

P E D O

PAKHTUNKHWA ENERGY DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Balakot Hydropower Project Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa – Pakistan

Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan

(Sectional Implementation Ready LARP)

Mouza Ghanool and Sangar

(Volume-01)

Main Report

ADB Loan No: 4057

AIIB Loan No: L0339A

Prepared by:

**Project Management Consultants (PMC) for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Energy
Development Organization (PEDO).**

Revised July 2022

Updated by Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO), with support from Project Management Consultants Pakistan, for the Asian Development Bank and Asian Infrastructure Investment Board. This is an updated version posted in (Month Year) available on <https://www.adb.org> & <https://www.pedo.pk>.

Joint Venture Consultants:

PEDO Address: 38/B2, PEDO house, Phase-V, Hayatabad, Peshawar, Pakistan. Tel: +92-91-9217463

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AH	Affected Household
AL	Affected Land
APs	Affected Persons
BAHPP	Balakot Hydropower Project
DC	Deputy Commissioner
DRD	District Revenue Department
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
GIS	Geographic Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HBP	Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd
HDIP	Hydropower Development Investment Project
HH	Household
HPP	Hydropower Project
LAA	Land Acquisition Act 1894
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LARP	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NTDC	National Transmission and Dispatch Company
PEDO	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization
PMU	Project Management Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
RCC	Roller Compacted Concrete
RFS	Resettlement Field Survey
RFST	Resettlement Field Survey Team
SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement 2009
PESCO	Peshawar Electric Supply Company

Units

1 Kanal	505.857 m2 or 0.050 hectares
km	kilometer
km2	square kilometer
m2	square meter
m3	cubic meter
m3/s	cubic meter per second (cumec)
MW	megawatt

Currency

PKR	Pakistani Rupee
USD	United States Dollar

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Affected/ /displaced Person	<p>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.</p> <p>However, in the context of this LARP, the Affected Persons (AP) and Displaced Persons (DPs) are different. APs are those corresponding to all persons belonging to affected households (AHH), but DPs are all those shareholders in AHH found on land records (as co-shareholders/owners) and, thus, they are eligible for land compensation according to their individual share/ownership in the land acquired for the project. The Land Acquisition Collector specifies in the land award (under section 11 of Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894-LAA) the compensation apportionment for all the shareholders/co-owners of land (under section 29 of LAA).</p>
Affected Household	All members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit and are adversely affected by the Project, or any of its components. It may consist of a single nuclear family or an extended family group.
APs/DPs significantly affected.	According to SPS, significantly affected APs and/or DPs are those physically displaced from their housing and/or losing 10% or more of their assets/resources that are income generating.
Assistance	Support, rehabilitation and restoration measures extended in cash and/or kind over and above the compensation for lost assets.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind of the replacement cost of the acquired assets.
Cut-off-date (COD)	<p>The date that establishes APs' eligibility to receive compensation for affected assets and to receive rehabilitation assistance. Any person who enters in the area after the announced cut of date or any assets established in corridor of impact after cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.</p> <p>In the context of this LARP, COD was publicly established through the notification under section 4 of LAA in 2019. However, the date of notification was extended to June 2021 through issuance 2nd corrigendum. The impacts assessment and census survey was completed in August-December 2021 and the COD was re-established as February 2022 and disseminated to AHHs through</p>

	public consultations. The COD of February 2022 will remain valid throughout the area under this LARP (Ghanool and Sangar) as no major change is expected in the detailed engineering design of the project components falling in Ghanool and Sangar.
Encroachers	Encroachers extend their structures or occupy land beyond their titled land into adjacent land owned by the state or private neighbors.
Economic Displacement	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.
Entitlement	The range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution, and business restoration which are due to AHs, depending on the type and degree /nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Grievance Procedure	The processes established under law, local regulations, or administrative decision to enable property owners and other displaced persons to redress issues related to acquisition, compensation, or other aspects of resettlement.
Household	One or more families residing in same building or compound using same stove to cook their meals can be considered as one household.
Household Survey	A complete and accurate survey of the project-affected population. The survey focuses on income-earning activities and other socioeconomic indicators.
Inventory of losses	The pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of Affected or lost assets.
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement, which does not involve willingness of the persons being adversely affected but is forced through an instrument of law.
Income Restoration	Includes re-establishing income sources and livelihood of the APs according to their status.
Kaccha	A structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Land	Includes benefits arising out of land and things attached to earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth and land under water, well, footpath, road, tunnel, culvert, nala, bridge and street
Land Acquisition	The process whereby a person is compelled by a public agency to alienate all or part of the land she/he owns or possesses, to the ownership and possession of that agency, for public purposes in return for fair compensation.

Non-titled	Those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying and includes people using private or public land without permission, permit or grant i.e., those people without legal title to land and/or structures occupied or used by them.
Physical Displacement	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.
Pucca	A structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include tiles, cement sheets, slates, corrugated iron, zinc or other metal sheets, bricks, lime, and stone or RBC/RCC concrete.
Population Census	A complete and accurate count of the population that will be affected by land acquisition and related impacts. When properly conducted, the population census provides the basic information necessary for determining eligibility for compensation.
Relocation	Displacement or physical moving of the APs from the affected area to a new area/site and rebuilding homes, infrastructure, provision of assets, including productive land/employment and re-establishing income, livelihoods, living and social systems.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided to affected persons to supplement their income losses in order to improve, or at least achieve full restoration of, their pre-project living standards and quality of life.
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.
Resettlement	Mitigation of all the impacts associated with land acquisition including restriction of access to, or use of land, acquisition of assets, or impacts on income generation due to land acquisition.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	The planning document that describes what will be done to address the direct social and economic impacts associated with the involuntary taking of land.
Resettlement Entitlements	The sum of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to Affected Persons in the respective eligibility category.

