DPs who are unenthusiastic to collect meager compensation amount;</li> <li>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.</li> </ul> <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>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</p>
<i>Cases with legal and administrative impediments</i>	
<i>Cases not valid as legal and administrative impediments</i>	
<i>Why is it important to address cases with legal and administrative impediments?</i>	

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

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



<p><i>Good-faith efforts for cases with</i></p>	<p>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>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><i>Need for sustained community outreach</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>9. It is important that the LAR management team<sup>8</sup> 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 visits<sup>9</sup> to DPs' villages, organizing village meetings, posting of notices in public 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> <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><i>Cases with title disputes and litigation</i></p>	<p><b>i) Land Title Disputes or Litigations among the DPs or Court References Against Award</b></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"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Field reports on activities done to coordinate with the DPs for early resolution of</li> </ul>
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<sup>8</sup> 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..

<sup>9</sup> 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.

<i>Absentee land owners</i>	<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"> <li>• <b>Absentee Landowners (DPs Living Overseas or in Other Parts of the ii) Country).</b></li> </ul>
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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.

14. Absentee landowners<sup>10</sup> 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).<sup>11</sup>

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:

- 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:

<sup>10</sup> Landowners 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.

<sup>11</sup> 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						

**Information** \_\_\_\_\_ **Collected By** \_\_\_\_\_ **Witnessed by** \_\_\_\_\_ **Information verified by** \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sd. \_\_\_\_\_ : Sd. \_\_\_\_\_ {headman or DPC  
 { SM team \_\_\_\_\_ : Sd. \_\_\_\_\_  
 names} \_\_\_\_\_ committee): \_\_\_\_\_ {Name of headman/president or member  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Resettlement Specialist. \_\_\_\_\_

- 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).

DPs with  
pending  
inheritance  
mutation

**Template 2: Statement from Village headman or other notable in village/area when the whereabouts of DP are not known**

Date prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

**Particular of DP and acquired land parcel**

Name of DP \_\_\_\_\_ {enter DP Name with Parentage} Resident  
of \_\_\_\_\_ {Enter DP Last known address} Land

Plot \_\_\_\_\_ KhasraNos \_\_\_\_\_ Located  
Village \_\_\_\_\_

**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:

- 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 -----.

**The Declarant**

Sign/Thumb Impression

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Village Headman/Local resident land owner \_\_\_\_\_

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_

**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.

**Signed**                      **Signed**

**Name: Mr.** \_\_\_\_\_ **Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Mr.** \_\_\_\_\_ **Village Headman Chak.** \_\_\_\_\_

**Land Revenue Patwari Chak.** \_\_\_\_\_

	<p><b>iii) DPs with Pending Inheritance Mutations</b></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> <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"> <li>• 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:</li> <li>• Collect a statement from the legal heirs<sup>12</sup> 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.</li> <li>• Keep copies of the signed statement in the EA project office files. See Template 3 below (to be translated to Urdu):</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Template 3: Inheritor's Statement When Inheritance Mutation is Pending</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Date Prepared:</b> _____</p> <p><b>Particulars of DP and acquired land parcel</b></p> <p>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><b>Statement by the Inheritor's</b></p> <p>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"> <li>• The inheritance mutation of above said acquired land is pending;</li> </ul>

<sup>12</sup> 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.

<i>DPs unable to alienate the land</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• _____ (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;</li> <li>• We have no objection to the commencement project works on our plot while our inheritance mutation of land is being processed; and</li> <li>• This statement is given free of coercion and compulsion which is witnessed by Village Headman and APC president.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Declarant</b></p> <p>Sign/Thumb Impression      Sign/Impression Thumb  Name _____  Name _____  Resident of _____ Resident  of _____</p> <p>Sign/ Thumb Impression      Sign/ Thumb Impression  Name _____  Name _____  Resident of _____ Resident  of _____</p> <p>Sign/ Thumb Impression      Sign/ Thumb Impression  Name _____  Name _____ Resident  of _____ Resident  of _____</p> <p><b>Witnessed By</b>  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><b>Signed</b>      <b>Signed</b></p> <p><b>Name: Mr.-----</b>      <b>Name: Mr.-----</b>  <b>Village Headman Chak-----</b>      <b>President DPC</b>  <b>Chak-----</b></p>
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**v) DPs Who are Unable to Alienate the Acquired Asset:**

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.
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 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).

