

# Draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

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Project Number: 51036-002  
August 2021

## Pakistan: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project

### Landfill Site Kohat

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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**Dated: 24 August 2021**

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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 Landfill Site Kohat**

**August 2021**

**Prepared by:**

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

### **NOTES**

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

This land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) for Landfill Site Kohat 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
LFS	land fill site
LGE&RDD	Local Government, Elections and Rural Development Department
PAM	project administrative manual
PKR	Pak Rupees
PMU	program management unit
ROW	right of way
SDDR	social due diligence report
SES	socio economic survey
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
SSR	social screening report
TMA	tehsil municipal administration
TOR	terms of reference
WSSC	water and sanitation services company



**DEFINITION OF TERMS**

Displaced Household	All members of a subproject affected household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who are adversely affected by the Project or any of its components; may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
Displaced Persons	In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-of-Date	The completion date of the census of project-displaced persons is usually considered the cut-off date. A cut-off date is normally established by the borrower government procedure that establishes the eligibility for receiving compensation and resettlement assistance by the project displaced persons. In the absence of such procedures, the borrower/client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility.
Encroachers	People who have trespassed onto private/community/public land to which they are not authorized. If such people arrived before the entitlements cut-off date, they are eligible for compensation for any structures, crops or land improvements that they will lose.
Entitlement	Range of measures comprising compensation, income restoration, transfer assistance, income substitution, and relocation, which are due to displaced persons, depending on the nature of their losses, to restore their economic and social base.
Economic Displacement	Loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihood because of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Shamilat	Village common land or community land. Shamilat land is a grant given by the State out of State land, to the owners of the village to be used for their common purposes and is usually granted at the time of settlement. Shamilat land is considered jointly owned and possessed by the landowners of the village. Such common purposes include grazing grounds, firewood collection, graveyards, community buildings, mosques, schools, dispensaries, playgrounds, village ponds, village roads, passage for the movement of cattle, etc. All persons recorded as owners of land in a village are also joint owners of shamilat of the village, their shares being proportional to the size of their holding vis-à-vis total farm land in the village. When they sell their land, the share of shamilat also goes to the new buyer accordingly,
Involuntary Resettlement	Land and/or asset loss, which results in a reduction of livelihood level. These losses have to be compensated for so that no person is worse off than they were before the loss of land and/or assets.
Meaningful Consultation	Is a process that (i) begins early in the project preparation stage and is carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provides timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that is

	understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) is undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enables the incorporation of all relevant views of affected people and other stakeholders into decision making, such as project design, mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues.
Physical displacement	Meaning relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the ADB Policy Framework on Involuntary Resettlement other than payment of the replacement cost of acquired assets.
Replacement Cost	The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be considered.
Squatters	Meaning those people who do not own the land but are possessing and using it for residential, commercial, agricultural or other economic purposes, and as such they usually not entitled to land compensation but sometimes provided with assistance if they are found vulnerable; they are, however, entitled to compensation for the loss of built-up structures, trees, crops and other assets.
Vulnerable Groups	Distinct group of people who may suffer disproportionately from resettlement effects. The ADB SPS 2009 defines vulnerable groups as households below the poverty line, the elderly, those without legal title to assets, landless, women, children and indigenous people.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. **Background:** The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Go-KP) obtained financing from the Asian Development Bank (ADB) through the loan number 6015 and grant number 6016 PAK – Project Readiness Facility (PRF) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project (KPCIP). The Project involves construction, rehabilitation and up-gradation of water supply, drainage and sanitation, solid waste management, urban livability, smart cities, traffic management and green fields in five cities of Abbottabad, Kohat, Mardan, Mingora and Peshawar of KP. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) is a co-financier for the KPCIP project. The project steering committee has approved a total of 24 subprojects with detailed engineering design finalized already. Project implementation is expected to start in 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2022. The Local Government Election and Rural Development Department (LG&RD) is the project executing agency (EA) while respective City Governments are the project implementing agencies.
2. **Integrated Landfill Site (LFS) Kohat:** Development of an integrated landfill site (LFS) Kohat is one from the 24 subprojects selected under KPCIP. The LFS is located around village Muhammad Zai about 8 km away from the city center Kohat. The LFS will be constructed over an area of approximately 20 acres of communal (shamilat) land, with 3,695 shareholders who are the registered landowners in the village. The land acquisition process has been initiated through the issuance of Section 4 of Land Acquisition Act (LAA) in January 2020. Section 5 of the LAA was notified on 28 June 2021. The issuance of which will be followed by Section 5-A of the LAA that allows joint-landowners the opportunity to file any grievances for resolution. The land will be acquired through normal acquisition process. The land award under Section 11 of LAA is expected to be announced by November 2021.
3. The land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) has been prepared to address the involuntary resettlement impacts to be caused by the LFS Kohat subproject of KPCIP, in compliance with the national/provincial regulatory requirements and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS).
4. **Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of Subproject:** The DED of the proposed LFS Kohat was completed in January 2021. Bidding is expected to start in August 2021 and contract award is expected in October 2021. All land needed for the integrated LFS (20 acres) is being acquired by EA in one-go.
5. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts and Formation of Committee to Address LAR impact:** The land needed for LFS is communal/shamilat<sup>1</sup> and completely barren and has 3,695 shareholders owning the land. Other than land, LFS does not have any impact on trees, crops, structures or any other physical infrastructure e.g. any water courses or irrigation network. To ensure transparency of the acquisition and compensation process and to address the issue of compensation disbursement of meager amounts to those not having bank accounts, the office of Assistant Commissioner

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<sup>1</sup> Shamilat land is land granted to a village by the State from its reserved land to be used for common purposes. It is considered jointly owned and possessed by the landowners of the village for common purposes include grazing grounds, firewood collection, graveyards, community buildings, mosques, schools, dispensaries, playgrounds, village ponds, village roads, passage for the movement of cattle, etc. All persons recorded as owners of land in a village are also joint owners of shamilat of the village, their shares being proportional to the size of their holding vis-à-vis total farm land in the village.

(AC) Kohat held meetings with tribal elders of shareholders and Jirga members for a committee to be set up for disbursement of compensation to the shareholders. The meeting resulted in setting up of an 11-member committee, representing all shareholders, in the presence of AC, Kohat and tribal elders and Jirga representatives on 4 March 2021. These DP representatives have given the undertaking in the presence of Assistant Commissioner that committee will look after the shareholders' interest in the acquisition of land for the subproject. Initial tasks identified for the committee include: (a) ensuring dissemination of information to shareholders on the apportionment of compensation as per their landholding and addressing/resolving disputes or concerns from shareholders related to this; (b) recommending measures to address impediments to compensation including for absentee landowners, missing documentation, pending inheritance mutations, minors, etc.; (c) documenting and reporting on the progress of apportionment of compensation; and (d) recommending measures to support vulnerable shareholders. The role of the committee is expected to be finalized by the end of August 2021. Once the role is finalized it will be circulated among the available shareholders in the village for concurrence. It will also be announced during the Friday prayers to seek feedback from the shareholders.

6. Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC) Kohat facilitated participation of tribal elders, Jirga members and representatives of shareholders. The objective of the committee is to disburse land compensation and allowances, if any, to the shareholders through the compensation money transferred to the committee account from land acquisition collector (LAC) account/district treasury for payment to shareholders in cash to all cases where payment to shareholders cannot be made through LAC issued compensation vouchers due to the shareholders not having bank accounts or the compensation amounts being meager and getting stuck or impeded due to the shareholders not having bank accounts opened.

7. **LARP and its Updating:** This LARP has been prepared based on the DED and census of DPs whose data was provided by the Revenue Department to PMU social team on 4 March 2021. This LARP will be updated on the basis of; (i) final DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department, (ii) result of the independent valuation study (IVS) to determine if government price meets ADB SPS criterion of full replacement costs and any price differential (based on IVS) to be taken into account for disbursement to actual DPs, (iii) final inventory of losses, and (iv) final entitlement matrix-impacts and entitlements including compensation and allowances.

8. **Initial Impacts Screening and Project Categorization (Involuntary Resettlement):** The LAR impacts of LFS are deemed insignificant as the land needed for LFS is completely barren and does not have any productive use whether farming or housing. Thus, no shareholders will be physically displaced from housing or lose more than 10% of productive land. Hence, it is classified as B for IR safeguards.

9. **Indigenous Peoples (IPs):** The subproject area was surveyed for presence of any indigenous peoples or groups having customary rights on use and access of land and natural resources, socioeconomic status, cultural and communal integrity, and self-recognition as IP, however no such groups were found present in entire project area. The landowners and residents in the village belong to the Aurakzai tribe. They are part of the main social groups and communities in KP and share in the overall culture. Being part of a tribe considered simply being part of an extended kinship and clan. Other than that, they do not recognize themselves as IPs as described above and in SPS. Therefore, the

subproject is categorized as “C” for IP safeguards. No Indigenous peoples plan is required for this subproject.

10. **Cut-Off Date (COD) for subproject impacts:** The socioeconomic survey and census of a sample of the shareholders was conducted on 4 March 2021 which was established as COD for the landfill site Kohat subproject. Considering that the affected asset is a communal/shamilat which is for use by the community for common purposes, the community is considered as the DP with all the registered landowners in the village as joint-owners of the communal land and if there are actual users on the affected land. Persons who settle or use the land after the cut-off date will not be eligible to compensation or assistance. The list of the 3,695 shareholders to the shamilat as per the land records has been obtained. The share of each shareholder is determined by the size of the farm of each shareholder vis-à-vis the total agricultural land in the village but will need to be verified based on actual and present ownership of land. However, changes in names of landowners in the village due to sale or transfer of ownership of their land which may still arise will need to be considered in the final acquaintance roll<sup>2</sup>.

11. **Summary of Socioeconomic Survey:** The socio-economic survey was conducted on 4 March 2021 for 500 members of the community who were available during the survey to obtain a general socioeconomic profile of the village. The results of survey of 500 DPs indicate female and male ratio as 51:49; average household size 6.1 persons; and literacy level as 58%, monthly average income of DPs PKR 64,798. In terms of access to social amenity, 90% (450) houses in the subproject areas are electrified. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 34% (170) households, whereas 41% (205) of the households have access on the sewerage and drainage system. Health and education facilities are available to 28% (140) and 32% (160) households, respectively.

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

13. **Information Disclosure, Consultations and Participation:** Consultation meetings are going on with DPs since January 2020 – March 2021, followed by the meeting with the Jirga committee. Separate meetings are arranged with the women keeping in view the cultural limitation and to give them a free environment for discussion. Consultation with DPs and general public mainly focused on land compensation as per market rate, and provision of jobs for locals, timely completion of civil work, local movement should not be hindered during construction work; and considerable time to be provided for relocation. 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 team assured the DPs that the copy of

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<sup>2</sup> All persons recorded as owners of land in the village are considered joint owners of the shamilat, their share proportionate to the size of their landholding vis-à-vis total farmland in the village. If a landowner sells or transfers his land, his share in the shamilat also goes to the buyer accordingly.

the executive summary of final LARP (updated later) will be translated into local language and will be shared with them. In the meeting of Jirga committee, role of the members was discussed and informed how transparently, the committee will share the payment to DPs. It was agreed that final list of DPs will be shared with the committee that will start the interaction with all DPs. The committee will also closely work with the revenue staffs to work out the compensation amount of an individual DPs. The PMU social safeguard team will closely monitor the functioning of the committee and cross check with the DPs about its performance. In case of any passive role by the committee, PMU through WSSC and district government advised them to play their agreed roles otherwise particular member of the committee will be replaced if he is not working for the entire satisfaction of the DPs. PMU is closely coordinating with the notable landowners and revenue department to define the roles of the committee. Once the roles is defined, the committee will start working. The role of the committee will be announced during the Friday prayers to disseminate to the shareholders and get feedback. Schedules and venues of committee discussions on the distribution of compensation and actions to be made in case of impediments and other issues will be announced at least 2 weeks prior to the event and posted in common areas i.e. mosques and market to inform shareholders and enable them to observe and participate. Minutes of meetings of the committee will also be posted in common areas for proper disclosure. Contact numbers of committee members will be posted so that any member of the community can approach them in case of concerns, queries or suggestions. The PMU social safeguard team will assist the committee in the information dissemination, consultations.

14. **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, major 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.

15. **Entitlement Assistance and Benefits:** Although the only impact expected from the acquisition of the communal land is limited to land loss, other categories of impacts were included in case of unanticipated impact emerge. An entitlements matrix of the subproject has been prepared by determining the types of impacts, DPs and their entitlements for compensation and assistance based on full replacements costs (in accordance with SPS Safeguard Requirements-2 or SR 2). **Table ES.1** presents the entitlement matrix for different types of losses as per the land acquisition and resettlement framework (LRF) for KPCIP to be updated based on actual impacts and final DP acquaintance roll and inventory of losses. It also covers the provisions for any unanticipated impacts arising during subproject implementation. Compensation and other assistances will be paid to the community prior to taking of possession of the communal land. However, in case, the payment is delayed for more than a year from the date of valuation, the values will be indexed annually before payment to DPs. An independent valuation study (IVS) is ongoing to determine the adequacy of the compensation rates to ensure meeting the SPS requirement of full replacement costs. The IVS results will be incorporated in the final LARP.

**Table ES.1: Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (as per the 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></ul>



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, transport and other incidental costs, as required, without deduction of depreciation for age)</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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><li>For Kiosk a lump sum amount of Rs.3000/ or higher depending upon the situation on ground.</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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, composting, 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) of	<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) of	<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>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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 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> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>

16. **Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan:** Based on the current market rates of 2020, total resettlement budget has been estimated as PKR 390.37 million (US \$ 2.49 million). The compensation payments for land acquisition is estimated at PKR 278.84 million based on average market rates provided by Revenue Department for barren land. Other cost category includes administrative costs as PKR 27.88 million, monitoring and evaluation cost as PKR 55.77 million and contingencies as PKR 27.88 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.

17. **Flow of LAR Funds:** GO-KP will provide funds for LAR 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 Project Management Unit (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.

18. **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 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.

19. **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 (DPs) and fulfilling safeguard requirements.

20. **Implementation Schedule:** As per this LARP, compensation payment is expected to commence by October 2021, while the external monitoring report will be submitted immediately after the completion of compensation disbursement (expected at the end of December, 2021).

21. **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 sub-project is conditional to the full implementation of the LARP (i.e., disbursement of compensation and assistance) to DPs as confirmed in a compliance report from the EMA. Semi-annual social monitoring reports will be submitted throughout the project implementation period.

## **SECTION 1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

22. This chapter presents the history and background of the proposed subproject of landfill site Kohat. 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**

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

24. Initially, a comprehensive list of 62 potential subprojects was prepared for the KPCIP 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 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 Landfill Site (LFS) of Kohat is one of the 24 subprojects under KPCIP.