Semi Pucca	A structure with both the walls and roof that are made of materials that include wood, planks, grass, leaves, and wall are made of bricks walls with mud masonry or un-burnt brick.
Squatters	Squatters are the people who entirely occupy and use a plot of land to which they have no title. They may occupy either state or private land.
Structures	All buildings including primary and secondary structures including houses and ancillary buildings, commercial enterprises, living quarters, community facilities and infrastructures, shops, businesses, fences, and walls.
Vulnerable Households	The marginalized or those distinct households or people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects. These may include households with income below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by an elderly, female headed households, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.
Household dislocation/Chula Allowance	This allowance is a form of financial assistance granted to those eligible households whose houses will be dismantled and forced to dislocate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

1. The Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) intends to construct a 300-Megawatt (MW) run-of-river hydropower plant “Balakot Hydropower Development Project” (the “Project”) with allied infrastructure at Balakot, Mansehra District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan. The Project site is located on the Kunhar River about 18.6 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The Project is a run-of-river type, located on the Kunhar River in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan, in the 12 km stretch from Paras to Sangar Village. The hydel power potential available in this stretch of the river will be utilized for the Project.
2. All components of the Project are located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site is about 29 KM upstream of the town of Balakot. The powerhouse is located 8 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village.
3. During the first Inception visit of ADB/AIIB held from November 15-25, 2021, the issues related to land acquisition and resettlement were discussed in length by the ADB, AIIB, PEDO and PMC. Wherein, it was highlighted and discussed that due to delays in collection of information, census and DMS in Paras and Bela Sacha settlements it would be difficult to complete the LARP preparation/implementation for all project components and start civil works in the entire project within contractually agreed time period. Thus, the Sectional LARP approach was adopted for the land acquisition. In this regard it was decided to first prepare “implementation ready LARP” for Sangar and Ghanool settlements which shall be followed by Paras and Bela Sacha. This sectional LARP for Sangar and Ghanool covers the following components of the project: (i) Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft; (ii) Powerhouse, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard (the component-wise LAR impacts are provided in table 1). The sectional LARP aims to identify all LAR impacts and losses for proper compensation of all APs/DPs and their livelihood restoration in light of ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Pakistan’s Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA), and to mitigate the adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of project facilities such as the reservoir, powerhouse, construction camp, staff colony, access roads etc. The LARP complies with the requirements of Pakistan’s LAA and ADB’s SPS¹. Project’s LAR impacts have been deemed significant. Therefore, the project has been classified as “A” for Involuntary Resettlement as per ADB SPS and OM/F1 requirements.

Legal Instruments and Policy Framework

4. The relevant legislation for land acquisition and compensation is included in the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (amended). It sets out the procedure and rules for land acquisition and compensating the owners, as well as compensating owners for damage caused to their properties, crops and trees affected by the projects.

¹ As per co-financing agreement (schedule 4) between ADB and AIIB, “the Project is carried out in accordance with Co-financier’s (meaning ADB) safeguards Policies and Procedures, thus ADB’s SPS 2009 applies.

5. The law comprises of 55 sections dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, appointment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Under section 23 of LAA 1894 and its amendments, in addition to the market-value of the land, a sum of fifteen percent (15%) of the market value as compulsory acquisition surcharge is liable to be paid to the affected person (AP), if the acquisition is for a public purpose and a sum of twenty-five percent (25%) on such market-value if the acquisition is made for a Company. The APs, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). Similarly, ADB's SPS 2009 requirements like compensation at replacement cost, consultation, monitoring and grievance redress were followed in the development of this Sectional LARP, in addition to completely avoiding the use of emergency land acquisition clause of LAA (section 17/4/6) in this ADB/AIIB funded project. The main objectives of the (SPS 2009) are to avoid impacts, and when avoidance is not possible, minimize displacement by exploring alternative project designs and improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons.

LARP Preparation Methodology

6. Draft LARP of 2017/18 was prepared based on the feasibility level information. This Sectional LARP has been made Implementation Ready based on the detailed design and demarcated area for project components and the actual information obtained from the "Revenue Department" after issuance of section 4 of LAA. Any change in the detail design of the Component will not affect the final demarcated area with scope for only minor adjustments, which will be tracked in monitoring reports. For the components covered under this LARP, Section-4 of LAA was first notified by the District Commissioner (DC) office on 08.10.2019 but was extended through issuance of 1st and 2nd corrigendum on 11 December 2020 and 23 June 2021, respectively.

7. The Sectional LARP covered the LAR impacts determined based on the land demarcation survey and the actual data of affected land plots, structures, crops, and trees, etc., collected in January-April and August to December 2021 with the help of district revenue department, and the relevant government departments including the forest, agriculture and communication and works departments. The cut-off date for this LARP has been re-established as February 2022 after wider dissemination in the project area through public consultation meetings with APs.

8. Each acquired plot of land shown under the *Khasra No* (revenue department term used for affected land units) and each structure has been given a unique identification number. The Implementation Ready Sectional LARP covers a complete census of APs, inventory of affected structures, trees, crops, lands, and the affected businesses.

Project's LAR Impacts in Sangar and Ghanool Settlements

9. The LAR impacts of project in Ghanool and Sangar are presented in **Tables 1 and 2** below. **Table 1** provides the land needed for the project components falling in Ghanool and Sangar while **Table 2** provides the types of losses in both the villages.