**Template 4: Guardian Statement if DP is Juvenile**

Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

**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 \_\_\_\_\_

**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:

- 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;



*DPs with  
meager  
compensation*

- 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.

#### **The Declarant**

Sign/Thumb Impression

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship with DP \_\_\_\_\_

Resident of \_\_\_\_\_

#### **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}.

**Signed**

**Name: Mr.**-----

----- **Village Headman Chak**-----

**President DPC Chak**-----

**Signed**

**Name: Mr.**--

#### **v) DPs with Meager Compensation**

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 <sup>13</sup> 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.

23. Although the law provides a mechanism that includes cash payment at the village or payment through money order in case of absentee land owners<sup>14</sup>, 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.

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.

- 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

- <sup>13</sup> In the National Motorway M-4 Gojra-Shorkot Section Project, almost  $\pm 10\%$  DPs are entitled to a compensation below 100 US \$.
- <sup>14</sup> Rule 87, Financial Commissioner's (Board of Revenue) Standing Order No 28 (1909) on land acquisition procedures.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>ii) meet with BOR to seek guidance on the issue at the project and EA levels.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
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**ANNEX-E: DISCLOSURE SUMMARY (ENGLISH)****LARP for Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora****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 "Greater Water Supply Mingora" is among the total 24 subproject.

**2. LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

3. Construction of Greater Water Supply Scheme Mingora requires acquisition of about 21.43 acres of private agriculture land owned by 876 landowners. About 16 acres are cultivated where wheat and maize are grown, while 5 acres are the orchard field where peach trees are planted. The land acquisition is going on by the Revenue Department since January 2020. Section 5 of LAA was issued on 28 June 2021, while Section 5A is expected to be issued by August 2021. Cost of land is based on the average market rates provided by Revenue Department. However, land compensation rates to be fixed by the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) will be compared with the IVS study commissioned by PMU 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 to comply with SPS's requirement of full replacement costs as standard of compensation.

**3. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

4. 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 (as per LARF)**

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
<b>1. LAND</b>			
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"> <li>Land for land compensation with comparable productivity and suitability to be explored (if feasible) OR</li> <li>Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC<sup>13</sup>) including fair market value plus 15% compulsory acquisition surcharge all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable</li> <li>If BoR<sup>14</sup> compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li> <li>Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li> </ul>
		Leaseholder titled/untitled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation commensurate to lease type and duration to be defined in LARP</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
		Sharecropper/tenant (titled/untitled)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equal to gross market value of crop compensation (see below) to be shared with the land owner based on the sharecropping</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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).</li> </ul>
		Squatter, encroacher.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No compensation for land loss</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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</li> </ul>