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

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

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

### **Subproject Description**

27. The LFS Kohat is designed on the concept of integrated system of waste management for end-of-pipe solution. The LFS facility is designed as a waste treatment and disposal complex, which has a Material Recovery Facility (MRF), a composting plant and waste cells all inside the boundary of the facility. With maximum proportion of waste processed in the mechanical-biological treatments, the LFS is planned to contain three waste cells. The size of waste cells ranges between 2.5 to 4 acres of land (currently being acquired). It is expected that initially only 40 tons per day of waste will need to be disposed of in waste cells. Nonetheless, the waste cells are recommended to be developed for the complete life of landfill; that is 15 years. The site is complex due to the fact that approximately half of the site is mountainous in nature and it is therefore planned in such a way that waste cells are kept on the sides where lesser excavation or levelling is required. Other than the technical components of landfill, the site will house administration building, weighbridge for recording incoming waste data, wheel washing and parking yard- all on 20 acres of land being acquired. As per detailed design it is confirmed that subproject does not have any impact on the buffer zone, i.e., no additional people will be displaced owing to the execution of this subproject

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

28. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impacts and Formation of Committee to Address LAR impact:** The land needed for LFS is completely barren and communally owned (shamilat) by 3,695 shareholders. Other than land, LFS does not have any impact on trees, crops, structures or any other physical infrastructure e.g., any water courses or irrigation network. To ensure transparency of the acquisition and compensation process and to address the issue of compensation disbursement of meager amounts to those not having bank accounts, the office of Assistant Commissioner (AC) Kohat held meetings with tribal elders of shareholders and Jirga members for a committee to be set up for disbursement of compensation to the shareholders (landowners). The meeting resulted in setting up of an 11- member committee, representing all shareholders, in the presence of AC, Kohat and tribal elders and Jirga representatives on 4 March 2021 (see Annex-B). The DP representatives have given the undertaking in the presence of Assistant Commissioner that committee will look after the interest of all the shareholders of the communal land in the subproject. Initial tasks identified for the committee include: (a) ensuring dissemination of information to shareholders on the apportionment of compensation as per their landholding and addressing/resolving disputes or concerns from shareholders related to this; (b) recommending measures to address impediments to compensation including for absentee landowners, missing documentation, pending inheritance mutations, minors, etc.; (c) documenting and reporting on the progress of apportionment of compensation; and (d) recommending measures to support vulnerable shareholders. The role of the committee is expected to be finalized at the end of August 2021. Once the role is finalized it will be disseminated within the village to seek concurrence from the available shareholders. Announcements will be made during the Friday prayers to inform about the committee and their role and provide opportunity to shareholders to comment or give feedback.

29. Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC) Kohat facilitated participation of tribal elders, Jirga members and representatives of shareholders (landowners). The objective of the committee is to disburse land compensation and allowances, if any, to the shareholders through the compensation money transferred to the committee account from



land acquisition collector (LAC) account/district treasury for payment to shareholders in cash where payment to shareholders cannot be made directly. In terms of land acquisition, Section 5 of the LAA was notified on 28 June 2021.

### **Subproject Categorization**

30. **Impacts screening and categorization for Involuntary Resettlement (IR):** As per ADB SPS 2009, the LAR impacts are considered significant if 200 or more persons experience major impacts which are physical displacement from housing and/or losing 10% or more of income-generating resources. As far as this LARP is concerned, the affected entity is expected to be impacted but none will be displaced from housing as no housing and any other types of structures exist on the land. Furthermore, the affected community is not losing 10% or more of their productive land. Thus, the impacts are deemed as insignificant at this stage and have been classified as Category B for involuntary resettlement (IR) in accordance with the ADB SPS.

31. **Impacts screening and categorization for Indigenous Peoples (IP):** The community whose communal land is required for the project belongs to Aurakzai tribe, one of the several tribes in KPK that are mainstreamed with the general culture, customs and traditions in the province. Hence, they cannot be considered as IP as defined in SPS. The only communities in the province that may be considered IP are the Kalash communities in Chitral District at the Kalash valley which is not covered by the project. In the same manner, the field 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. The subproject is categorized C for IP safeguards. An Indigenous Peoples Development Plan (IPDP) is not required.

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

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

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

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

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

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

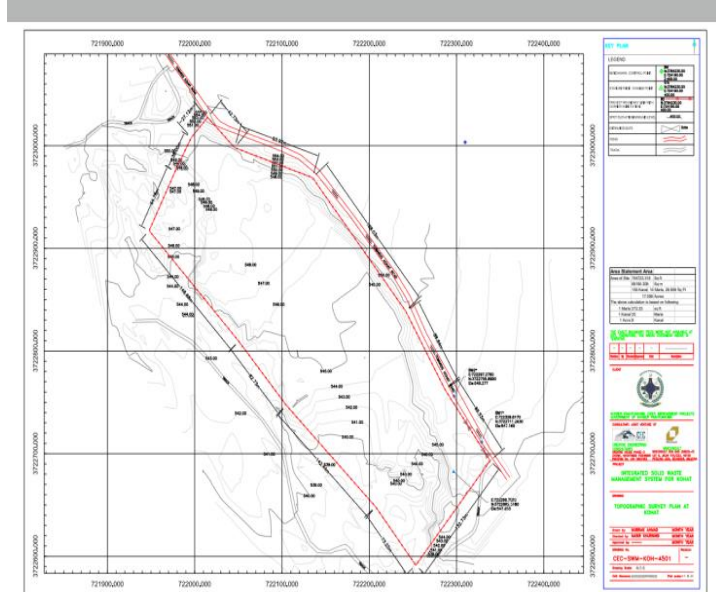
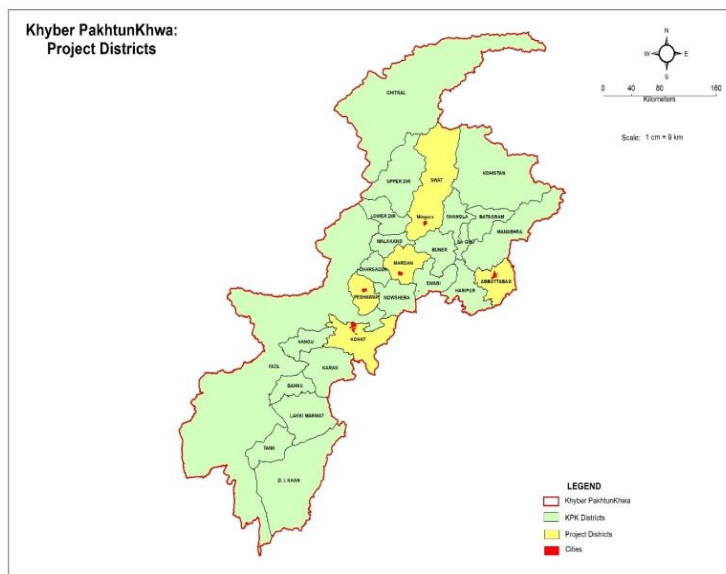
- Avoid or minimize LAR impacts of LFS on local communities and those affected by the land acquisition.
- Ensure compensation for lost assets is based on current market rate taking into account and full replacement costs for all affected assets.
- Undertake meaningful consultations with DPs and local communities, find out their concerns 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**

35. This draft LARP is prepared based on the 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 issued by the Revenue Department, 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 time-bound implementation schedule of LARP synchronized with construction plan.
- b. **Commencement of civil works:** Conditional upon (a) full disbursement of compensation and allowances to all DPs, (b) a comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program in place, if required, 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 & 1.2 showing location of LFS, Kohat**



## **SECTION 2**

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

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

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

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

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

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

38. Construction of integrated LFS requires acquisition of 20 acres of communal waste/barren land. According to the data provided by the Revenue Department of Kohat, the communal/shamilat land has an estimated 3695 shareholders. All registered landowners in the village are considered joint-owners of the shamilat, with their share in proportion to the size of their land vis-à-vis the total farmland in the village. A total of 500 landowners who were interviewed for the socioeconomic survey is provided as Annex-C. The final list of actual DPs will be annexed in the updated LARP after the issuance of the final DP acquaintance roll by the Revenue Department. It will also clarify how the share of the different households will be determined and disbursed.

39. The land acquisition is going on by the Revenue Department since January 2020. Section 5 of the LAA was notified on 28 June 2021. Cost of land is based on the average market rates provided by Revenue Department. However, land compensation rates to be fixed by LAC will be compared with IVS study commissioned by the 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.

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

40. The temporary 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 land owners 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**

41. As per available revenue record and consultations with DPs conducted during September 2020 – March 2021, the entire area is barren in nature and no crops are cultivated on it.

#### **2.1.4 Impact on Trees**

42. As per available revenue record and consultation with DPs during 2020-21, no trees were noted grown on the land. So, no trees whatsoever will be impacted by land acquisition.

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

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

#### **2.1.6 Impact on Community Assets**

44. As per the available revenue record and field assessment including consultations with landowners, other than the 20 acre shamilat this subproject does not have any impact on other community assets like masjids, graveyards, or common accessway.

### **2.1.7 Impact Severity**

45. The subproject will not result to any severe impacts. The affected land with 3,699 shareholders is barren land and not productive. The community or any household is not deriving any income from that land.

### **2.1.8 Impact on Vulnerable Groups**

46. 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. However, the assessment of vulnerability may not be relevant in this case (owing to the barren land) and there are no households that are using the land for their livelihood or other purposes.

### **2.1.9 Indigenous Peoples (IPs)**

47. The subproject is categorized C for indigenous peoples safeguard. While there is a group in KP Province that may be considered IP as per ADB SPS, these groups (the Kalash) reside in Chitral District at the Kalash valley which is not covered by the project. In the same manner, the 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 land belong to Muhammad Zai tribe but they are not considered an Indigenous People. 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 definition.

## **SECTION 3**

### **SOCIO ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE**

#### **3.1.1 General**

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

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

49. 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 Kohat.

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

51. The socioeconomic profile was prepared based on interviews of 500 affected households aided by questionnaire. General consultation meetings with 10% of the total population was also conducted in affected communities and villages while 100% consultation meetings were conducted with all 500 DPs contacted during field survey in January 2020-21. In addition, a socioeconomic survey of the sample of 500 shareholders to the communal/shamilat land was carried out by using pre-structured questionnaires. The key variables covered in the surveys and qualitative interviews included the following:

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

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

52. 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 shareholders to the communal/shamilat land which will be required for the subproject implementation. No other category of DP is found in the subproject. There are no landusers that are currently using the land. The socioeconomic survey of 500 shareholders was done to get an

overview of the socioeconomic condition of the members of the community who are shareholders to the communal/shamilat land. The village, as a collective, which is losing the shamilat land which is intended for common use is the affected entity. Based on the land record, the names of the 3,695 shareholders to the shamilat has been identified. This will be further verified to ensure that the actual and present landowners in the village, including their share in the shamilat land are identified. An acquaintance roll with the names and apportionment of compensation will be issued by the revenue department.

### **3.2.1 Administrative Set up**

53. The subproject area is located in District Kohat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. It is surrounded by Hangu in West, Peshawar in north, Nowshera in North-East and Attock district in the east. At the district level, three-tier government system has been put in place, consisting of the district government, Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA) and union council administration. The district is headed by a Deputy Commissioner (DC) who supervises and coordinates the functioning of all the provincial departments in the district. The District 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 naib tehsildar, who have a number of qanungos. Each qanungo looks after the work of several patwaris of his patwar circle. The patwaris stay in their villages/mouzas and maintain and update the land record of their 'mouzas'.

### **3.3 Population Profile**

54. According to latest census 2017, the total population of Kohat city is 228,779. Among the total population males are 50.56% while the females are 49.44%. There is a total of 3,695 listed shareholders to the shamilat in the village as per the land record. The 500 surveyed shareholders have 3,050 members, with male population slightly higher (51%) than the female population (49%). The list is still being reviewed to check if information on the names of the current landowners in the village and their respective farmlands are accurate. Once verified, the final list (acquaintance roll) will be prepared along with their respective shares to the shamilat. This list will be included in the final LARP.

### **3.4 Household Size in the subproject area**

55. As per social survey, the average household's size found 6.1 persons among the surveyed households which clearly reveal the dominance of an extended family system in the project area.

### **3.5 Age Structure**

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



**Table 3.1: Age Distribution of Respondents of Surveyed Households**

Age Distribution	Number	Percentage
Below 25 Years	90	18
26 - 40 Years	130	26
41 - 50 Years	58	12
51 - 60 Years	116	23
61 and above	106	21
Total	500	100

Source: Sample survey March 2021 by PMU Social Safeguard Team

### 3.6 Literacy rate and Education Level of Respondents

57. Education is an essential component of human capital and it is very much effective in poverty reduction. As per field survey, (as given in Table 3.2 below), 42% of head of the households are illiterate while 58% are literate, however field investigation also revealed that most of illiterate DPs are present in the age category of 61 and above (see Table 3.1).

**Table 3.2: Education Level of Members of Surveyed Households**

Education Level	Number	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	210	42
Primary	165	33
Middle	90	18
Matriculation	25	05
Intermediate	05	01
Graduate	05	01
Total	500	100

Source: Sample survey March 2021 by PMU Social Safeguard Team

### 3.7 Housing Conditions

58. Housing condition of the local community is classified into three categories i.e. “pacca”, “semi pacca” and “kacha” according to the type of structure. Pacca houses (52%) are constructed with bricks, cement and concrete having wooden and steel doors and windows. Semi pacca houses (38%) are made of bricks (joint with mud) and their roofs are mostly of wood, iron sheet and partially bricks. Kacha houses (10%) are made of mud and other local material such as sticks, reeds and iron sheet. The field investigation shows that 98% of the respondents live in their own self-made house, while 2% live in rented houses. Field investigation reveals that 100 percent of house property is allotted in the names of male family members. None of the women in the Area owns any house.

### 3.8 Toilet Facility

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

### 3.9 Household Income Sources

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

### 3.10 Household Income

61. Survey data presented in Table 3.3 shows that the monthly average income of the respondents is PKR 64,798. However, in term of income category, 18% (91) of the DPs have their monthly income PKR30,001 – 50,000 and 14% (70) earn PKR 17,501 to PKR 30,000. While 50% (251) of the surveyed households' income is above PKR 50,000 per month. Field investigation reveals that 18% (88) of the DPs falls below the poverty line, i.e., PKR17,500, minimum wage rate fixed by the government.

**Table 3.3: Monthly Income Category and Households**

Serial No.	Income Level (PKR /Month)	No. of Households	Percentage of Households (%)
1	Less –17,500	88	18
2	17,501- 30,000	70	14
3	30,001- 50,000	91	18
4	Above- 50,000	251	50
Total		500	100

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

### 3.11 Expenditure

62. The average monthly expenditures are calculated as PKR 57,222. These expenditures include food and non-food items like fuel, education, health, clothing, utility charges, and other miscellaneous expenditures. Table 3.4 below shows that the households with higher income have more saving capacity than the low income who hardly meets their expenses.

**Table 3.4: Detail of Household Expenditures**

S #	Description of Expenditure (PKR)	No. of Households	Percentage of Households (%)
1.	Below 17,500	154	31
2.	17501-30000	186	37
3.	30001-50,000	95	19
4.	Above-50,000	65	13
Total		500	100

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

### 3.12 Credit availability and banking facilities

63. Credit plays a role in the lives of poor and lower-middle-class families of the subproject area. The loans are used for domestic and social needs such as marriages, medical treatment, establishing business, construction of houses and education of the children. However, this practice is not common in the subproject area, only five DPs obtained the loan through informal channel, i.e., from the relative and those DPs took a loan of PKR 250,000 for enhancing business and arranging the marriages of their children. Field investigation reveals that most of the DPs intend to get the loan from the institutional channel but are unable to find such channels, or they do not want to pay any interest on the loan.