Table 1: Land take by project components at Sangar and Ghanool Settlements

S. No	Project Component	Location/ community	Total land take area (ha)	Permanent land take area (ha)	*Temporary land take area (ha) for auxiliary facilities
1	Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft	Ghanool	1.56 (3.85 acre)	1.56 (3.85 acre)	Land to be required for the spoil disposal area and quarries, material storage, temporary camps and access roads is not included in this LARP as land for these components is not identified yet. Spoil and quarry area and other temporary usage areas will be identified by the contractor and will be made a part of SSMP. The SSEMP is in the process of preparation by Contractor and expected to be submitted by end of July 2022.
2	Powerhouse, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard	Sangar	41.35 (102.17 acre)	41.35 (102.17 acre)	
Total			42.91 (106.05 acres)	42.91 (106.05 acres)	

Table 2: Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts and severity in Ghanool and Sangar settlements² in Ghanool and Sangar settlements

Type of Loss	Unit of loss (ha, acre/ number/ length in km for roads)	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of Land parcels and DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
						No. of AHHs	Number of APs
Permanent loss of land							
Cultivated land	Acre	29.65	635	635	3264	Nil	Nil
Uncultivated land	Acre	55.37	1228	1228	6311	Nil	Nil
Communal land	Acre	21.02	-			Nil	Nil
Total	Acre	106.04	1863	1863	9575	Nil	Nil
Land under houses and other structures ³	Acre	1	25	25	115	25	115
Loss of structures							
Residential houses	Number	27	25		115	25	115
Loss of Other structures							
Retaining Wall	Number	6	4	4	21	Nil	Nil
Bathroom	Number	11	11	11	57	Nil	Nil

² In the context of the LARP the “Affected persons” (AP) corresponding to all persons belonging to affected households (AHH), and “displaced persons” (DP) - refer to all landowners and shareholders found on land records (co-owners) and eligible for land compensation for BOR purposes (see also the glossary). 1 DP is equal to 1 Land Parcel. In light of extrapolation of numbers for unavailable DPs, 1 DP is considered equal to 1 AH.

³ The land under houses and other structures is already included in “uncultivated land”, thus the figures in the row are included in the total figures for land losses.

Type of Loss	Unit of loss (ha, acre/ number/ length in km for roads)	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of Land parcels and DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
						No. of AHHs	Number of APs
Water Tank	Number	3	3	3	15	Nil	Nil
Store	Number	5	5	5	26	Nil	Nil
Flooring	Number	1	1	1	5	Nil	Nil
Kitchen	Number	2	2	2	10	Nil	Nil
Lawn	Number	1	1	1	5	Nil	Nil
Mesh	Number	1	1	1	5	Nil	Nil
Total	Numbers	30	28	28	144	Nil	Nil
Commercial structures							
Restaurant cum shops	Number	1	1	1	8	1	8
Total	Numbers	1	1	1	8	1	8
Agricultural/farming related structures							
Animal sheds	Number	19	15	15	52	Nil	Nil
Loss of trees							
Fruit trees	Number	886	49	49	252	Nil	Nil
Non-fruit trees	Number	3045	1725	1725	8866	Nil	Nil
Total	Number	3931	1774	1774	9118	Nil	Nil
Loss of cropped area							
Crops	Acre	29.65	223	223	1080	Nil	Nil
Total	Acre	29.65	223	223	1080		
Loss of public and community infrastructure/assets							
Electric poles	Number	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Masjid	Number	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stair access to buildings	M	13.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (AHH/AP/DP) without double counting	Number	N/A	1863	1863	9575	26	123

Source: C&W and Resettlement field surveys Feb-Dec, 2021

Efforts made to reach out to Unavailable AHs/APs

All good faith efforts were made by Resettlement Team to reach out to all those APs / DPs unavailable at site. These efforts include the following.

- Announcement was made on a social media Local Channel Insaf Pakistan News Balakot. The recorded video can be approached at, <https://www.facebook.com/INSAFPAKISTAN/videos/3016196435295626/>
- Contact with elders and public representatives of the area.
- Announcements in Mosques and places of public gathering.
- Announcement in loud speaker and

- Dissemination of the information regarding the presence of R/S team through local Patwari.
- Checked with the locals and in some cases the relatives (if the cell numbers are available with them). In some cases, the team could get the cell numbers and thus contacted those unavailable at site but in majority of the cases the team found no clue.
- Secretary of the concerned village council was also approached.
- A few liners written message was also sent to the elders of the community through village Patwari to inform the APs/ DPs about the Socio-economic and census data collection and team's availability in the village (the written message is given in figure 4.1, volume-1 of this report).

Socioeconomic Conditions

10. As per information obtained from the Board of Revenue (BOR) , total number of DPs is 1863. This amounts to 1863 AHs and (3202+6373=9575) of APs (AH members). The census couldn't be carried out for 508 DPs (508 AHs, 2611 APs) due to their unavailability at place, while 639 DPs (639AHs, 3284APs) did not participate in the census surveys due to meager shares of land and compensation and 93 DPs (93 AHs, 478 APs) who died unfortunately.⁴ Thus, total number of surveyed AHs is 623 and total number of APs of surveyed households whose land, built-up structures and other assets are affected both at Sangar and Ghanool is 3202⁵. Each household comprised of 5.14 members on average. A total of 27 residential structures owned by 25 households are affected by Land Acquisition and Resettlement. All of them belong to Mouza Sangar while no built-up property found in Ghanool. Out of these 27 residential structures, 23 structures owned by 21 households living in old (*purana*) Sangar and the remaining 4 structures owned by 4 households belong to village Kaisha. No structures/houses are affected for those not-surveyed DPs, only their land plots are affected. The number of males was 55.06% (1763) and female were 44.94 % (1439) on average. The female to male ratio of the AHs was 1: 0.81. The major castes of the AHs were Gujjar (40.80 %) (71), Kathna (2.87 %) (5), Khokar (1.72 %) (3), Maday Khel (17.82 %) (31), Mian (2.87%) (5), Mughal (3.45 %) (6), Mulana (4.02%) (7), Pathan (11.49%) (20), Qureshi (5.75%) (10), Rajpoot (8.05%) (14) and Kashmeri (1.15%) (2). Project area has 100% Muslim population with a majority of Sunni Muslims. Languages spoken in the area are Hindko and Gujjri. Mother tongue of almost all the surveyed population is Hindko. Interestingly groups belonging to Pathan tribes also speak Hindko and majority of the Pathan do not understand their mother tongue (Pashto). Literacy rate among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years is 49.44% (308). The literacy rate for male was 47.83% (298), higher than that for females (1.61%) (10). Illiteracy rate among the survey population above the age of fifteen years is 50.56 (315). the Illiteracy rate for male was 14.45% (90), higher than that for females (36.12%) (225).