<sup>13</sup> Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009<sup>14</sup> Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			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"><li>• 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 applicable</li><li>• If BoR compensation falls below RC, the project will pay the differential as resettlement assistance to the DPs to restore affected livelihoods.</li><li>• Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li></ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent</li></ul>
		Renter/ leaseholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 3-6 months' rent to be decided in consultation meetings with DPs.</li></ul>
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No compensation for land loss</li><li>• Self-relocation allowance in cash equivalent to 3 months livelihood based on OPL, or as assessed based on income analysis.</li></ul>
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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</li><li>• Restoration of land to original state</li><li>• Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land</li></ul>
		Non-titled user	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Restoration of land to original state</li><li>• Guarantee of access to land and structures located on remaining land</li></ul>
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (including non-titled land user)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• Right to salvage materials (without deduction) from lost structure</li><li>• For vulnerable households, provide legal and affordable access to adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions. or</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
		Lessee, tenant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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</li> <li>Relocation of the structure by the Project.</li> </ul>
	Stalls, kiosks	Vendors (including titled and non-titled land users)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Allocation of alternative location comparable to lost location, and</li> <li>Cash compensation for self-relocation of stall/kiosk at market rate (labor, materials,</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)
3. Crops	Affected crops	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cash compensation at current market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years.</li><li>Additional compensation to be worked out in consultation with DPs if the loss is 10% or more of productive resources including land.</li></ul>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li></ul>
4. Trees	Affected Trees	Cultivator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume, plus</li><li>Cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees</li></ul>
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Same as above and distributed between land owner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share</li></ul>
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"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul>
Security of tenure	Replacement land and structures	All DPs and tenants needing to relocate to project relocation sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>If DPs are required to relocate to project relocation sites, they will be provided with secure tenure to the replacement land and structures.</li></ul>
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"><li>Compensation (in cash or kind as agreed with DPs) to all eligible DPs and tenants.</li><li>For residential structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 15,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li><li>For commercial structure a lump sum amount of Rs. 10,000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li> </ul>
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"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Transition allowance	All types structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Arable, residential and commercial land and structures	All types of structures	All DPs titled/untitled losing land & structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional cash compensation of 15% as solatium over and above the BOR compensation price.</li> <li>Payment of any price differential or top-up, based on replacement cost study.</li> </ul>
<b>6. INCOME RESTORATION</b>			
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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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</li> </ul>
Maintenance of access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by project facilities	All DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area.</li> </ul>
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
Employment	Temporary employment loss due to LAR or construction activities	All affected employees of affected businesses and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		agricultural workers	<p>same type, or at least inflation adjusted OPL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
	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"> <li>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.</li> <li>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</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES</b>			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc	Service Provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS</b>			
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"> <li>Provision of training, job-placement, additional financial Cash allowance equal to 3 months of official minimum wage to all vulnerable DPs.</li> <li>grants and micro-credit for equipment and buildings, as well as organizational/logistical support to establish DP in alternative income generation activity.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Preferential selection for project related employment.</li> </ul>
	Loss of land	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new plot</li> </ul>
	Loss of structure	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance with administrative process of land transfer, property title, cadastral mapping and preparation of compensation agreements</li> <li>Assistance in construction of new structure Assistance in identification and purchase or rental of new structure</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assistance with administrative process of registration of property and preparation of compensation agreements</li> <li>• Assistance with transition to relocation site</li> </ul>
	Temporary land acquisition	All vulnerable DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preferential treatment to avoid or mitigate as quickly as possible</li> <li>• Provision of access to land and residence suitable to disabled and elderly DPs</li> </ul>
	Loss of livelihood	Female livelihood losers directly affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation paid directly to female livelihood loser</li> </ul>

#### **4. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

5. 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.

#### **5. Institutional Arrangements**

6. 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.

#### **6. Implementation Schedule**

7. LARP compensation payment is expected to commence by December 2021 following the issuance of land award (Section 11 of the LAA), while the external monitoring report will be submitted immediately after the completion of compensation disbursement (expected by February 2022).

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## PHOTO GALLERY

Introductory Meeting with DPs in Community Center Khwazakhela dated 22 March 2021



Detailed discussion on the Socioeconomic survey in Daral Uloom School in Khwazakhela dated 23 March 2021



Meeting with DPs in Community Center Khwazakhela on revised Urdu Language SES Form dated 13 April 2021





Consultation with DPs Charbagh at Local Hujra in Charbagh dated 15 April 2021



PMU and Design Team delivering presentation to DC and land owners over the design of subproject



**Mingora:** Mingora Greater water supply scheme including new water treatment plan (WTP) intake structure, transmission and distribution network – Coordinates: X: 34.931824 Y: 72.448336 & X: 34.920995 Y: 72.448211