### 3.13 Household Possessions

64. The possession and use of durable household goods have multiple effects and implications. For instance, access to a satellite dish or television helps household members to remain updated about daily events, information, and educational materials. Similarly, a refrigerator prolongs food storage and keeps food fresh and healthy. Ownership of transportation allows greater access to services away from the local Area and enhances social and economic activities. Table 3.5 presents the percentages of the surveyed households that possess various durable commodities, means of transportation. The table shows that televisions and mobile phones are common devices possessed by most of the households for information and communication. The households that possess mobile phones are 80% (400). The households are more likely to have a television (55% of households) and possession of a radio (25% of the households). Another indicator of household socioeconomic status is having the sewing machine owned by 54% (270) of households, About 20% (100) of the households have a computer and an Internet connection. A refrigerator is available in 32% (160) of the households. About 58% (290) of households have a washing machine. Motorcycles are the most common means of transportation in the subproject area as 31% (155) of households own a motorcycle, whereas 5% (25) use a car for travelling purpose.

**Table 3.5: Possession of Household Goods**

Item	Households	Item	Households	Item	Households
Mobile Phone	80%	Television	55%	Car	5%
Sewing Machine	54%	Refrigerator	32%	Motorcycle	31%
Washing Machine	58%	Computer	20%	Radio	25%

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

### 3.14 Access to Civic Facilities

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

**Table 3.6: Access to Social Amenities in the Subproject Area**

S#	Social Amenities	Available to Household (No)	Available to Household (%)
1	Electricity	450	90%
2	Natural gas	131	26%
3	Water Supply	170	34%
4	Sewerage/Drainage	205	41%
5	Hospital	140	28%
6	School	160	32%
7	Road	350	70%

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

66. The above table indicates that 90% (450) houses in the subproject areas are electrified. However, the people are not satisfied about the power supply. natural gas is available to 26% (131) of the households in the subproject area. Potable drinking water supply is accessible to 34% (170) of the households with most of the people relying on spring water. Only 41% (205) of the households have access to the sewerage and drainage system while 69% (295) of the households are still planning to have this facility. Health and education facilities are available to 28% (140) and 32% (160) of the households, respectively. Surveyed households complained of the low-quality services provided in the Government hospitals and schools. Hence, they are forced to get the services from the private sources, which are more expensive. Local people are not happy on the available road infrastructure, as it mostly requires the extensive repair though it is available to 70% (350) of the respondents.

### 3.15 Gender Situation/ Analysis

67. Females in the subproject area have no recognized role in the authority structure of the villages. Most of the women stay at home and only travel outside the village in case of visiting relatives, weddings and to hospitals in nearby towns and Peshawar. However, the traditional attitude of not sending girls to school is changing now, because parents realize and understand that basic education is necessary for everyone regardless of children's gender.

### 3.16 Women's Participation

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

69. During the construction activities of the subproject, mobility of women and girls may be affected. There is also a potential of gender-based violence and/or trafficking with the influx of workers and outsiders participating the subproject construction activities.

**3.17 Concerns and Suggestion of Women related to the subproject**

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

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

## **SECTION 4**

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

#### **4.1 General**

71. This section describes the subproject stakeholders and their attitude towards the LFS Kohat and the process which was adopted in consulting the displaced persons and general community. During peak COVID-19 period, the social distance was maintained and consultations were held telephonically as well. These meetings were held with the groups of 6-12 persons as there was no restrictions on the small groups. It presents the views and perceptions of the DPs and local population on the subproject as expressed during consultation meetings. The Section also presents the disclosure activities.

#### **4.2 Consultation with Stakeholders**

72. In the process of preparing this LARP, individual, and focus group discussions were held with the DPs, neighboring community, general public and officials of concerned departments especially with the Revenue Department, WSSC and district administration. These meetings were held from January 2020 to March, 2021. A total of 26 group meetings were held with sample DPs in which a total of 261 persons participated. Separate meetings were held with the women keeping in view the local traditions so that the women could freely express their opinions and concerns regarding the subproject. A summary of the consultations done is shown in Table 4.1. These consultations will be continued by the subproject staff throughout the subproject cycle. The details of consultations are discussed as under;

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

#### **4.3 Stakeholders' Perceptions about the Project**

73. The construction of LFS will have impacts on the local population. Despite the impacts, the affected communities did not have a hostile attitude towards the subproject although there were some concerns regarding the compensation rate as the government rates are normally on the lower side.

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

75. The consultation meetings of landfill site were conducted during January 2020 – March

2021 as listed in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Detail of Consultation Meetings**

<b>S #</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Village/Place</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	25-01-2020	Muhammad Zai	12	Meeting with the WSSC and DPs
2	27-02-2020	Muhammad Zai	08	Meeting with WSSC, Revenue Department and DPs
3	03-03-2020	Muhammad Zai	07	Meeting with WSSC & Potential farmers
4	17-07-2020	Muhammad Zai	09	Meeting with WSSC & DPs
5	25-09-2020	Muhammad Zai	11	Meeting with the DPs and neighboring general public
6	01-09-2020	Muhammad Zai	11	Meeting with the DPs and general public
7	01-09-2020	Muhammad Zai	09	Meeting with WSSC, and general public
8	01-09-2020	DC Office Kohat	07	Meeting with DC, WSSC, Revenue Department and DPs
9	06-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	11	Meeting with the DPs and tribal people
10	06-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	12	Meeting with the DPs and general public
11	06-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	10	Meeting with the DPs and general public
12	13-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	12	Meeting with the DPs and general public
13	13-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	12	Meeting with the DPs and general public
14	13-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	07	Meeting with the DPs and general public
15	18-11-2020	DC Office, Kohat	12	Meeting with DC, WSSC, Revenue Department and DPs
16	18-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	10	Meeting with the DPs
17	18-11-2020	Muhammad Zai	10	Meeting with the DPs and general public
18	10-12-2020	Muhammad Zai	08	Meeting with the DPs and general public
19	10-12-2020	Muhammad Zai	09	Meeting with the DPs and general public
20	18-01-2021	Muhammad Zai	12	Meeting with the DPs and general public
21	18-01-2021	Muhammad Zai	12	Meeting with the DPs and general public
22	10-02-2021	Muhammad Zai	09	Meeting with the DPs and general public
23	11-02-2021	Muhammad Zai	07	Meeting with WSSC & DC
24	04-03-2021	AC Office, Kohat	12	Meeting with Tribal Jirga, DPs, revenue, and AC
25	04-03-2021	AC Office, Kohat	11	Meeting with Tribal Jirga, DPs, revenue, and AC

S #	Date	Village/Place	No. of Participants	Remarks
26	04-03-2021	AC Office Kohat	11	Meeting with Tribal Jirga, Community Representatives, Revenue Department, and AC
Total			261	

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

#### 4.4 Meeting with the Jirga Committee

77. In the meeting of Jirga committee, role of the members was discussed and informed how transparently, the committee will share the payment to DPs. It was agreed that actual list of DPs will be shared with the committee that will start the interaction with all DPs. The committee will also closely work with the revenue staffs to work out the amount of their share in the compensation amount. It was agreed that after notification of section 5 and 5A once the actual list of communal landowners is available, regular meetings of the committee will be held to review the progress and get the way forward to make the transparency in the disbursement process. The committee will identify the issue (if any) related to the sharing of communal land and how the share of a household to the land will be determined by the Jirga.



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

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

#### 4.5 Meetings with the Government Officials

78. 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) estimate the compensation cost of private assets.
- c) Facilitation to conduct the consultation meeting with the DPs.
- d) Timely completion of land ownership record and
- e) Notification of subsequent Sections of LAA

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

#### 4.6 Gender Involvement in the Consultation Process

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

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

##### 4.5.1 Fears and Concerns about the subproject

82. A few women DPs (among the affected households) were unaware about the subproject. Their views are mentioned below;

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

##### 4.5.2 Responses to the Fears and Concerns raised by women

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

will be contractually bound to make the full compliance.

#### **4.7 Disclosure of LARP**

84. The PMU and CIU will be responsible to ensure that all resettlement information are 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.

85. 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.

86. 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 the 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**

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

### **5.1 National Legal Instruments**

#### **5.1.1 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

88. 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**

89. 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**

90. 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. The LAA comprises of 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 LFS Kohat 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

91. 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

- 92. 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 socioeconomic survey was done 500 shareholders to the communal land to determine to overall social and economic profile of the village.
- 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 assets has been done at replacement cost of the lost assets. For replacement of loss assets 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

93. 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 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 guidance note (Annex-F- as an example of M-4) elaborate 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.

94. It may be noted that in case of acquiring this shamilat land, the transparency issue may arise while distributing the amount to the shareholders or in utilizing the compensation amount.

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

- i) Land Title Disputes or Litigations among the DPs or Court References Against Award
- ii) Absentee Landowners (DPs Living Overseas or in Other Parts of the Country).
- iii) DPs with Pending Inheritance Mutations
- iv) DPs Who are Unable to Alienate the Acquired Asset:
- v) DPs with Meager amount of compensation

## **SECTION 6**

### **ENTITLEMENTS ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

#### **6.1 Eligibility**

96. 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**

97. The socioeconomic survey was completed on 4 March 2021 which was established at the cut-off date for eligibility for compensation and assistance. Any person who uses or settles in the subproject site after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation. All the 3,695 names listed as shareholders to the shamilat of the village as per the land record and considered eligible for compensation for the loss of land. However, the final list of shareholders to the communal/shamilat will be based on the final DP acquaintance roll to be issued by the Revenue Department after confirmation of the actual/current landholding of the landowners in the village.

#### **6.2 Entitlements**

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

98. Compensation and entitlements have been determined on the basis of SPS 2009. Table 6.1 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 6.1 Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (as per the 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>5</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>6</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>5</sup> Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009<sup>6</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>

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>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	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>
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>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
Transport allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All DPs and tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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>



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner business (registered, informal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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>			

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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**

99. In preparing the budget, the estimated cost of land was taken from the Revenue Department while the additional assistance for the vulnerability is based on the value used in the entitlement matrix, determined as per the government fixed minimum wage rate for 2020-21. This budget provides the outlay for different expenditures categories assessed through field surveys carried out during January 2020 -21. The assessment carried out by the Revenue Department is given as Annex G of the present LARP. As the legal framework for land acquisition in Pakistan does not permit payment of compensation rates above government (BOR) rates, the assets lost due to project will be assessed according to the principle of replacement cost as outlined in the SPS. The Revenue Department 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 Revenue Department and replacement cost will need to be determined through an independent valuation study by qualified and experienced experts. EA has agreed to conduct an independent valuation study to compensate the DPs as per replacement cost basis and the estimates will be presented in the final LARP. PMU/ CIU will arrange the differential amount (if any) to be paid to the DPs.

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

100. 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 will be provided to the DPs by Revenue Department with the support of PMU.

101. 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**

102. Detailed implementation procedural guidelines are required to implement the final LARP (updated based on this LARP) at the field level. The CIU will follow the implementation procedure after 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) and with the close coordination of DPs committee will prepare the implementation procedural guidelines and submit to PIU and ADB for approval.

103. All payment to the displaced persons will be paid through the committee nominated by the Tribals through AC and compensation and resettlement amount will be transferred in the joint account of 11 members committee through crossed cheques. The committee will make the cash payment to DPs. Vouchers on payment will be prepared in triplicate, for PMU and CIU. Payment will be made, and record maintained as per approved implementation guidelines. Also, the PMU social safeguard team will closely monitor the functioning of the committee and cross check with the DPs about its performance. In case of any passive role by the committee, PMU through WSSC

and district government advised them to play their agreed roles otherwise particular member will be replaced if he is not working for the entire satisfaction of the DPs. PMU is closely coordinating with the notable landowners and revenue department to define the roles of the committee. Once the roles is defined, the committee will start working. Schedules and venues of committee discussions on the distribution of compensation and actions to be made in case of impediments and other issues will be announced at least 2 weeks prior to the event and posted in common areas i.e. mosques and market to inform shareholders and enable them to observe and participate. Minutes of meetings of the committee will also be posted in common areas for proper disclosure. Contact numbers of committee members will be posted so that any member of the community can approach them in case of concerns, queries or suggestions. The PMU social safeguard team will assist the committee in the information dissemination, consultations

### 7.3 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Cost

104. The compensation cost of land was calculated based on the rates provided by the Revenue Department in May 2020 while the resettlement assistance was estimated as per minimum wage rate fixed by the federal government for the year 2020-21, the details provided in Section 6 of the LARP. The total cost has been determined to be PKR 390.37 million, as reflected in Table 7.1. This budget has been estimated based on the impacts of the subproject determined as per final design and ongoing land acquisition process which is at a very initial stage, i.e., only Section 5 has been notified. The cost will be revised and updated based on the detailed impacts of the subproject on individual DP as reflected in the final DP acquaintance roll, final calculation of rates by the district revenue department 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.	Affected Entity	Unit Rate (PKR)	Total Cost (PKR)	PKR (Million)
01	Permanent acquisition of communal land plot (acres)	20	-	12,123,360	242,467,200	242.47
02	15% compulsory acquisition surcharge.			-	36,370,080	36.37
03	Replacement cost differential from IVS			TBD	TBD	TBD
	Sub-Total				<b>278,837,280</b>	<b>278.84</b>
04	Monitoring and Evaluation @ 20% of the Total Cost				55,767,456	55.77
05	Administrative & Security Cost @ 10% of the Total Cost				27,883,728	27.88
06	Contingencies @ 10 % of the Total Cost				27,883,728	27.88
	<b>Total</b>				<b>390,372,192</b>	<b>390.37</b>
	<b>Total in US\$ (Million) @ PKR 157.000= 1\$</b>				2,486,447	2.49

*Monitoring and Evaluation will cover the cost of External Monitoring Consultant (EMC) while the implementation support will be from the administrative and contingency cost. The budget is to updated following the result of the IVS.*

## **SECTION 8**

### **GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

105. 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.

106. 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 summarized below.

107. **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.

108. **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.

109. **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 twenty-one days (if additional time is needed to implement the corrective action, it should be discussed and decided during the meeting).

110. 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.

111. Implementing the GRC's decision will be contractually binding to the contractor.

## SECTION. 9 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

### 9.1 Introduction

112. 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.

113. 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.

114. In terms 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.

115. 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 Election and Rural Development Departments

116. 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.

117. 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 is a public sector company established to assist CIU in the implementation of the project through the management of water and sanitation.

S #	Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
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.
8	DPs Committee	The Committee is to disburse land compensation and allowances, if any, to the shareholders through the compensation money transferred to the committee account from land acquisition collector (LAC) account/district treasury for payment to shareholders in cash to all cases where payment to shareholders cannot be made through LAC issued compensation vouchers due to the shareholders not having bank accounts or the compensation amounts being meager and getting stuck or impeded due to the shareholders not having bank accounts opened.
9	ADB	ADB is the donor of the Land Fill Site Kohat and has supervisory role.
10	Revenue Department	District Collector/Deputy Commissioner is responsible for the valuation of the lost assets and disbursement of the compensations to DPs for their lost assets.

### 9.3 City Implementation Unit

118. 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

119. 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)**

120. 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**

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

#### **9.7 Displaced Persons Committee**

122. . In order to ensure transparency of the acquisition and compensation process and to address the issue of compensation disbursement of meager amounts to those not having bank accounts, the office of Assistant Commissioner Kohat held meetings with tribal elders of shareholders and Jirga members for a committee to be set up for disbursement of compensation to the shareholders. The meeting resulted in setting up of an 11- member committee, representing all shareholders, in the presence of AC, Kohat and tribal elders and Jirga representatives on March 4, 2021. These DP representatives have given the undertaking in the



presence of Assistant Commissioner that the committee will look after their (all DPs) interest in the project. Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC) Kohat facilitated participation of tribal elders, Jirga members and representatives of shareholders. (DPC). Initial tasks identified for the committee include: (a) ensuring dissemination of information to shareholders on the apportionment of compensation as per their landholding and addressing/resolving disputes or concerns from shareholders related to this; (b) recommending measures to address impediments to compensation including for absentee landowners, missing documentation, pending inheritance mutations, minors, etc.; (c) documenting and reporting on the progress of apportionment of compensation; and (d) recommending measures to support vulnerable shareholders. The role of the committee is expected to be finalized by the end of August 2021. Once the role is finalized it will be disseminated within the village during the Friday prayers. Shareholders will be asked to sign the undertaking confirming their agreement to the committee and their role.