11. Minimum land holding of a household at Sangar is 0.0002 acre and maximum was 24.2983acre with an average of 0.4044acre per household. Minimum land holding of a household at Ghanool is 0.00233 acre and maximum was 2.9333 acre with an average of 0.2440acre per household (see detailed range of land holdings in **Table 3** below). The main occupancy and income sources of surveyed AHs are summarized below in **Tables 4 and 5**.

⁴ 1DP is equal to 1 Land Parcel. In light of extrapolation of numbers for unavailable DPs, 1DP is considered equal to 1AH.

⁵ Socio-economic data has been collected for the surveyed 623AHs (3202 APs).

12. Due to small land holdings of the APs, DP and AHs in the project affected area and having adequate amount of land in the surrounding areas of the project the R/S team found no severity impact on the livelihood of the AP, DP and AHs. The livelihood was not land based in the project affected area as most of the affected land was barren. However, the same DP earned their livelihood from land situated in other parts of the valley (please see volume-3 of this report for details of land holdings in other areas).

Table 3. Land holdings of AHs and Severity in Ghanool and Sangar settlements

Range	Sangar	Ghanool	Total (AH)	%
	AHs	AHs		
Less than 0.0625 Acre	1,388	110	1,498	83.64%
0.0626 Acre to 0.125 Acre	144	9	153	8.54%
0.126 Acre to 0.3125 Acre	92	5	97	5.42%
0.3126 Acre to 0.5 Acre	13	2	15	0.84%
0.6 Acre and above	28	-	28	1.56%
Total	1,665	126	1,791	100

Table 4. Income sources and ranges of AHs

Livelihood Sector	Average Annual Income (PKR)/ HH			No. of Surveyed AHs	% of Surveyed AHs
	Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Salaried (public and private jobs)	72,000	3,240,000	549,443	400	64.21
Family Sources	30,000	1,200,000	309,130	4	0.64
Farming	20,000	500,000	240,533	3	0.48
Livestock	24,000	600,000	240,000	3	0.48
Business	120,000	3,600,000	1,059,000	1	0.16
Other (see details in Section 5.3.5)	50,000	600,000	274,750	212	34.03
Total	20,000	3,600,000	493,587	623	100

Table 5. Occupational profile of AHs

Employment	Percentage	Number (AH)	Remarks
Government sector employment	7.40%	46	
Private Sector employment	6.75%	42	
Self-employed, working as artisans	0.96%	6	
Skilled laborer	37.14%	231	
Self-own trade and business	0.96 %	6	
Income generating farming	0.80%	5	
Non-income generating subsistence farming	0.64%	4	
Non-income generating livestock rearing	0.16 %	1	
Unemployed and seeking jobs	0.96 %	6	
Not employed willingly	1.77 %	11	
Student against those still studying and not working	0.64%	4	
Others	41.8%	261	This number is comprising of House Keeping, Retired, Imam Masjid, abroad and unskilled laborer.
Total	100%	623	

13. Out of total 623 affected households whose data was collected by the Resettlement Field Survey team (RFST) the 2 AHs were female-headed households and 16 AHs were male headed household below national poverty line. These were considered as vulnerable AHs. No minorities (cultural, religious, or ethnic) and indigenous people were found both in Sangar and Ghanool settlements.

14. The major impact of the project in Mouza Sangar and Ghanool was on the land, built-up property, crops, fruit and non-fruit trees. While, no built-up structure being affected by the project in Mouza Ghanool.

Stakeholders Consultations

15. Fresh stakeholder consultations were undertaken as part of the Sectional LARP updating process, where the opinion of the APs and other stakeholders about the Project including their resettlement was sought “detailed questions and answers starts from page 61 of this report”. In these consultations, opinion of the affected communities’ and their preferences regarding relocation was collected. Questions regarding land acquisition, entitlement matrix, and determination of fair replacement cost, resettlement planning and expectations from the Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) were asked. Consultations were also conducted with the institutional stakeholders.