### **9.8 Independent Valuation Expert**

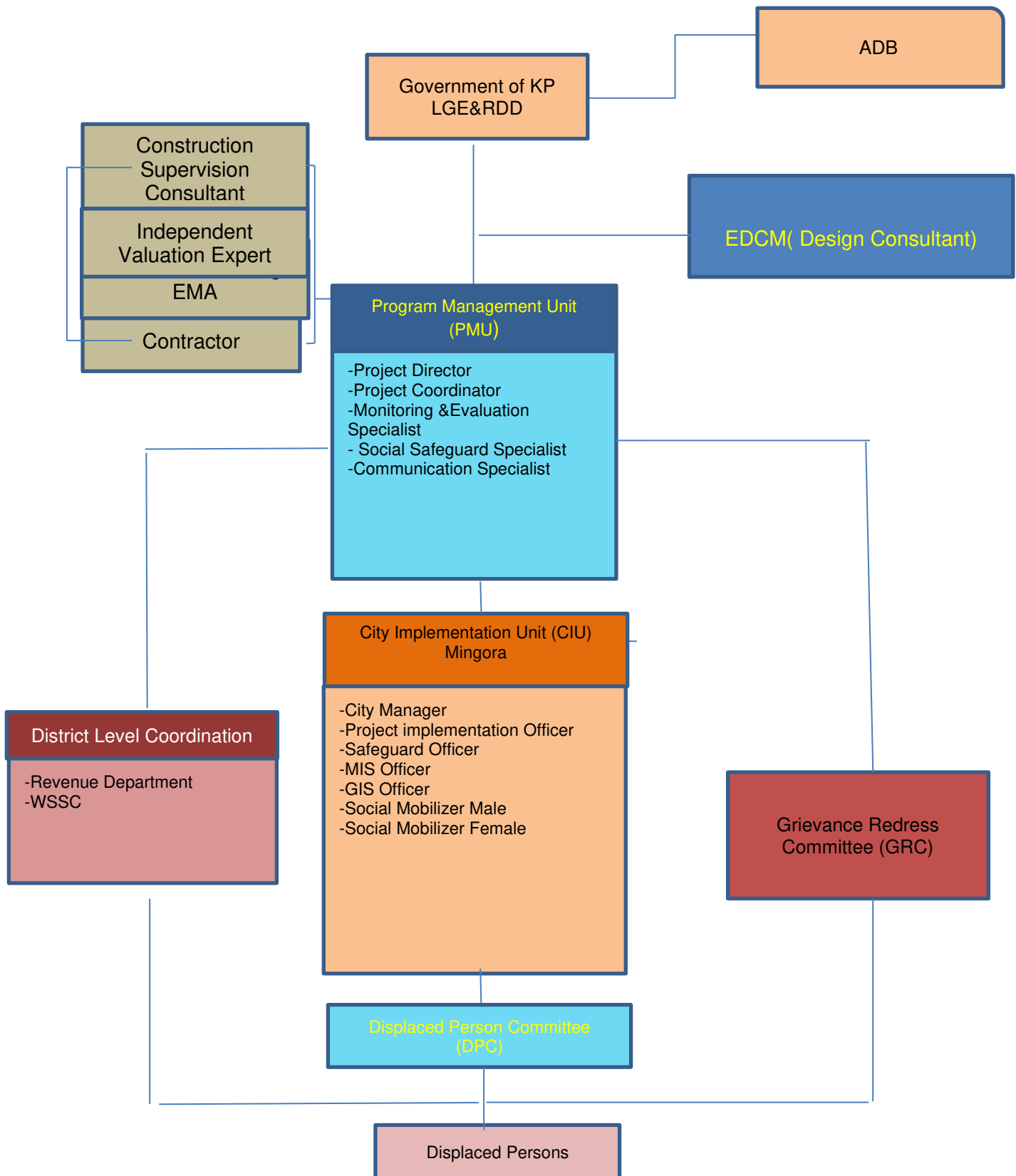
123. An Independent Valuation Expert will undertake an independent appraisal of the value of land using international appraisal standards, assess the constraints to carry out such appraisal for IR, compare the valuation method and rates used by Revenue Department/PMU and those based on the international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

### **9.9 ADB**

124. 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**

125. 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 Preparation and Implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan**

## SECTION 10 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

### 10.1 Introduction

126. 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 subproject.

127. The final LARP is expected by October 2021 and land award by November 2021. Disbursement of compensation will follow and expected to be completed by January 2022. 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. Advertisement of the civil works contract is targeted for March 2022 while contract signing is aimed at September 2022. Commencement of civil works is targeted by October 2022. This provides enough time from LARP finalization and implementation and contract award.

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

128. 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&CDD.

**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 including the impact severity and vulnerability.	PMU	Under process
3	Preparation of draft LARP	PMU	Done
4	ADB reviews and comments on LARP	ADB	Under process
5	Notification of GRC	PMU	Under process
6	Independent Valuation Study	PMU	July 2021
7	Updated & Final LARP	PMU	September, 2021
8	Announcement of Land Award	Deputy Commissioner	October, 2021
9	Institutional arrangements put in place for LARP implementation	PMU - LGE&RDD	Done
10	Arrangement of resettlement Budget	PMU- LGE&RDD	Under process
11	Distribution of executive summary of LARP, and notices to receive DPs for compensation payment	PMU	LARP will be disclosed after approval by ADB and notices will be served until October 15, 2021
12	Completion of payment of compensation according to the	PMU, CIU & Revenue	31 December, 2021

S/No	Activity	Responsibility	Schedule
	procedure provided in the LARP		
13	Submission of LARP implementation compliance report	EMA	Before start of construction work until December 31, 2021.
14	Issuance of no-objection for contract award and commencement of civil works for LFS.	ADB	LARP implementation/External Monitoring report will identify the status of compensation payment and other livelihood assistances expected to be commenced on 1 <sup>st</sup> of January, 2022.
15	Semi-annual social monitoring during subproject implementation	PMU & CIU	Bi annual basis

### 10.3 Implementation Schedule

129. The commencement of civil work will be subject to the satisfactory implementation of final LARP including payment of compensation and livelihood assistance and redress of community concerns. Based on the implementation experience of previous projects, it is expected that the implementation of final LARP for the LFSS Kohat subproject will be completed till the end of December 2021. The details of proposed schedule is presented below.

Fig 10.1: LARP Implementation Schedule

Sr. No	Items	Status	Year 2021-22									Responsibility
			MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	
1	Socio economic, gender survey and census of DPs	Done										PMU & Consultant
2	Conducting public Consultations and Disclosure	Gontinues process										PMU
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										EMC
7	Contractor mobilization/ commencement of civil works	Not Yet										PMU, CIU & Contractor

## **SECTION 11 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **11.1 Need for Monitoring and Reporting**

130. 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.

131. 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.
  - h. Submit periodic monitoring reports (bi-annually) on safeguard measures as agreed with the ADB.

### **11.2 Internal Monitoring**

132. 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 to undertake midway corrective steps.

133. 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. The IM report will be shared with ADB safeguards unit on monthly basis and shall be consolidated with the Quarterly supervision consultants' progress reports for ADB. 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.

134. 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**

135. 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 October, 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.

136. 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;

137. 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.

138. 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

139. 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 also be prepared and submitted to ADB throughout the project implementation period to cover any emerging IR-related concern during project implementation. The IMR will integrate all LARP-related updates from the different subprojects' under KPCIP. The semi-annual IMR will cover the period January-June and July-December each year which will be submitted within the first month after the reporting period.

140. The EMA will also conduct external monitoring and prepare external resettlement monitoring reports on biannual basis. However, 1st safeguard monitoring report will be submitted as the compensation disbursement is completed (tentatively 31<sup>st</sup> of December, 2021) and later it will be submitted on semiannual basis.

141. 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.

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


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



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

<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 Neighborhood 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: NOTIFICATION OF THE COMMITTEE**

  
**OFFICE OF THE  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, KOHAT**  
(HEADQUARTER)  
☎ 0922-9260046 ☎ 0922-9260245 📧 Deputy Commissioner Kohat 📧 ackohat@yahoo.com

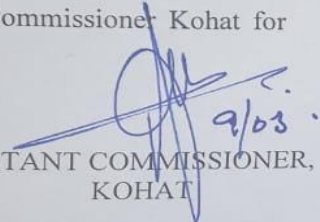
To, The CEO,  
Water Supply & Sanitation Company  
Kohat.

Subject: **RESOLUTION / DISBURSEMENT COMMITTEE OF LANDFILL  
SITE—KOHAT - AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE LOCALS OF VILLAGE  
MUHAMMAD ZAI, TEHSIL AND DISTRICT KOHAT IN CONNECTION  
WITH PROVISION OF LAND FOR DUMPING GROUND.**

Memo:  
As per request of the CEO, WSSC Kohat both the parties of village Muhammad Zai, Tehsil and District Kohat were called to this office and gave undertaking duly signed by them wherein they have agreed/ having no objection upon the provision of land (Shamilat) for establishment of Landfill at village Muhammad Zai by WSSC Kohat. Both the agreements duly signed by the elders and attested by the undersigned are sent herewith for further necessary action, please.

  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
KOHAT

**Endst: Even No & Date:**  
Copy of the above is forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner Kohat for information, please.

  
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER,  
KOHAT

حلف نامہ مابین مشران محمد زئی تحصیل و ضلع کوہاٹ و ضلعی انتظامیہ کوہاٹ

مضمون: رضامندی پابت مہیا کرنا زمین برائے ڈمپنگ گراؤنڈ واقع گاؤں محمد زئی کوہاٹ

تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مشران / اہلیان سکندہ محمد زئی تحصیل و ضلع کوہاٹ کو بروئے مہیا کرنے زمین (شاملات) برائے تعمیر ڈمپنگ گراؤنڈ واقع گاؤں محمد زئی کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا۔

ضلع انتظامیہ کوہاٹ گاؤں محمد زئی کی عوام کی طرف سے اپنا کردار مذکورہ بالا پراجیکٹ کے معاملات کے حوالے سے ادا کریں گے

دستخط مشران :-

نمبر ۱ و صدر نشست محمد زئی  
نمبر ۲ شخص الرحمن محمد زئی  
نمبر ۳ شجر و علم خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۴ حاجی سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۵ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۶ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۷ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۸ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۹ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۱۰ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۱۱ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی  
نمبر ۱۲ سیف اللہ خان محمد زئی

Muhammad Zai Eldoms.  
04.3.2021

S.No.	Name	Designation / Deptt:	Cell phone Number	Signature
1.	ماہی خان	مہاجر		
2.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0333/9613462	
3.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0333/9618236	
4.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0334-8389061	
5.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0333-9657801	
6.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0333-9609185	
7.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0332-9815756	
8.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0332-9782188	
9.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0331/8894706	
10.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0333-9622087. 0334 8277906 0333/0564218	
11.	ماہی خان	مہاجر	0333 0564218-	
12.				
13.				

حلف نامہ مابین مشران محمد زئی تحصیل و ضلع کوہاٹ و ضلعی انتظامیہ کوہاٹ

مضمون: رضامندی بابت مہیا کرنا زمین برائے ڈمپنگ گراؤنڈ واقع گاؤں محمد زئی کوہاٹ

تصدیق کی جاتی ہے کہ مشران/ایلیان سکس محمد زئی تحصیل و ضلع کوہاٹ کو بروئے مہیا کرنے زمین (شاملات) برائے ڈمپنگ گراؤنڈ واقع گاؤں محمد زئی کوئی اعتراض نہیں ہوگا۔

ضلع انتظامیہ کوہاٹ گاؤں محمد زئی کی عوام کی طرف سے اپنا کردار مذکورہ بالا پراجیکٹ کے معاملات کے حوالے سے ادا کرینگے

دستخط مشران :-

نمبر ۲ حاجی گل صبر خان	نمبر ۲ حاجی شافع الدین
نمبر ۳ حاجی خان بادشاہ	نمبر ۳ ملک مسرت عالم خان
نمبر ۴ ملک شہد نور خان	نمبر ۴ ملک حسن بادشاہ
نمبر ۵ ملک فرید تونس خان	نمبر ۵ ملک رحیم الدین
نمبر ۶ محمد نسیم خان	نمبر ۶ شافع خان
نمبر ۷ شہر اسلم خان	نمبر ۷ غفر اقبال
نمبر ۸ ملک نور خان	نمبر ۸ محمد طفیل
نمبر ۹ گل صبر	

اسٹنٹ کمشنر صاحب کوہاٹ

MEETING WITH ELDERS OF MUHAMMAD ZAI, TEHSIL AND DISTRICT KOHAT  
HELD ON 5<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2021 UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE ASSISTANT  
COMMISSIONER KOHAT.

S.No.	Name	Designation / Deptt:	Cell phone Number	Signature
1.	Waheed	Muhammad Zai	0333-9636791	[Signature]
2.	Fazal Mehmood	//	0333-9626089	[Signature]
3.	Abdullah	Muhammad Zai	0333-9629633	[Signature]
4.	[Signature]	[Signature]	0333-9612049	[Signature]
5.	[Signature]	[Signature]	0333-9614280	[Signature]
6.	Safatullah Khan	M. Zai	0333-9617615	[Signature]
7.	[Signature]	M. Zai	0331-2939676	[Signature]
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				

**English Translation****Affidavit between Jirga Muhammed Zai Tehsil & District Kohat & District Administration**

**Subject:** Consensus on the provision of land for landfill site in Muhammed Zai village, Kohat

It is hereby, affirmed that jirga/inhabitants of Muhammed Zai, Tehsil & District Kohat have no issue whatsoever with this provision of land (shamilat) for landfill site to be established in Muhammed Zai village.

The district administration will play its role on behalf of Muhammed Zai residents in the above mentioned project.

**Signatories:**

- |                                |                          |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Waheed Bangish              | 7. Shamus Rehman         |
| 2. Major Saleem Khan           | 8. Muhammed Yousaf       |
| 3. Haji Saif ulla Khan         | 9. Saif Ulla Khan Chotta |
| 4. Shebaz Khan                 | 10. M. Abdullah          |
| 5. Shebaz Khan S/O Kahwaz Khan | 11. Phao Khan            |

6. Fazal Mahmood

12. Ayub S/O Mir Zaman

**Affidavit between Jirga Muhammed Zai Tehsil & District Kohat &  
District Administration**

**Subject:** Consensus on the Provision of Land (Shamilat) for landfill site in Muhammed Zai village, Kohat

It is hereby, affirmed that jirga/Inhabitants of Muhammed Zai, Tehsil & District Kohat have no issue whatsoever with this provision of land for landfill site in Muhammed Zai village.

The district administration will play its role on behalf of Muhammed Zai residents in the above-mentioned project.