16. Door to door individual household consultations were carried out with all the available affected households during the census/SES surveys in March-April 2017, in June-July 2018 and in Feb-December 2021. Group discussions were carried out in last week of March and May 2017, in June-July 2018 and then during LARP up-dation Feb-December 2021. A total of 23 group consultation sessions were held, wherein a total 226 persons (186 men and 40 women) participated. Out of this, 9 group consultations were held with 149 affected people (122 males and 27 female), while 14 consultation meetings were held with project stakeholders where 77 attended (64 male and 13 female). Meanwhile, individual consultations along with SES were undertaken during the month of Feb, 2022 with the AP/DPs. Detailed information on consultation meetings, minutes are provided in chapter 7 and Annex E. During the consultations, concerns raised by the affected communities were recorded such as i) fair compensation rates, ii) income restoration, iii) impacts to public and community assets iv) cultural issues due to outsiders, v) link between right and left bank of the river and vi) social issues due to labor camp, employment, skills development trainings, agriculture extension programs, stipend for the students/trainees etc. vocational trainings for women, health facility, lining of pathways and refurbishment of existing and establishment of new roads. Measures proposed to resolve these issues include:

- 1) Replacement cost for affected assets and relocation.
- 2) Priority shall be given to the locals in Project-created jobs and labor.
- 3) Re-establish the affected public and community infrastructure in the project affected area.
- 4) A clause shall be added to the contractor’s contract documents that they will keep confined to the Project working boundary only.
- 5) All AHs requiring relocation are given sufficient time (6 months) after the payment of compensation and allowances to arrange their housing before relocation.

- 6) No tax will be deducted from the APs on transactions of the affected properties.
- 7) The Social and Environment Unit (SEU) team help them finding different relocation option.

17. The Project implementation Consultant continue community engagement activities throughout the life of the Project including consultations at the time of LARP disclosure and implementation.

18. To come up with a clear picture on gender rights and their issues in the project affected communities' a separate female enumerator was engaged to collect gender segregated data for LARP. During her stay she hold 2 targeted women consultations comprising of 27 female participants in Ghanool and Sangar. Apart from the women consultations she holds individual interviews with the female land owners existed in the list provided by the BOR.

Eligibility and Entitlements

(Table-6) Summarizes various entitlements against losses.

Table 6: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ⁶ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)
		Leaseholder	Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum.
		Agriculture laborers	The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage whichever is higher.
		Encroacher, squatter, non-titled user	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets and livelihood restoration.
Residential/commercial land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ⁷ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)
		Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% CAS all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable

6 Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

7 Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/ leaseholder	Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 4 months' rent to decide in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers)	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state; and Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (Including non-titled land user)	Cash compensation at full replacement costs for affected structure (taking into account viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (Including non-titled land user)	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 computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs. The AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
3. CROPS			
Affected crops		Cultivator	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current net market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. TREES			
Affected Trees		Landowner/ cultivator	Cash compensation for fruit trees at net 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 yield forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Impact	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	One-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected household. One-time structure relocation allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected structure. One-time business moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for every AHs having to relocate their business.
Household dislocation/Chula Allowance	HHs dislocating due to full loss of their residential structure	HHs dislocating from their existing residents due to full loss of their residential structure	One-time household Dislocation/Chula Allowance @PKR. 1,500,000/- per dislocating household due to impact of the project on their residential house.
Electricity Allowance	Shifting of electricity meter and allied stuff	All house owners who lost their electricity connection/meter as a result of residential structure relocation.	The owner of house who has lost electricity connection of his house due to full damage of his house will be entitled for one time electricity allowance @ PKR. 20000/- per meter per house.
House rent requirement during transition	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site	All APs including tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed based on prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure. House rent allowance equal to @ PKR 25,000 per month, for 4 months house rent
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs including tenants required to relocate	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land	All landowner/ land user APs with land-based livelihood.	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier APs facing business loss.	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	Temporary / permanent loss of arable land??	All APs with arable land-based livelihoods affected	<p>The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs</p> <p>Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.</p> <p>Full Loss of arable land: Project-based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood. A livelihood restoration program has already been developed and provides measures for land-based livelihood restoration.</p>
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	Cash compensation equal to lost income duration of interruption or at least 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	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 computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 6 months (if temporary) and for 12 months (if permanent) or PKR 500 x 180 days (PKR 90,000) whichever is higher.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			In addition, AP will be considered for project-based employment based on his/her qualification or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	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 matrixes.
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Households	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable households including those below the poverty line, the landless, AHs headed by an elderly, disabled or women with dependents and no other income source, and indigenous peoples.	<p>In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section, 1 to 6 the vulnerable APs will be provided with:</p> <p>A special assistance of one-time payment of PKR 63,000/- (Sixty-three thousand).</p> <p>Preference for provision of project-based employment.</p> <p>Assistance to access legal and affordable adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.</p> <p>The entitlements covered under this LARP are against the land, structure, crops, trees, resettlement and relocation, income restoration, public services and facilities, and special provision for vulnerable households.</p> <p>Under the LRP the following are covered:</p> <p>Training support for livelihood restoration.</p> <p>Stipend during training.</p> <p>Vocational training for women and establishment of women vocational centers one for Ghanool and Sangar and another for Bela Sacha and Paras</p> <p>Skill development training in different trades</p> <p>Forest development and nursery raising trainings</p> <p>Livestock development training</p> <p>Training on agriculture</p>

Relocation and Livelihood Restoration Plan

19. A total of 1863 AHs, lost part of their livelihood in terms of loss of cultivated land, business, fruit and non-fruit trees. They are entitled to compensation for their lands, crops, trees, businesses and structures. Out of these 1863 AHs, none of the AHs lost more than 10% of their cultivated land as the land holding in the affected area was small due to fragmentation of land. Secondly the livelihood of the DPs / APs was not land based in the project demarcated area.

20. The causes of subdivision and fragmentation of land in the project affected area were:

1. Population pressure.

-
2. Rural Obligation.
 3. Separation of a joint family system.
 4. Law of inheritance. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, the land of the father is distributed among his children resulting in fragmentation and subdivision of land holdings.

21. Fragmented landholding has been an issue in the project affected area. The arable plot size is decreasing with each successive generation, mainly due to inheritance laws. The land owned by the parent is inherited by his/her successors and gets divided into fragments. Contrary to the above due to big land holdings of the APs in the project surrounding areas the overall impact on majority of the AP/DPs could not cross the limit of 10%. Thus, they were not taken under the category of the severe affected AP/DPs. Secondly the land holding in the project affected area in Ghanool and Sangar is small due to large number of AP /DPs but the same AP/DPs own land in other Khasras in the surrounding areas of the project. The livelihood of the Aps / DPs was not land based, a reasonable amount of the affected land is non-productive (barren land) and thus didn't exceed 10 % or more limit required.

22. The data of APs / DPs land holding at other locations was provided by the District Revenue Department. During the SES majority of the APs / DPs either got no idea of their land size at other locations or were exaggerating the size of their land holding. The R/S team then approached the District Revenue Department and collected the actual information.

23. 26 AHs were eligible for severe impact allowance as these AHs were losing complete structure of their houses and subject to physical relocation. The compensation and livelihood restoration package for physically displaced AHs include: (i) monetary compensation for affected land, buildings and assets; (ii) Dislocation/Chula Allowance; (iii) relocation allowance for transportation of APs and their belongings (iv) electricity allowance; (v) rental assistance for temporary accommodation; (vi) transitional allowance during the transition period; (vii) severe impact allowance; (viii) vulnerability allowance where relevant, as well as assistance from SEU on relocation options. Every household losing livelihood resources or places of income generation due to the Project interventions being supported with income and livelihood restoration assistance. Monetary measures include i) payment to compensate losses, ii) cash compensation for loss of business, employment and daily wages, iii) provision of vulnerability allowance, and iv) provision of severe impact allowance. Non-monetary livelihood restoration measures include i) promotion of local employment, ii) skill development and vocational training, stipend to the trainees, agriculture extension, and help in provision of loans through NGO. A separate Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) has been developed to restore and improve the income generation of APs by providing different skill development trainings.

Institutional Framework

24. PEDO has established a PIU for the Project. A Social and Environment Unit (SEU) and a Purchase of Land Unit (PLU) have been formed. The SEU and PLU are responsible for the implementation of the LARP of the project. PIU is being supported by a project implementation consultant (PIC).

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

25. A two-tier village level and project level grievance redressal committees have been formed for the Project consisting of members from PEDO, Revenue Department and AHs. The village-level GRC engaged village-level community members/leaders to participate in the decision-making processes and to have “voices” of the aggrieved person/communities in the grievance redress procedures. The GRM is easily accessible to the APs, gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate, generally publicized, and well-integrated in the project’s management system. By thus the system have been owned by the locals. Having members based in the village, the village-level GRC help resolve grievances quickly often without going into lengthy documentation. Cases which are not satisfactorily resolved or those in which APs remain aggrieved forwarded to the Project-level GRC for resolution of the grievances. GRM doesn’t impede AP’s access to the country’s judicial remedies, thus if any dispute remains unresolved, and at any point of the time the disputant can seek redress from a court of law. AHs register their complaints to the GRC verbally or on specific forms. GRC investigate, resolve and implement the decisions within a specific time. GRC also maintain a database of the progress of the GRM. GRM cases and their resolution status will be included in LAR implementation monitoring reports and semi-annual social safeguards monitoring reports.

Monitoring and evaluation

26. LARP monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing information about the progress of LARP implementation and a tool to identify strengths and weaknesses of the process. Periodic evaluation of the process and the outcomes will enable PEDO to identify deficiencies and implement corrective measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the LARP. The Project will be monitored internally as well as externally.

27. LARP monitoring and reporting mechanism involve a two-pronged approach. PIU has its monitoring and evaluation system to support systematic monitoring of the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan. Internal monitoring of LARP being carried out by PIU with the assistance of PMC on a quarterly and semiannual basis whereas, external LARP monitoring, and validation carried out by an independent external monitoring consultant on a semiannual basis. Additional validation reports would also be required for ADB’s acceptance for Sectional implementation of LARP and hand over of sites for construction work. Different sets of monitoring indicators will be used for internal as well as external monitoring and validation of LARP implementation. Detailed monitoring indicators developed by PIU are provided in chapter 12 (Table 12.1) and summary of key indicators are as follows:

- i. Assessment of LARP and LRP implementation progress, which involves:
 - Impact assessment and delivery of entitlements (disbursement of compensation and other assistance as per EM provisions),
 - Livelihood and income restoration measures being implemented as per LRP,
 - Restoration of public and common services,
 - GRM functionality and grievances redress process
 - Participation, consultations and disclosure activities,

- Provision of LAR budget and timeframe etc.
- ii. Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines,
- iii. Early identification of issues and corrective actions,
- iv. Resolving problems faced by the APs, and
- v. Developing solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives.

The action plan for those unavailable APs during the implementation.

- Cross cheque: A crossed cheque is not payable over the counter but shall be collected only through a banker. It simply means that the specific cheque can only be deposited straightway into a bank account and cannot be instantly cashed by a bank or any credit institution. This ensures a level of security to the payer since it requires the funds to be handled through a collecting bank.
- A cross cheque prepared on the name of the unavailable AP and deposited in the escrow account of the District Land Collector.
- In case at some point the unavailable person came in s/he will approach the District LAC and after proving his/her identity s/he will be allowed to collect his cheque from the District LAC.
- The sources of identification are:
 - ✓ National Identity Card.
 - ✓ Ancestral revenue record (available with the Patwari).
 - ✓ Family tree available with NADRA and
 - ✓ the Village Council Secretary can also issue his identity certificate signed by the Nazim (local elected representative).