**Signatories:**

1. Haji Gul Mir Khan
2. Qazi Shafi ud Deen
3. Haji Khan Badshah
4. Malik Must Alam Khan
5. Malik Shahid Nawaz Khan
6. Malik Deen Badshah
7. Malik Fareed Younus Khan
8. Malik Waheed ud Deen

9. Muhammed Aslam Khan
10. Shafi Khan
11. Sher Azim Khan
12. Zafar Iqbal
13. Malik Naveed Khan
14. Muhammed Toufeel Khan
15. Gull Haider



**ANNEX-C: LIST OF THE SURVEYED LANDOWNERS**

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Name Of Respondent</b>	<b>Father's Name</b>	<b>Respondent CNIC#</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Address / Village</b>
1.	Yousuf Khan	Abdur Rehman	14301-1962519-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
2.	Taj Ali	Bashir ali	033504923996	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
3.	Muhammad Saeed Dam	Sikandar Khan	14301-1940008-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
4.	Murad Khan	Tanis Ali Khan	14301-9375147-1	Muhammad Zai	Lal Mela Muhammad zai
5.	Naqshaband Khan	Nayaz Khan	14301-5912991-1	Muhammad Zai	Lal Mela Muhammad zai
6.	Khan Amir	Bakht Mir	14301-2788924-3	Karmani	Lal Mela Muhammad zai
7.	Noor Sahib	Noor sihb Khan	14301-3043060-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
8.	Khan Badshah	Mir Badshah	14301-1950127-7	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
9.	Qayum Khan	Misal Khan	90403-0107070-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
10.	Gul Mir Khan	Sardar Mir	14301-1093266-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
11.	Kalam Gull	Alam Gul	14301-8901617-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
12.	Naseem Khan	Islam Khan	14301-8588942-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
13.	Shafi Khan	Ghuncha Gul	14301-1979083-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
14.	Arshad Khan	Sabaz Ali Khan	14301-3558468-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
15.	Kamran	Safi Serwar	14301-7877384-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
16.	Asif Khan	Dildar Khan	14301-8420325-3	Muhammad Zai	Hangu Road Mohallah Zawaki Banda
17.	Arif Khan	Ahamad Shah	14301-2029882-3	Muhammad Zai	Mohallah zshawoki banda
18.	Adil Mehmood	Speen Gul	14301-2004251-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
19.	Naseem Khan	Islam Khan	14301-2001570-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
20.	Bilal Khan	Gulraz Khan	14301-1566433-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
21.	Mohsin Khan	Sultan Ali	14301-1968030-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
22.	Gulistan khan	Sharif khan	42401-1556747-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
23.	Zahid khan	Saf khan	14301-2124852-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
24.	Saeed Anwar	Anwar Khan	14301-8162142-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
25.	Walif khan	Simil Khan	14301-3196921-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
26.	Gul Rehman	Sahib Gull	14301-1972223-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
27.	Zia ullah Khan	Hashim Khan	14301-2006861-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
28.	Shafiq Khan	Walayat Khan	14301-4111885-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
29.	Abdul Khanan	Abdul mananan	14301-1966343-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
30.	Liaqat Gul	Speen Gul	14301-2080222-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
31.	Badshah Mir	Amil Khan	14301-2990341-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
32.	Riheem Khan	Mirbat Khan	14301-1990072-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
33.	Ismail Khan	Hamid ul	14301-3616510-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
34.	Muhammad Sadiq	Sahib Khan	143011-958631-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
35.	Salwir khan	Amanat khan	14301-1928607-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
36.	Jangir Khan	Hario Khan	14301-2990341-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
37.	Sanaullah khan	Saad ullah Khan	14301-0544494-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
38.	Nawab Khan	Sawab Khan	14301-2224395-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
39.	Kamil khan	Resil khan	14301-2009930-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
40.	Muhammad Naseem	Muhammad Rizwan	14301-4688318-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
41.	Manzil Khan	Sajawal Khan	14301-4363284-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
42.	Mujahid Khan	Jamal Khan	14301-6861241-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai



Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
43.	Badil Khan	Abdul Jalil Khan	14301-1713444-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
44.	Muhabat Ali Khan	Kundal Khan	14301-3620046-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
45.	Hayat Gul	Adil Gul	14301-0533605-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
46.	Amil Ul Din	Malang Gul	14301-6892071-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
47.	Gul Falzir	Akbar Sher	14301-2032230-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
48.	Murad Gul	Speen Gul	14301-7955220-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
49.	Amjad Khan	Shah Jehan Khan	14301-2958717-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
50.	Shumail Khan	Haji Shujhul Khan	14301-2045237-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
51.	Salman Saifullah	Saifullah khan	14301-2944495-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
52.	M Yaabi Khan	Muhammad Ali	14301-1962881-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
53.	Mohyb Ali	Muhammad Ali	14301-1552446-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
54.	Kram ullah	Shah wallah khan	14301-6414044-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
55.	Saifullah khan	Haji Ajab Khan	14301-2060635-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
56.	Naveed ullah	Shah Jehan Khan	14301-3521742-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
57.	Mushatal Ahmad	Marbat Gul	14301-2004121-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
58.	Naseer Khan	Saminder Khan	14301-2017892-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
59.	Murad Gull	Speend Gul	14301-79552220-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
60.	Gul Fakir	Akbar Sher	14301-2032230-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
61.	Taj Ali khan	Ayub Khan	14301-8110435-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
62.	Bilal Khan	Gulraz Khan	14301-1566433-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
63.	Mohsin Khan	Sultan Ali	14301-1968030-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
64.	Muhammad Jaseem Khan	Muhammad Iqbal	14301-8338168-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
65.	Shamrug	Sahib Khan	14301-193897-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
66.	khan Zaman	Shams Gul	14301-8947105-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
67.	Sardar Bahadar khan	Bilal Khan	14301-6110861-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
68.	Shahzad Mir	Badshah Gul	14301-0823176-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
69.	Muhammad Aurangzeb	Abdul Hameed	14301-2034214-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
70.	Fazla u Rehman	Sher Azam	14301-1290517-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
71.	Shaukat Ali	Misal Khan	14301-88787491-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
72.	Bashir Khan	Ayub Khan	14301-2897292-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
73.	Badshah Khan	Saad ullah Khan	14301-2-060425-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
74.	Naseeb Khan	Bilawar Khan	22401-6303326-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
75.	Shafi Ud din	Zia Ud din	14301-0488817-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
76.	Zahid ullah Khan	Mehr dil Khan	14301-1483998-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
77.	Fazla u Rehman	Sher Azam	14301-1290517-7	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
78.	Saeed Khan	Bilawar Khan	14301-1956389-7	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
79.	Mohsin Khan	Naseeb Khan	14301-3637366-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
80.	Shoukat Ali Khan	Hashim Ali Khan	14301-2047552-9	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
81.	Kaleem Ullah	Nasir Khan	14301-7464678-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)

Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
82.	Badil Khan	Abdul Jalil Khan	14301-1713444-3	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
83.	Mujahid Khan	Jamal Khan	14301-6861241-7	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
84.	Amir Udin	Malang Gul	14301-6892071-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
85.	Hayat Gul	Adil Gul	14301-0599605-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
86.	Muhabat Ali Khan	Kundal Khan	14301-3620046-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
87.	Muhammad Naseem	Muhammad Rizwan	14301-4688318-9	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
88.	Manzil Khan	Sajawal Khan	14301-4363284-5	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
89.	Muhammad Qaiser	Suleman Khan	14301-158822-5	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
90.	Naseem Khan	Islam Khan	14301-8588894-1	Muhammad Zai	Nawey Kalaly (Muhammad Zai)
91.	Muhammad Dilshad Khan	Bilawar Khan	14301-2544916-7	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
92.	Ismail Khan	Hamid Gul	14301-3616510-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
93.	Mehmood Khan	Walayat Khan	14301-3861387-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
94.	Dildar Khan	Muhammad Ismail Khan	14301-7111320-5	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
95.	Abdullah Jan	Abdullah Khan	14301-1948946-3	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
96.	Muhammad Fahad	Piawo Khan	14301-3380588-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
97.	Saleem Khan	Islam Khan	14301-9967806-7	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
98.	Nadeem Khan	Islam Khan	14301-1297577-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
99.	Hamid Nawaz	Rab Nawaz	14301-193498-5	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
100.	Muhammad Ali	Imran Ali	14301-2013084-5	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
101.	Shahid Khan	Ghuncha Gul	14301-2002544-1	Kheragahri	Muhammad Zai
102.	Muhammad Irshad	Bilawar Khan	14301-0269194-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
103.	Muhammad Haroon	Bilawar Khan	14301-2050087-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
104.	Muhammad Ali	Imran Ali	14301-2013084-5	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
105.	Faqir Khan	Gul Khan	14301-2632565-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
106.	Rafi U Din	Fareedon Khan	14301-0358844-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
107.	Nasir U Din	Fareedon Khan	14301-1610861-3	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
108.	Shaheed Khan	Ayub Khan	14301-1962883-3	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai

Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
109.	Khadim Khan	Islam Khan	14301-332781-8	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
110.	Mast Alam	Sardar Khan	14301-9005086-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
111.	Gulab Khan	Zarbat Khan	14301-7920510-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
112.	Asif Khan	Sadullah Khan	14301-2045238-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
113.	Muhammad Tariq	Shuja Ali	14301-4414468-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
114.	Muhammad Talha	Shahzad Khan	14301-1124035-9	Kheragahri	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
115.	Naseem Khan	Isam Khan	14301-8588942-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
116.	Noman Saifullah	Saifullah khan	14301-2934995-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
117.	Amir Saifullah	Saifullah khan	14301-47146769-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
118.	Taj Ali	kindal Khan	0333-9612140	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
119.	Muhammad Elaudin Shah	Fareedon Khan	14301-7844028-9	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
120.	Asad Rehman	Gulraz Khan	14301-1929000-7	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
121.	Ahmad Nisar	Sar Anjum Khan	14301-7842933-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
122.	Khalid Mehmood	Shahid mehmood	14301-528611-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
123.	Shakil Khan	Sadullah Khan	14301-1977012-3	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
124.	Tahir Ali Khan	Sulaman Khan	14301-1952371-3	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
125.	Laiq Khan	Walayat Khan	14301-1854828-1	Muhammad Zai	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
126.	Hidayat ullah Khan	Ramzan Khan	14301-2041185-7	Kheragahri	Salman Khail Muhammad Zai
127.	Gulrez Khan	Ajab Khan	22401-9465493-3	Bada Gulrez Naway Khly	Bada Gulrez Naway Khly
128.	Shahzad Khan	Auranzeb	14301-9982826-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
129.	Amir Khan	Mohabbat Khan	14301-9828993-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
130.	Inam Gul	Ahm Gul	14301-2076587-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
131.	Arbab Khan	Mehr dil Khan	14301-2050043-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
132.	Rasheed Khan	Noor Khan	14301-2000562-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
133.	Azizullah	Habibullah Khan	14301-7096934-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
134.	Muhammad Rizwan	Bilawaz Khan	14301-5460186-9	63	Muhammad Zai
135.	Amen ullah	Ali Amjad	14301-3467562-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
136.	Attaullah khan	Ashrif Khan	14301-2045352-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
137.	Nasir Khan	Khail Mir	14301-9077978-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
138.	Muhammad Pervez	Badil Khan	14301-2076633-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
139.	Amjad Khan	Hasmat khan	14301-2074962-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai

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140.	Khawir jan	Hasmat Ali khan	14301-1979752-0	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
141.	Muhammad Ibrar	Bilal Khan	14301-3207723-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
142.	Shahfiq ul din	Zia Ud din	14301-0488817-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
143.	Hashim Khan	Nazeem Khan	14301-1945820-8	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
144.	Riffullah	Ashrif Khan	14301-2048138-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
145.	Sher Diste Khan	Gul Diste	14301-5200440-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
146.	Dost Mohammad Khan	Ashrif Khan	14301-2633614-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
147.	Asad Khan	Muhammad Israr		Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
148.	Rab Nawaz	Raza Khan	14301-1953815-9	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
149.	Haista Khan	Mali Khan	14301-8857727-3	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
150.	Sher Azam Khan	Awal khan	14301-2001990-1	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
151.	Nazi Gull	Hayrat Gull	14301-8105139-3	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
152.	Noor Badsher	Gul Badsher	14301-2009787-5	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
153.	Jehanzeb	Nasir Khan	14301-5415553-3	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
154.	Shazeb	Nasir Khan	14301-5500958-3	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
155.	Zafar Ali Khan	Spin Gull	14301-6582506-1	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
156.	Jehanzeb	muhammad Feroz khan	14301-1710912-9	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
157.	Wahid Ali	Sultan Ali	14301-2060087-7	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
158.	Naseem Gull	Chinar Gull	14301-5340132-9	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
159.	Sher Azam Khan	Awal khan	14301-2001570-1	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
160.	Suleman Khan	Ahar Gull	14301-8711998-7	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
161.	Omar Khan	Mohabbat Khan	14301-5202808-9	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
162.	Shafi ullah	Tan Gull	14301-1982697-9	Bangash	55
163.	Jamsheer	Qalam Sher	14301-7771501-5	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
164.	Sikandar Khan	Lal Khan	14301-1975076-5	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
165.	Faqir Khan	Khuwar Gull	14301-0883545-7	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
166.	Abdul Qadeem Khan	Haji Bilawar Khan	14301-1996584-7	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
167.	Zahir Shah	Haji Shahjahan	22401-1433684-3	Bangash	Muhammad Zai
168.	Qalandar Khan	Mali Khan	14301-3824729-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
169.	Mohammad Zahoar	Zarbat Khan	42201-2723439-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
170.	Saeed Khan	Saaf Khan	14301-0780318-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
171.	Kaleem Khan	Auranzeb	14301-147133-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
172.	Muhammad Iqbal	Bilawar Khan	14301-0127382-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
173.	Essa Mohammad	Gull Muhammad	14301-5585355-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
174.	Gull Zaman	Faiz Talab	14301-8652847-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
175.	Muhammad Wadeed	Gull Amir	14301-0216251-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
176.	Ayub Khan	Zarbat Khan	14301-5501627-7	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
177.	Lugman Khan	Bilawar Khan	14301-3013828-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
178.	Sadiq Mohammad	Gull Mohammad	14301-2047565-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
179.	Hamid Khan	Sardar Khan	14301-6363023-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
180.	Mohammad Aslam Khan	Nazim Khan	14301-5031654-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
181.	Noor Badshah	Mir Badshah	90402-0109344-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
182.	Qazi Dost Mohamd	Qazi Mohamd Sharif	14301-2056813-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
183.	Mohammad Wali	Amal Khan	14301-8980913-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai

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184.	Noor Zaib	muhammad Feroz khan	14301-1796529-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
185.	Alam Khan	Zarbat Khan	14301-2040959-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
186.	Abbas Khan	Yousaf Khan	14301-6782596-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
187.	Fazal Subham	Murad Gul	14301-6044841-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
188.	Jahanzeb Khan	Ilyas Khan	14301-5559414-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
189.	Nazir Khan	Nayeem Khan	14301-1983663-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
190.	Saeed Mohamad	Gull Mohammad	14301-5593167-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
191.	Mohammad Fahad	Payo Khan	14301-3380588-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
192.	Hidayat ullah	Khushdil khan	14301-1931687-3	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
193.	Hafeez ullah Khan	Muhammad jan	14301-103125830-5	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
194.	Sharjeet Khan	Ajab Khan	14301-1994540-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
195.	Sadullah Khan	Haji Ajab Khan	14301-01954540-9	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
196.	Sabz Ali Khan	Spin Gull	14301-3748187-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
197.	Nasir Ullah jan	Ghulam khan	14301-76540287-1	Muhammad Zai	Muhammad Zai
198.	Ayub Khan	Asal khan	14301-4583883-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
199.	Shah waz khan	Kutab khan	14301-2005372-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
200.	Shabaz khan	Khawas khan	14301-1473473-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
201.	Afzal Khan	Shair Azam	14301-6295066-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
202.	M. Ilyas	M.Khurshid	14301-5370418-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
203.	Tariq Muhammad	Akbar khan	14301-1987751-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
204.	Qalam khan	Ahmad khan	14301-2076630-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
205.	Ayub Khan	Laais Khan	14301-2672146-5	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
206.	Shair Muhmmad khan	Taj khan	14301-5731464-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
207.	Saif Ullah	Azam khan	14301-6951023-7	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
208.	Abid Ullah	Libas khan	14301-2078138-7	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
209.	Solimn khan	Libas khan	14301-2043355-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
210.	Mohammad Yousaf	Lal Bat khan	14201-1682069-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
211.	Gulawat khan	Izat khan	14301-2073050-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
212.	Siraj Gul	Sanjab Gul	14301-9421134-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
213.	Muhammad Zubair	Liqat shah	14301-0284488-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
214.	Fazal Muhammad	Raz gul	14301-11499008-7	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
215.	sharif khan	Raees khan	14301-20765337-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
216.	Sher Alam	Malang khan	14301-8023571-5	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
217.	Taufiq Ahmad	Waras khan	14301-2044015-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
218.	laiq Mehmood	Laais khan	14301-4885020-5	muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
219.	Muhammad Idrees	Liyaqat khan	14301-7584009-9	Mohammad zai	Muhammad zai
220.	Abdul Hafeez	Liyaqat ali khan	14301-3061773-1	Bangash	Muhammad zai
221.	Dost muhammad khan	Sher ghulam	14301-1621225-9	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
222.	Zar bad shah	Lal Baz	14301-2789724-5	Bangash	Muhammad zai
223.	wasi uddin	Aftab udin	14301-1924393-9	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
224.	Manzar khan	sajawal khan	14301-4363284-5	Muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
225.	Allah Noor	Pio Noor	14301-7484263-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
226.	Nadar khan	Meerbat khan	14301-4366713-7	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
227.	Gula khan	Zeri gul	14301-2015495-9	muhammad zai	suleman khel

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228.	Riaz gul	Sapa gul	14301-203881-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
229.	Omar khan	Kandal khan	14301-3968620-5	muhammad zai	suleman khel
230.	Meer saib khan	Lodhi khan	14301-0213608-1	muhammad zai	lal mela
231.	Saif u rahman	Akmal khan	14301-9710745-3	Bangash	Muhammad zai
232.	Tariq Mehmood	Laais khan	14301-336538-6	muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
233.	Amjid Mehmood	Raees khan	14301-8155254-7	muhammad zai	Mardo khel
234.	Fazal mehmood	Raees khan	14301-2004862-1	Bangash	Mardo khel
235.	Iftikhar khan	Muhammad jan	14301-2038812-9	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
236.	Noor Muhammad	Dost Muhammad	14301-2084137-5	Bangash	suleman khel
237.	Zafran khan	Jameel khan	14301-2882652-9	Bangash	Muhammad zai
238.	Taj Muhammad	Mirza ali khan	14301-3828723-1	Bangash	Muhammad zai
239.	Niaz Muhammad	Zaber dast khan	14301-2013075-7	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
240.	Gulab khan	Awal khan	14301-2346280-1	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
241.	Qadam khan	Akmal khan	14301-1230035-9	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
242.	zaber dast khan	Mer wise khan	14301-3814215-5	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
243.	Muhammad Riyad	Romal khan	14301-4971452-9	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
244.	Ayub Khan	Asal khan	14301-4583883-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
245.	Shah waz khan	Kutab khan	14301-2005372-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
246.	Shabaz khan	Khawas khan	14301-1473473-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
247.	Afzal Khan	Shair Azam	14301-6295066-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
248.	M. Ilyas	M.Khurshid	14301-5370418-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
249.	Tariq Muhammad	Akbar khan	14301-1987751-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
250.	Qalam khan	Ahmad khan	14301-2076630-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
251.	Ayub Khan	Laais Khan	14301-2672146-5	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
252.	Shair Muhmmad khan	Taj khan	14301-5731464-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
253.	Saif Ullah	Azam khan	14301-6951023-7	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
254.	Abid Ullah	Libas khan	14301-2078138-7	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
255.	Solimn khan	Libas khan	14301-2043355-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
256.	Mohammad Yousaf	Lal Bat khan	14201-1682069-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
257.	Gulawat khan	Izat khan	14301-2073050-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
258.	Siraj Gul	Sanjab Gul	14301-9421134-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
259.	Muhammad Zubair	Liqat shah	14301-0284488-1	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
260.	Fazal Muhammad	Raz gul	14301-11499008-7	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
261.	sharif khan	Raees khan	14301-20765337-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
262.	Sher Alam	Malang khan	14301-8023571-5	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
263.	Taufiq Ahmad	Waras khan	14301-2044015-3	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
264.	Naseem Gul	Isam Gul	14301-2033590-7	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
265.	Aziz ur Rehman	Akmal khan	14301-2784273-9	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
266.	Sher Muhammad	Ajab khan	14301-4831046-7	Bangash	Muhammadzai
267.	Ihsan ullah	Libas khan	14301-9895509-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
268.	Habib Ullah	Azam khan	14301-3165031-1	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
269.	Zahih Ullah	Libas khan	14301-2043445-1	muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
270.	Saif ur Rehman	Zarhul khan	14301-3679024-1	Bangash	Muhammad zai
271.	Rehmat ali	Gul khan	14301-2053810-7	Bangash	Muhammad zai
272.	Naveed Ullah	Libas khan	14301-1963742-3	muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
273.	Noor Zeb	Muhammad Feroz	14301-1796529-5	Bangash	Muhammad zai
274.	Moeen khan	Faqeer khan	14301-4518512-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai

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275.	Sami Ullah	Azam khan	14301-6631259-1	Bangash	Muhammad zai
276.	Mohabat Ali	Masel khan	14301-0288069-3	Bangash	Muhammad zai
277.	Abdul Hameed	Abdul manan khan	14301-9080013-5	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
278.	Falak Naaz	Waris khan	14301-5055128-4	Bangash	Muhammad zai
279.	Naeem khan	Faqeer khan	14301-0867084-1	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
280.	Ashfaq khan	Libas khan	14301-9728974-9	muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
281.	Basheer khan	Masali khan	14301-7364965-1	Muhammad zai	suleman khel
282.	Gul muhammad khan	Nawab khan	14301-8024268-1	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
283.	Jawad khan	Swat khan	14301-2847983-5	muhammad zai	muhammad zai
284.	waheed gul	samjab gul	14301-5143244-1	Muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
285.	Zafar Ullah	Muhammad jan	14301-2739614-3	Bangash	Muhammad zai
286.	Waheed uddin	Aftab udin	14301-1992799-9	Bangash	Muhammad zai
287.	Gul nawaz	Atlas khan	14301-0988108-7	muhammad zai	muhammad zai
288.	Muhammad sangeen	Gul dast khan	14301-9203833-7	Bangash	Muhammad zai
289.	Faiz ullah	Aman ullah	14301-2041525-1	Bangash	Muhammad zai
290.	Khalid khan	Raees khan	14301-3699454-7	muhammad zai	Mardo khel
291.	Sajid Mehmood	Raees khan	14301-2824166-3	Muhammad zai	Mardo khel
292.	Tariq Mehmood	Khan Shareef	14301-9590727-7	muhammad zai	suleman khel
293.	Zeeshan Ali	Azmat ali	14301-5609517-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
294.	Ashiq hussain zadi	Khadim Hussain zadi	42501-5492737-9	Muhammad zai	Sadiq goth
295.	Hassam Gul	Sunjab gul	14301-2077790-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
296.	Jamil khan	Abdullah	14301-2045332-1	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
297.	Abid Ullah	Muhammad jan	14301-9935975-7	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
298.	Mohammad younas	Atlas khan	14301-7671179-1	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
299.	Zia ullah khan	Hasham khan	14301-2006861-3	Suleman khel	Muhammad zai
300.	Amjid khan	Faqeer khan	14301-2139405-1	Bangash	Muhammad zai
301.	Irfan khan	Libas khan	14301-0576308-3	Muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
302.	Luqman khan	Bilawer khan	14301-3013828-3	Bangash	Muhammad zai
303.	Ayaz khan	shahjahan khan		Bangash	Muhammad zai
304.	Waheed ullah	Akmal khan	14301-0104317-5	Bangash	Muhammad zai
305.	Rambeel Jan	Janan khan	14301-1862671-8	Bangash	Muhammad zai
306.	Kashif mehmood	Shareef	14301-0597822-5	Bangash	Muhammad zai
307.	Muhammad Naveed khan	Luqman khan	14301-1923670-9	Bangash	Muhammad zai
308.	Mirza ali khan	akram khan	14301-4918857-5	Bangash	Muhammad zai
309.	Mohammad Raees	Atlas khan	14301-2043451-7	muhammad zai	Khara Ghari
310.	Faiz Muhammad	Atlas khan	14301-2241745-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
311.	Mohammad Iqbal	Spin gul	14301-1948613-5	Bangash	suleman khel
312.	Akhtar Gul	Inam gul	14301-352498-7	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
313.	Zahir Gul	Inam gul	14301-73839-1	Mohammad zai	mohammad zai
314.	Muhammad Rehman	Rais khan	14301-2065500-1	Mohammad zai	mohammad zai
315.	Asghar khan	Inam gul	14301-6807427-9	Mohammad zai	mohammad zai
316.	Hidayat khan	Inam gul	90406-0168328-1	Muhamad zai	Muhammad zai
317.	Muhammad rafiq	Raise khan	14301-2060395-7	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
318.	Muhammad	Gulab khan	14301-1980339-3	muhammad zai	muhammad zai

Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
	waqas				
319.	Muhammad Suleman	Hameed gul	14301-1972515-3	muhammad zai	Muhammad zai
320.	ASLAM KHAN	ZERI KHAN	14301-2076564-1	MUHAMMADZAI	SULAIMANKHEL
321.	DARA KHAN	ESSA KHAN	14301-9263345-1	MUHAMMADZAI	SULAIMANKHEL
322.	KHAIRAT GUL	SPEEN GUL	14301-2053795-1	MUHAMMADZAI	KHWRA
323.	SHAMS UR REHMAN	ABDUR REHMAN	14301-1962425-1	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
324.	SANAT KHAN	SHABAT KHAN	14301-5703685-7	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
325.	SAIF ULLAH KHAN	M. JAN	14301-5770568-9	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
326.	MISRAF KHAN	SHAREEN KHAN	14301-5816812-3	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
327.	MUHAMMAD ISMAIL	SANDAL KHAN	14301-4875504-5	MUHAMMADZAI	NAVYMILLAT
328.	GULAWAT KHAN	PAIYO KHAN	14301-6440546-9	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
329.	MUHAMMAD AKBAR	MUHABAT KHAN	14301-20388803-4	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
330.	MIRAJ GUL	GUJI GUL	14301-4791101-3	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
331.	HASHIM KHAN	SARDAR KHAN	14301-1484620-5	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
332.	SAJID MALIK	KALAM KHAN	14301-1422157-4	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
333.	ASLAM KHAN	HASSAN KHAN	14301-6678791-3	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
334.	SYED UD DIN	SARDAR UD DIN	14301-9875117-9	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
335.	MUHAMMAD IQBAL	BILAL KHAN	14301-0127382-4	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
336.	MUHAMMAD YOUSAF	MUHAMMAD KHURSHID	14301-1910114-9	NORSHIKHEL	AJMAL ABAD
337.	AYUB KHAN	YOUSAF KHAN	14301-5653464-1	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
338.	MUHAMMAD IRFAN	KHAN MIR	14301-9486740-7	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
339.	SINAB GUL	AINAB GUL	14301-2050584-1	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
340.	HASHAM KHAN	MISAL KHAN	14301-2043435-9	MUHAMMADZAI	NAVYMILLAT
341.	KHAISTA GUL	MALI GUL	14301-8857727-3	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
342.	GOHAR MUHAMMAD KHAN	SAIFULLAH KHAN	42000-725452-9	MUHAMMADZAI	SULAIMANKHEL
343.	HIDAYAT ULLAH	KHWASEDAL KHAN	14301-1931687-5	NORSHIKHEL	SULAIMANKHEL
344.	SURAT KHAN	SIJAWAL KHAN	14301-198203-5	MUHAMMADZAI	SULAIMANKHEL
345.	M.ARIF KHAN	GHULAM JAN	14301-397148-7	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
346.	AZAB GUL	ZAR GUL	14301-669669-9	BANGASH	SULAIMANKHEL
347.	SALMAN ALI	AZMAT ALI	14301-3829816-6	BANGASH	MUHAMMADZAI
348.	MUHAMMAD SHAFIQ	MUHAMMAD JAN	14301-98939847-7	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
349.	FARID KHAN	FARID KHAN	14301-2671308-1	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
350.	ASIMULLAH	MUHAMMAD JAN	14301-5039817-7	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
351.	MUHAMMAD SHABBIR	MUHAMMAD JAN	14301-83452704-5	MUHAMMADZAI	MUHAMMADZAI
352.	FARID KHAN	AHMAD KHAN	14301-2671308-1	BANGASH	MUHAMMADZAI
353.	ISRAR UD DIN	AZAM UD DIN	1431-7252592	MUHAMMADZAI	SPEEN JUMAT



Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
354.	Khan Pari	Kabil khan	14301-1958709-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
355.	Asan bibi	Kaza khan	14301-7903981-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
356.	Mainaz Bibi	Gul fageer	14301-9091545-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
357.	Sehra Begum	Sarwat khan	14301-187849-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
358.	Lal sehra	Muhabbat khan	14301-1875379-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
359.	Shehnaz	Ilyas Khan	14301-1875701-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
360.	Rehana Umer	Sulman	14301-1875686-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
361.	Chamndo	Siraj Muhmmad	14301-4274637-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
362.	Mubashira	Iqbal	14301-0609172-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
363.	Irshad bibi	Yousaf khan	14301-1961543-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
364.	Shenaz bibi	M.Aslam Khan	14301-1776953-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
365.	Gulshan Bibi	Bilor Khan	14301-9033671-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
366.	Kiran	M.Naeem shah	17301-2698828-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
367.	Saira Bibi	Attullah	14301-1922635-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
368.	Wawa Jan	Ghulam jan	14301-6067670-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
369.	Ajmina Bibi	Kaza khan	14304-2227015-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
370.	Shahid	Gul dast	14301-2947741-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
371.	Sona Bibi	Naemat khan	14301-1876765-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
372.	Zaiba	Noor zaib	14301-1362846-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
373.	Asal bibi	Akhta shir	14301-1888687-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
374.	Asal bibi	Aurong zaib		Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
375.	Sonia	Feroz Sulaimani	14301-5748435-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
376.	Nasreen begum	M. Feroz Sulaimani	14301-291992-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
377.	Rajmalla begum	Gulawat khan	14301-6687013-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
378.	Islam Bibi	Aqal khan	14301-3269963-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
379.	Shazma	Feroz Sulaimani	14301-5832985-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
380.	Rahila Bibi	Gul Dast	14301-3305859-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
381.	Zaitoon	Muhammad Khan	14301-2692581-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
382.	Shamim Bibi	Abdu-R-ehman	14301-4213353-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
383.	Siraj Bibi	Gul Muhmmad	14301-5564433-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
384.	Gul Nasreen	Ajmal khan	14301-1838167-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
385.	Samera Jan	Salman Khan	14301-1898367-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
386.	Bismillah jan	Adil Sher	14301-8784321-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
387.	Bismillah jan	Adil Sher	14301-8784321-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
388.	Zahida Bibi	Libas Khan	14301-308325-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
389.	Reema	Muhbbatt Khan	No CNIC	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
390.	Fahmida	Daat Khan	14301-1587405-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
391.	Shabnam	Subidar Bilor Khan	14301-1077296-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
392.	Yasmin Bibi	Muhmmad Jan	14301-1963987-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
393.	Parghan Bibi	Sikandar Khan	14301-4017562-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
394.	Noshad Bibi	Esam khan	22401-7388202-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
395.	Nasreen Bibi	Israr khan	14301-8953932-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
396.	Tousira	Gulabt khn	14301-9042255-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
397.	Maonaz Bi bi	islam Khan	14301-4638570-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
398.	Rzaia	Nadra khan	14301-2488852-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
399.	Zakia	Fayon khan	No CNIC	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
400.	Maryam Bibi	Muhabbat khan	14301-5070735-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
401.	Taslim Jan	Libas Khan	14301-5200359-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
402.	Hazrat bibi	Shareen khan	14301-7196421-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai

Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
403.	Adal Bibi	Shareen khan	14301-4087035-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
404.	Hazrat bibi	Aroof Gul	14301-9920455-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
405.	Taheema	Muhmmad illyas	17301-5983987-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
406.	Tamam Jan	Multan khan	14301-7894844-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
407.	Khatima bibi	Multan khan	14301-6695817-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
408.	Irshad begum	Ismail khan	14301-0933183-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
409.	Safia	Said Muhmmad	14301-2500810-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
410.	Hussan Pari	Zarbat Khan	14301-5953771-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
411.	Nagina	Zarbat Khan	14301-9569920-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
412.	Raikham bibi	Mir Khan	14301-8164749-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
413.	Paio khan	Khair ali khan	14301-8585159-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
414.	Asmat Aara	Raees khan	14301-335992-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
415.	sameea bibi	Libas Khan	14301-2629188-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
416.	Shaheen bibi	Libas Khan	14301-4066806-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
417.	Shah Iran Begum	Ismail khan	14301-1908758-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
418.	Gul Shad bibi	Sher Muhammad khan	14301-1290226-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
419.	Jamshida bibi	Raees khan	14301-2506294-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
420.	Sonila noureen	Raees khan	14301-8593007-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
421.	Raheela bibi	Raees khan	14301-8393815-0	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
422.	Zuhra khatoon	Ilyaq Ali Khan	14301-1982368-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
423.	Mumtaz Bibi	Dost Muhammad	14301-9292782	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
424.	Shabana bibi	Naiz badsheer	14301-0538256-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
425.	Nosrat bibi	Masal khan	14301-1921364-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
426.	Fakra Jan	Din Gul	14301-1958789-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
427.	Robina	Warsi khan	14301-9899653-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
428.	Liba Bibi	Dost Muhammad	14301-2021129-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
429.	Bibi Jan	Nawab khan	14301-0736472-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
430.	Shamim Bibi	Musali khan	14301-1870499-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
431.	Qadar bibi	Ismail khan	14301-8155476-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
432.	Haseena Bibi	Babo Gul	14301-3535620-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
433.	Nasreen Bibi	Riam khan	14301-0582814-2	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
434.	Gul Sheren	Sojaden	14301-3394131-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
435.	Shakeela bibi	Zabadast Khan	14301-8453999-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
436.	Sadia Bibi	Bonar khan	14301-3059237-6	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
437.	Kausar bibi	Shah wais khan	14301-4402432-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
438.	Mahnoor bibi	Aurong zaib	14301-877773-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
439.	Anar bibi	Janan khan	14301-8777373-4	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
440.	Robeena bibi	Kamal khan	14301-5087894-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
441.	Nadia bibi	Hasam Ali	No CNIC	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
442.	Sakina	Dost khan	13401-3967094-8	Muhhamadzai	Muhhamadzai
443.	Paraghan Bibi	M Sikandar Khan	14301-4107562-8	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
444.	Amnaz Bibi	Kalam Gul	14301-3364340-4	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
445.	Salma Bibi	Dilawar Shah	14301-856620-8	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
446.	Zakia bibi	Abdul Rehman	14301-3056781-4	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
447.	Farnaz bibi	Sikandar Khan	14301-9181362-0	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
448.	Saeed Parveen	Sulaman	N/A	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
449.	Parveen	Sulaman	N/A	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai

Sr.No	Name Of Respondent	Father's Name	Respondent CNIC#	Tribe	Address / Village
450.	Shaheen Bibi	Khwaza Khail	1430-4389473-7	Samad Khail	Muhammadzai
451.	Ishrat Fatima	Noor Badshah		Haji Khail	Muhammadzai
452.	Hijran Begum	Musa Ali Khan	14301-2865410-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
453.	Maqbal Bibi	Ashraf Khan	14301-8025318-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
454.	Zahida Jan	Safir ullah	14301-2247829-0	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
455.	Shahid Khaila	Mali Khan	14301-1915285-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
456.	Sajida Begum	Banaras Khan	14301-1959754-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
457.	Islam Jan	Ghuncha Gul	14301-8027913-4	Hindki Khail	Muhammadzai
458.	Shamshad Begam	Malak Haji Ajab Khan	14301-1876833-8	Basti Khail	Muhammadzai
459.	Taj Bibi	Speen Gul	14301-778178-2	Bangush	Muhammadzai
460.	Shamim	Ashraf Khan	14301-6365586-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
461.	Bismillah Jan	Imam Shah	14301-1917260-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
462.	Neelam Jabeen	Saheb Khan	14301-3301564-6	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
463.	Gul Nusreen	Ajmeer Khan	14301-1838167-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
464.	Nayub Bibi	Shafqat Feroz	14301-4275019-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
465.	Hazrat Bibi	Nazir Khan	14301-1883413-8	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
466.	Rehan bibi	Rizwan	14301-7362481-6	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
467.	Yasmeen	Umar Farooq	14301-5592280-8	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
468.	Shaheen Bibi	Awa Khan	14301-4911450-6	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
469.	Shameam Begum	Faqeer Muhammad	14301-4962773-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
470.	Nadra	Gul Bat Sher	14301-0657923-0	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
471.	Shabana Bibi	Saad ullah	14301-3151192-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
472.	Faiza Jan	Bahram Khan	14301-5173867-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
473.	Gul Dasta	Mali Khan	14301-1916842-0	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
474.	Maryam Begum	Naimat Khan	14301-1875210-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
475.	Tasleem Jan	Gul Mat Khan	14301-634500-2	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
476.	Rozina Bibi	Muhammad Feroz	14301-4879637-6	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
477.	Naikdar Bibi	Speen Gul	14301-1946895-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
478.	Yasmeen Begum	Badshah Gul	14301-8420509-4	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
479.	Maeen Jan	Risal Khan	14301-2229793-8	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
480.	Muntazara	Sail Khan	14301-1931366-8	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
481.	Bibi Sughra	Adnan Khan	14301-1953099-6	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
482.	Tariq khan	Libas Khan	14301-3817787-9	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
483.	Khan Sira Jan	Nazir Khan	14301-8783978-8	Muhammadzai	Muhammadzai
484.	Yasmeen Begum	Sadullah Khan	14301-1486401-8	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
485.	Noor Shad	Asam Khan	14301-8505294-6	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
486.	Haj Bibi	Khan Muhammad	14301-19524352	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
487.	Bushra Bibi	Gulla Khan	14301-4925007-0	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
488.	Razia Bibi	Gul Faqeer	14301-1682827-4	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
489.	Shehzad Khaila	Ali Asghar	14301-5696166-4	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
490.	Yasmeen Bibi	Ahsan Khan	14301-4103150-2	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
491.	Shaheen Bibi	Gul Faqeer	14301-9051432-6	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
492.	Zar Bibi	Gul Afzal	14301-2515052-1	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
493.	Gul Nusreen	Saad ullah	14301-6952385-6	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
494.	Sitara Bibi	Aman Ullah	14301-8604299-8	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
495.	Somia Bibi	Muhammad Ibrar	14301-5481310-8	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
496.	Minhaj Bibi	Muraidd Gul	14301-0940856-4	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail

<b>Sr.No</b>	<b>Name Of Respondent</b>	<b>Father's Name</b>	<b>Respondent CNIC#</b>	<b>Tribe</b>	<b>Address / Village</b>
497.	Bas Bibi	Awal Baig	14301-1941322-2	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
498.	Duniya Shereen	Muhammad Yar	14301-4499255-6	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
499.	Husan Bibi	Risal	42101-562602-8	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail
500.	Taj Mahal Bibi	Taj Khan	14301-7179058-6	Samad Khail	Suleman Khail

**ANNEX-D: SOCIOECONOMIC QUESTIONNAIRE****Khyber Pukhtunkhwa Cities Improvement Project (KP-CIP)**  
Local Government KP

## Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS****A. IDENTIFICATION****Sr.****No.**

Interviewer:

S/o:

Union

Council:

Residential

Address:

Age:

years

Education:

Category of DP: -

**Date:**

Name of

Respondent/DP:

Caste:

Location:

Cell No:

Marital Status:

Profession:

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 (PKR)	Occupation	Income Monthly (PKR)	
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)

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**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-E: ATTENDENCE SHEET FOR THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE CONSULTATION MEETINGS




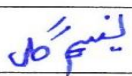
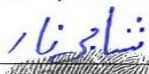
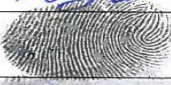
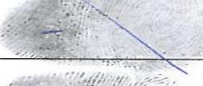
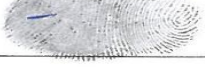
## Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project name: KPCIP Kohat

Venue: Haji Nasir Zeb Hujra

Sr.NO.-----

Date: 25/1/22

Sr.NO	Name	Profession	CNIC	Mohala/Village,UC,Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
①	ANAR B.B.				
②	MAHNOOR Bi Bi				
③	KADAR B.B.				
④	ROBENA .B.B				
⑤	KAUSAR .B.B				
⑥	RAMBEETAN				
⑦	NOSRAT .B.B				
⑧	SHABANA .B.B				
⑨	LIBA .B.B				
⑩	MOMTAZ .B.B				
⑪	NADIA .B.B.				
⑫	NASREEN .B.B				

## Focal Group Discussion: (FGDs)

Project Name: Landfill (Kohat)

Venue: Zra Bangash's house

Sr no \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 1-9-2020

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Th
1	Amna 2 Bibi	Housewife	14301-3364340-4	Mahammad Zai	
2	Dzashat Salima	" "		" "	
3	Saeeda Parwan	" "		" "	
4	Shahreen Bibi	" "	14301-4389473-7	" "	
5	Parveen	" "		" "	
6	Farzana Bibi	" "	14301-9181362-0	" "	
7	Salma Bibi	" "	14301-856620-8	" "	
8	Zakia Bibi	" "	14301-3056781-4	" "	
9	Paragran Bibi	" "	14301-417562-8	" "	
10					
11					
12					

Project Name: *canal fill kohat*

Venue: *DC office*

Sr no *1*

Date:

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	<i>Itaji Shahbaz Khan</i>	<i>Army soldier</i>	<i>14301-2050107-9</i>	<i>Kohat / Mulanadzi</i>	<i>Shahbaz</i>
2	<i>M. Ayyub</i>	<i>Driver</i>	<i>14301-9212410-1</i>	<i>Kohat / Mulanadzi</i>	<i>AG</i>
3	<i>Shafi Ullah</i>	<i>Local Business</i>	<i>14301-1979083-3</i>	<i>Kohat / Mohammadzi</i>	<i>Shafi</i>
4	<i>Puizer Khan</i>	<i>Coat seller</i>	<i>14301-9263345-1</i>	<i>Kohat / Mulanadzi</i>	<i>Puizer</i>
5	<i>M. Yaseef Khan</i>	<i>Business Man</i>	<i>14301-7817183-7</i>	<i>Kohat / Mulanadzi</i>	<i>M. Yaseef</i>
6	<i>Saifullah Khan</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>14301-7321450-1</i>	<i>Kohat / Mulanadzi</i>	<i>Saifullah</i>
7	<i>Shahbaz Khan</i>	<i>Coat seller</i>	<i>14301-1973973-4</i>	<i>Kohat / Mulanadzi</i>	<i>Shahbaz</i>
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					



## Focus Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project Name:

Venue: Hujra Hogi Asad Khan village Gulzar's, Muhammad Zai

Sr no (4)

Date: 13/11/2020

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	Boal Shah Khan	Foreman	<del>143012-</del> 143012-060425-7	Village Gulzar's Muhammad Zai Tehsil	for
2	Shakeel Khan	Private Teaching	14301-1977012-3	Mohaddah Gulzar's Bandh Muhammad Zai	for
3	Asif Khan	Labour	143012-045238-9	" " "	for
4	Muhsen Khan	Driver	14301-3637366-1	" " "	for
5	Jahanzaib	WHO	14301-5415553-3	" " "	for
6	Shahzeb	Driver	14301-5500958-3	" " "	for
7	Bilal Khan	Shopkeeper	14301-1566433-7	" " " "	for
8	Asad Rehman	Group Leader	14301-1929000-7	" "	for
9	Gulzar Khan	Business man	22401-9465493-3	"	for
10	M. Saeed Khan	Secretary & guide	14301-1956389-7	"	for
11	Ibrahim Khan	Student	14301-1994540-9	"	for
12					

Project Name: KP-CIP  
 Venue: Gohar Saif Ullah Hyra Rahat

Sr no \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 18-1-2021.

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	Muhammed Shafiq		14301-989390-7	Muhammed Zai	Shafiq
2	M. Shabbir		14301-89427045	"	
3	Asim Ullah		14301-503187-7	"	
4	Khalid Khan		14301-3699454-7	"	KHALID
5	Sajid Mehmood		14301-282416-3	"	Mahmud
6	Fazal Mehmood		14301-206862-1	"	Fazal
7	Abid Mehmood		14301-8155254-7	"	Abid
8	Taqi Mehmood		14301-3365386-5	"	Taqi
9	Tajmali Khan		14301-9646316-4	"	Tajmali
10	Zafarullah		14301-2739614-3	"	Zafar
11	Muhammed Rafiq		14301-2038811-9	"	Rafiq
12	Abid Ullah		14301-993587-5	"	Abid

## Focal Group Discussion (FGDs)

Project Name: Integrated Solid waste management System including Landfill  
 Venue: Muhammad Zai Kohat

Sr no \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 6-Nov-2020

Sr no	Name	Profession	CNIC	Moza/Village UC, Tehsil & District	Signature/Thumb
1	Mubasira Parveen	H.W	14301-0609172-4		
2	Ashad bibi	H.W	14301-1961543-0		
3	Mawla Jan	H.W	14301-6067670-8		
4	Kiran	H.W	14301-2698828-4		
5	Ajmina bibi	H.W	14301-2227015-6		
6	Shahida bibi	H.W	14301-2947741-2		
7	Shehnaz bibi	H.W	14301-1776953-6		
8	Chamanda	H.W	14301-4274637-0		
9	Mahnoor	H.W	Mother CNIC: 143013564433-8		
10	Ko Sar Parveen	H.W	14301-576009-4		
11	Bushnoor bibi	H.W	14301-6897038-4		
12	Safia bibi	H.W	14301-9365453-6		



## ANNEX-F GUIDANCE NOTE

GUIDANCE NOTES	<b>X</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>7</sup> 89
<b>Key Pointers</b>  <i>SPS and legal covenants</i>  <i>When is compensation considered paid?</i>  <i>LAA requirement on compensating before displacement</i>	<p>1. ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS2009) requires the borrower/client to ensure that no physical displacement or economic displacement will occur until (i) compensation at full replacement 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.</p> <p>2. Compensation for both land and non-land assets is deemed to have been paid when the amount in cash or cheque has been provided to DPs<sup>10</sup> or deposited into their bank account, or in an escrow account.<sup>11</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.</p> <p>3. Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act (1894) allows the government to take possession of the acquired land once land award has been made as per LAA Section 11, and payment has been made or deposited in court as per LAA Section 31. Accordingly, the Collector is required to pay the full amount to the DP, unless (a) the DP refuses to receive the amount, (b) there is no competent person to receive the compensation, or (c) if there is a dispute as to the title to receive the compensation. Such cases may be referred to the court and the compensation amount deposited in the court.<sup>12</sup> In case the DPs or their representatives did not come forward to collect their compensation, the</p>

<sup>7</sup> See Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards Policy Principle 11, ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (2009), page 17.