After cross verification the LAC/DC released his/her cheque (which is already in his safe custody).

Cost and Budget

28. According to the LAA 1894 Land acquisition, preparation of land records including categorization of land based on the value of land, price assessments of land for different categories and other affected assets is the responsibility of the District LAC. At the time of RFS, prices of affected assets including different categories of land finalized by the concerned departments and therefore, were used in the implementable Sectional LARP budget. In the Implementation Ready LARP the rates and costs used were obtained from the district revenue department. The actual compensation rates and the final budget was discussed with the PIU and finalized after their advice. In order to verify and confirm that the provided LAR rates, costs and compensation package to the eligible APs as described in the entitlement matrix in this LARP is in compliance with ADB SPS 2009" replacement cost" principle, sample due diligence of valuation rates though IVS will be carried out in parallel with LARP implementation and anywhere any gap identified, additional compensations will be provided to APs through an addendum to this LARP (details provided in **chapter 13**).

29. The total estimated cost of this LARP including compensation for the affected lands, houses, crops, trees, cost of replacement of affected public structures, relocation allowances and technical assistance, has been estimated at PKR 434.091million (US\$ 2.478 million). Payments under LAA 1894 - paid by the LAC and other entitlements under SPS 2009 are paid by the Allowance Disbursement Committee of the PIU. Summary of the impacts and costs is provided in **Table-7** below.

Table 7 Summary of LAR costs in Ghanool and Sangar settlements⁸

Sr. No		Impacts	Cost	Reference
A	Resettlement (PIU)	Allowances	59,565,000	Table 13.12 Main Report Volume 01
		Livelihood restoration measures as per LRP ⁹)	23,300,000	Table 13.12 Main Report Volume 01
		Graves Management	1,400,000	Table 13.12 Main Report Volume 01
		Technical Assistance for all project area: (PIU, ERM, Support for health facility, additional survey), excluding cost for NGO services under LRP	89,220,000	Table 13.12 Main Report Volume 01
		Crops	1,015,216	Table 13.7 Main Report Volume 01
		Sub Total A:	174,500,216	
B	Land Acquisition (DC office)	Fruit Trees	20,723,092	Table 13.8 Main Volume 01 Page
		Non-fruit trees	11,982,540	Table 13.9 Main Volume 01
		Cultivated land	81,733,142.00	Table 13.5 Main Report Volume 01
		Un-cultivated land	59,460,557.00	Table 13.5 Main Report Volume 01
		Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO)	2,647,213	13.1.7 Main Report Volume.1
		Built-up Property	74,533,016.56	Table 13.6 Main Report Volume 01
		Sub Total B:	251,079,561	
Total A+B:			425,579,777	
2% Contingency ¹⁰			8,511,596	
Grand Total:			434,091,372	

⁸ This budget covers all available and not available AP / DPs / AHs which is reflected in Volume-3 of this LARP. The total figure of 1863 AHs / DPs is catered by this budget.

⁹ The same figures have also been given in LRP and the budget is meant for the same activity.

¹⁰ In case, if LARP addendum will be required for any gaps payments or additional impacts, the budget will be allocated separately for this LARP addendum.

Table of Content

1	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Project Background.....	1
1.2	Objectives and Scope of the LARP.....	1
1.3	Limitations of the Implementation Ready Sectional LARP	2
1.4	Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)-Related Conditionalities.....	3
1.5	Power Generation Capacity.....	6
1.6	Main Components of the Project	6
1.6.1	Dam and Reservoir	6
1.6.2	Powerhouse.....	6
1.6.3	Other Components of the Project.....	7
1.6.4	Components covered under the Sectional LARP	7
1.7	Project Operation.....	7
1.8	Project Requirements.....	7
1.8.1	Materials	7
1.8.2	Water	8
1.8.3	Spoil Disposal	8
1.8.4	Access	8
2	LEGAL FRAMEWORK.....	9
2.1	Land Acquisition Act 1894	9
2.2	ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles.....	11
2.3	Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards-SPS 2009 Principles	13
2.4	LAR Policy for the Project.....	14
2.5	Specific Provisions for Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Households	17
3	LARP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY	19
3.1.1	Identification of Affected Land.....	19
3.1.2	Identification of Affected Structures.....	20
3.1.3	Identification of Affected Agricultural Land	20
3.1.3.1	Field Surveys.....	20
3.2	RFS for the Preparation of Implementation Ready LARP	22
4	PROJECT IMPACTS	23
4.1	Affected Households	24
4.2	Type of Losses.....	26

4.2.1	Covered Area of Affected Structures.....	28
4.2.2	Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs	29
4.2.3	Loss of Cultivated Land and Crops	30
4.2.4	Land Fragmentation.....	30
4.2.5	Loss of Uncultivated/Barren Land	31
4.2.6	Loss of Fruit Trees	31
4.2.7	Loss of non-fruit / Firewood Trees.....	33
4.2.8	Loss of Commercial Structure	33
4.2.9	Loss of Livelihood	33
4.2.10	Loss of Public and Community Infrastructures	34
4.2.11	Graveyards on Acquired Lands.....	34
4.2.12	Impacts of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas	34
5	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS	36
5.1	Regional Socio-economic Conditions.....	36
5.2	Profile of the Affected Villages	38
5.3	Profile of Affected Households.....	38
5.3.1	Distribution and Demography of Affected Households	38
5.3.2	Age wise Distribution of Households	39
5.3.3	Social Profile of the Affected Households	40
5.3.3.1	Religion and Languages	40
5.3.3.2	Matrimonial Practices.....	41
5.3.3.3	Decision Making	41
5.3.3.4	Educational Level and Literacy Rate	42
5.3.3.5	Culture, Religion, Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Structures	42
5.3.3.6	Gender.....	42
5.3.4	Land Ownership and Land Holding Size	43
5.3.5	Occupation and Production System	43
5.3.6	Source of Household Income	44
5.3.6.1	Livelihood Sources with Average Annual Income.....	44
5.3.7	Average Income, Expenditures and saving	45
5.3.8	Vulnerability	45
5.3.9	Housing	46
5.3.10	Household Assets.....	47
5.3.10.1	Appliances	47
5.3.10.2	Livestock.....	47
5.3.10.3	Vehicles	48
5.3.11	Water and Sanitation	48