<sup>8</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>9</sup> See SR 2: Involuntary Resettlement, ADB SPS (2009), para 14.

<sup>10</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>11</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.

<sup>12</sup> Reference to the court may only be made after the lapse in the period in Section 18 (2) of the LAA.

GUIDANCE NOTES	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>X</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Handling Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments</b></p>
<p><i>Cases with legal and administrative impediments</i></p> <p><i>Cases not valid as legal and administrative impediments</i></p> <p><i>Why is it important to address cases with legal and administrative impediments?</i></p> <p><i>Good-faith efforts for cases with</i></p>	<p>amount may be deposited in the Revenue Department payable to the DPs, after sufficient efforts have been made to contact and encourage DPs to appear and notifying the DPs in which treasury the deposit has been made.<sup>13</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> <p>4. Both the LAA (1894) and ADB SPS (2009) require that DPs are compensated before displacement but allow a mechanism for dealing with cases with legal and administrative impediments to disbursing compensation provided that sufficient good faith efforts are demonstrated to (a) contact, notify and assist DPs, and (b) deliver compensation payments. This guidance note clarifies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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>

<sup>13</sup> Financial Commissioner Standing Order No. 28 Land Acquisition, para 88 (V), page 29.

GUIDANCE NOTES	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>X</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Handling Compensation Cases with Legal and Administrative Impediments</b></p>
<p><i>legal and administrative impediments</i></p> <p><i>Need for sustained community outreach</i></p> <p><i>Cases with title disputes and litigation</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 style="text-align: center;"><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>

<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.

<p><i>Absentee land owners</i></p>	<p>their issues and with courts for seeking permission/guidance and deposit of compensation in treasury at court's disposal. copy of the delivery of notices (with signed receipt) to the DPs confirming deposit of amount at court's disposal and clarifying mechanism for payment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Absentee Landowners (DPs Living Overseas or in Other Parts of the Country).</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>13. Many rural households migrate to cities for better livelihood opportunities and standard of living. Moreover, hereditary division over time resulted in the segmentation of agricultural land parcels into unproductive units. While some families with land and assets in different parts of the country divide their land based on their places of residence, many do so without legally formalizing such settlements and getting land records updated accordingly. Some family members who have migrated overseas permanently had land in their name or retained their respective share in family-owned land as per land revenue records. Such DPs who own or have share in the land as per record but are not living in the village are termed as absentee landowners.</p> <p>14. Absentee 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></p> <p>15. It is vital to collect information about the DP's contact details including the mailing and residential address. The following measures are proposed to contact absentee landowners and maintain record of all efforts made by the EA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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:</li> </ul>
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<sup>10</sup> Land owners who are recorded in the landholding rights register as owners but they have shifted from the village to other areas in the country or overseas for better income opportunities and living standard.

<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 President/member); _____; _____ (Name of headman/president or member committee); _____ Resettlement Specialist. ( SM team names)						

- Deliver formal notice to the DP's last known address (recorded in template 1) through registered post with acknowledgement receipt attached. Keep on-file a scanned-copy of the notice and acknowledgement receipt.
- In case no contact person or relative of the DPs is identified in the village and the local community confirms DPs whereabouts are unknown, a certification statement from any of the resident land owner in the village preferably by the president or member of the Displaced Persons Committee (DPC) and duly witnessed by (a) the village headman and, (b) land revenue patwari should be recorded and maintained. See Template 2 below (to be translated to Urdu).

Template 2: Statement from Village headman or other notable in village/area when the whereabouts of DP are not known	
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 _____	
<b>Statement:</b> 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The DP and his family owned acquired land as per land records but for last (-----) they have never been seen in the village.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• This statement is given free of coercion and compulsion which is witnessed by the Village Headman and land revenue Patwari of village -----.</li> </ul>	
<b>The Declarant</b>  Sign/Thumb Impression Name _____ Village Headman/Local resident land owner _____ Resident of _____	
<b>Witnessed By</b> 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><i>DPs with pending inheritance mutation</i></p>	<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>14</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> <li>•</li> </ul>

<sup>14</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.

	<b>Template 3: Inheritor's Statement When Inheritance Mutation is Pending</b>
	<div style="text-align: right;">Date Prepared: _____</div> <p><b>Particulars of DP and acquired land parcel</b>          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>          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> <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> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;">             Sign/Thumb Impression _____              Name _____              Resident of _____           </div> <div style="width: 45%;">             Sign/Impression Thumb _____              Name _____              Resident of _____           </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">             Sign/ Thumb Impression _____              Name _____              Resident of _____           </div> <div style="width: 45%;">             Sign/ Thumb Impression _____              Name _____              Resident of _____           </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;">             Sign/ Thumb Impression _____              Name _____              of _____ Resident of _____           </div> <div style="width: 45%;">             Sign/ Thumb Impression _____              Name _____ Resident           </div> </div> <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> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Signed</b>               Name: Mr.-----              Headman Chak-----           </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Signed</b>               Name: Mr.----- Village              President DPC Chak-----           </div> </div>
<i>DPs unable to alienate the land</i>	<p><b>iv) DPs Who are Unable to Alienate the Acquired Asset:</b></p> <p>19. Minors, juveniles and DPs with mental disability are not capable to alienate the acquired land under law. The law provides that compensation could be paid through legally-designated guardians or managers who can act and alienate the immovable property on behalf of the DP. In cases where the guardians are not designated by the court, the compensation is put on-hold until the minor attains the age of majority and claim compensation.</p> <p>20. It is common that children inherit their parents' immovable properties, but is kept in possession and used by adult male members of the extended family or kinship 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.</p> <p>21. The LAR management team should carry-out the following activities in dealing with pending guardian's appointment and in documenting its efforts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> </ul>

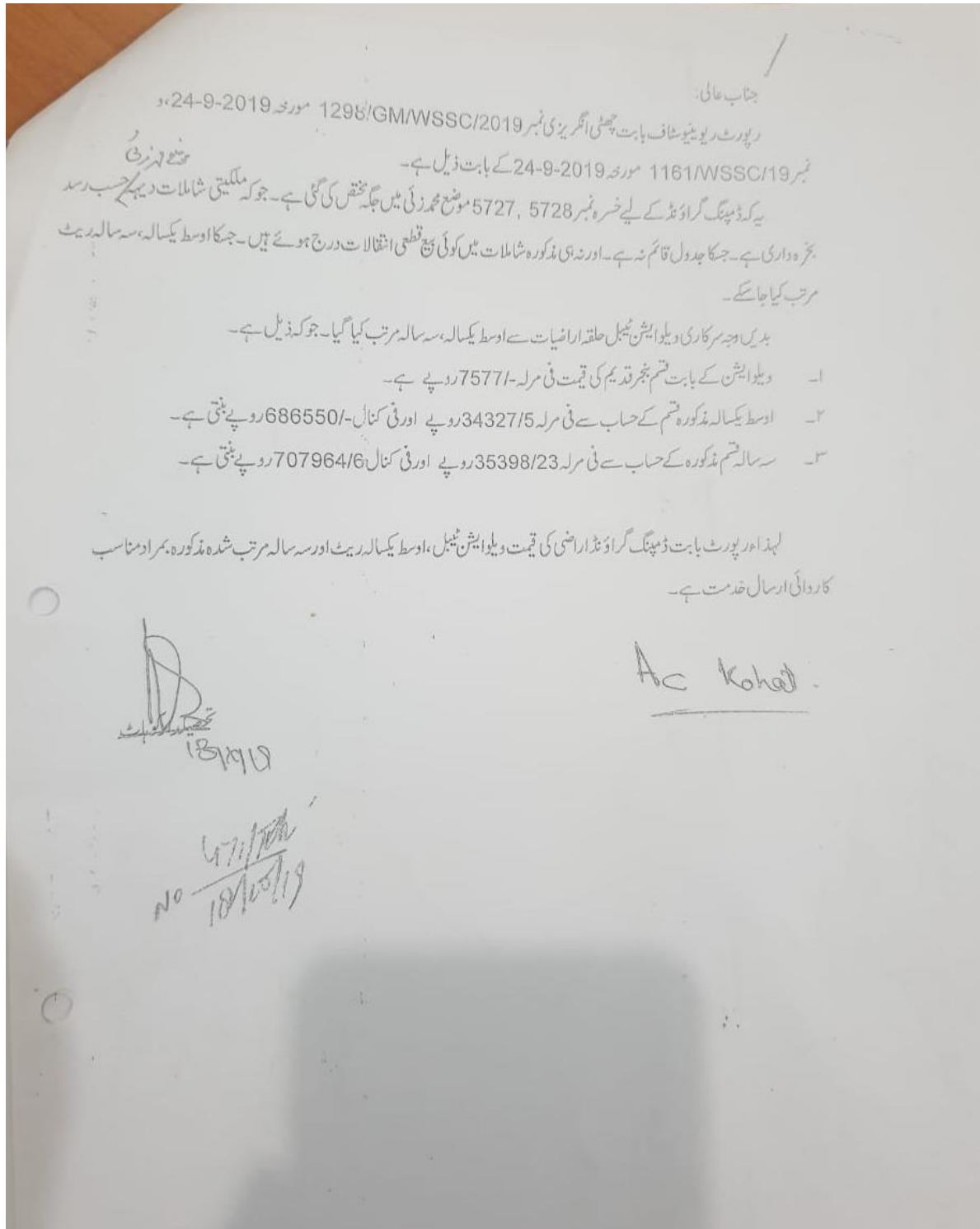
<i>DPs with meager compensation</i>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Template 4: Guardian Statement if DP is Juvenile</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date Prepared: _____</p> <p><b>Particular of DPs and acquired land parcel</b>  Name/Names of DPs i) _____ {enter DP Name/names of DPs with Parentage}, ii) _____ and iii) _____ Resident of _____ {Enter DP current address} _____ Own acquired Land Plot _____ KhasraNos _____ Located Village _____</p> <p><b>Statement by Guardian</b>  I _____ {put name here} _____ the {mother/father/brother/sister/uncle} {put relation of elder with whom the minor DP/DPs lives} of DP/DPs i) _____ {put name of DP/DPs here} ii) _____ iii) _____ as natural guardian solemnly declare that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• _____ (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;</li> <li>• A petition for issuance of guardians certificate is filed/being filed in the competent court and the court's decision is pending;</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• This statement is given free of coercion and compulsion which is witnessed by Village Headman and DPC president.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Declarant</b></p> <p>Sign/Thumb Impression  Name _____  Relationship with DP _____  Resident of _____</p> <p><b>Witnessed By</b>  We the Village Headman and President APC village-----, personally know Mr/Mrs _____ and witness veracity of statement made by confirming that the Minor DP/DPs named above lives with him/her in village/city _____ {Put name of village city here}.</p> <p><b>Signed</b>  Name: Mr. _____ Headman Chak-----  Name: Mr. _____ Village President DPC Chak-----</p>
	<p><b>v) DPs with Meager Compensation</b></p> <p>22. The compensation amount itself proves driving factor for DPs to submit their claims. In cases where small land holdings are in joint ownership with several entitled persons, shares in compensation for each DP become very small (\$100 and below). A good number <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.</p> <p>23. Although the law provides a mechanism that includes cash payment at the village or payment through money order in case of absentee land 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.</p> <p>24. The LAR management team should explore other payment modes allowed under the LAA including cash payment or payment through money order if the DP is living out of the project area. If such unclaimed compensations are deposited at court's disposal as legal remedy, it will be of no gain because a significant number of the DPs will remain unpaid. Following actions should be taken and recorded to explore specific measures and seek guidance from BOR in this aspect.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Define a maximum slab of amount to be termed as meager compensation and get it endorsed by the EA;</li> <li>• Document coordination efforts with BOR including i) official correspondence and</li> </ul>



- <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-G: LAND RATE OBTAINED FROM REVENUE**

**ANNEX-H: DISCLOSURE SUMMARY (ENGLISH)****LARP for Land Fill Site Kohat****1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

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

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

**2. LAND ACQUISITION & RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS**

3. The land needed for LFS is communal/shamilat and completely barren and has 3,695 shareholders owning the land. Other than land, LFS does not have any impact on trees, crops, structures or any other physical infrastructure e.g. any water courses or irrigation network. To ensure transparency of the acquisition and compensation process and to address the issue of compensation disbursement of meager amounts to those not having bank accounts, the office of Assistant Commissioner (AC) Kohat held meetings with tribal elders of shareholders and Jirga members for a committee to be set up for disbursement of compensation to the shareholders. The meeting resulted in setting up of an 11-member committee, representing all shareholders, in the presence of AC, Kohat and tribal elders and Jirga representatives on 4 March 2021. These DP representatives have given the undertaking in the presence of Assistant Commissioner that committee will look after the shareholders' interest in the acquisition of land for the subproject.

4. Water and Sanitation Services Company (WSSC) Kohat facilitated participation of tribal elders, Jirga members and representatives of shareholders. The objective of the committee is to disburse land compensation and allowances, if any, to the shareholders through the compensation money transferred to the committee account from land acquisition collector (LAC) account/district treasury for payment to shareholders in cash to all cases where payment to shareholders cannot be made through LAC issued compensation vouchers due to the shareholders not having bank accounts or the compensation amounts being meager and getting stuck or impeded due to the shareholders not having bank accounts opened.

**3. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS**

5. 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>15</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>16</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>

<sup>15</sup> Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

<sup>16</sup> Board of Revenue, provincial agency with a mandate to approve compensation rate/amount

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
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 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</li></ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			apportionment due to the tenant as agreed at consultation meetings.
		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, transport and other incidental costs, as</li> </ul>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			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) of	<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) of	<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	<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</li> </ul>



Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		and agricultural workers	<p>employment of the 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</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>

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
	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**

6. 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**

7. 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**

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

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# Pictorial View

	
<p>Typical view of LFS Kohat</p>	<p>Another view of the LFS Kohat</p>
	
<p>Boundary line of Proposed Landfill site covered through the mountains.</p>	<p>Typical vegetation of project area</p>
	
<p>Jirga Members are giving the undertaking</p>	<p>Meeting of Potential DPs/Jirga held under the Assistant Commissioner</p>





WSSC and PMU held the meeting with DC



Social Team is filling the Questionnaire



PMU team having the meeting with WSSC



Consultation meeting with the DPs