5.3.12	Fuel Sources.....	49
5.3.13	Family Health.....	49
5.3.13.1	Births and Deaths	49
5.3.13.2	Serious illnesses	50
5.3.13.3	Accidents	51
5.3.13.4	Common Illnesses	51
6	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION.....	53
6.1	Identification of Stakeholders	53
6.2	Information Disclosure	56
6.3	Disclosure of the Implementation Ready LARP and Consultation and Information Disclosure During LARP Updating and Implementation	56
6.4	Purpose of Consultation and Participation	56
6.5	Consultation Process	57
6.5.1	Women Consultations.....	58
6.6	Concerns Raised by the Affected Communities.....	62
6.6.1	Relocation Options Discussed	65
6.6.2	Mechanism of Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation.....	65
6.7	Future Consultations.....	67
7	ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT TO COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE:....	68
7.1	Compensation Eligibility	68
7.2	Compensation for Lost Assets	69
7.2.1	Agricultural land	69
7.2.2	Residential, Commercial, Public and Community Land	70
7.2.3	Structures (Residential/Commercial and Other)	70
7.2.4	Crops	71
7.2.5	Trees	71
7.2.6	Businesses	71
7.2.7	Employment.....	72
7.3	Compensation for Transitional Impacts	72
7.3.1	Relocation and shifting.....	72
7.3.2	Transitional support and Rental Assistance	72
7.3.3	Income Restoration Measures for significant loss of productive assets and livelihood sources	73
7.3.4	Support for agriculture-based livelihood	73
7.3.5	Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood.....	73
7.4	Special provisions for vulnerable APs	74
7.5	Impact on Public Services and Facilities	74

7.6	Change of Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts	74
7.7	Entitlement Matrix.....	74
7.8	Measures to Deal with Legal and Administrative Impediments to Compensation ..	79
8	RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION	81
8.1	Relocation of Households.....	81
8.2	Livelihood Restoration	81
8.2.1	Promotion of local employment.....	82
8.2.2	Trainings.....	82
8.2.3	Provision of loans.....	83
8.3	Relocation of Public and Community Infrastructure	83
9	INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	85
9.1	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO).....	85
9.2	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	85
9.3	Project Implementation Consultant (PIC).....	86
9.4	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	88
9.5	Allowance Disbursement Committee (ADC)	88
9.6	External Monitoring Agency.....	88
9.7	Board of Revenue	88
10	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)	91
10.1	Composition of Grievance Redress Committees	91
10.2	GRC's Scope of Work	92
10.3	Orientation of GRC Members	92
10.4	Grievance Redress Procedure	92
10.5	Filing of Grievances to Village GRC.....	93
10.6	Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Village GRC	93
10.7	Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Project GRC	94
10.8	GRM Related Information and Documentation	94
11	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	97
11.1	Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation	97
11.2	Internal Monitoring	98
11.3	External Monitoring	99
11.3.1	Resettlement Compliance Audit	99
11.3.2	Monitoring	100
11.4	Reporting Requirements	101

12	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	102
13	COST AND BUDGET	107
13.1	Unit Rates	107
13.1.1	Lands.....	108
13.1.2	Houses and Other Structures.....	108
13.1.3	Crops.....	109
13.1.4	Fruit Trees	109
13.1.5	Non fruit / firewood Trees.....	110
13.1.6	Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas.....	111
13.1.7	Public and Community Infrastructure in the project affected area.....	111
13.2	Estimated Budgets	111
13.2.1	Land.....	111
13.2.2	Crops	113
13.2.3	Fruit Trees	113
13.2.4	Non–Fruit Trees.....	114
13.2.5	Cost of Compensation for Business loss.....	114
13.2.6	Cost for trainings.....	115
13.2.6.1	Skill Development Training	115
13.2.7	Pilot Agricultural Extension, fisheries, livestock and forest development Program..	115
13.2.8	Vocational Centers for Women	116
13.2.9	Resettlement Allowances	116
13.2.10	Comparison of resettlement allowances.....	117
13.2.11	Graves Management	119
13.2.12	Technical Assistance	119
13.2.13	Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas.....	119
13.3	Overall Resettlement Budget	119

List of Tables

Table 1.1:	Component-wise impacts on land at Sangar and Ghanool.....	6
Table 2.1:	Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894	10
Table 2.2:	Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps.....	13
Table 3.1:	Description of Field Surveys under this Implementation-ready LARP	21
Table 3.2:	Flowchart to Identify All Affected Persons (APs) under this Implementation-ready LARP	22
Table 4.1:	Affected Households and persons per project components at Sangar and Ghanool Settlements.....	23
Table 4.2:	Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts at Sangar and Ghanool villages ...	27
Table 4.3:	Covered Area of Affected Structures	29
Table 4.4:	Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs	29
Table 4.5:	Loss of Cultivated Land.....	31
Table 4.6:	Loss of Uncultivated Land	31
Table 4.7:	Loss of Fruit Trees	32
Table 4.8:	Loss of non-fruit/Firewood Trees.....	33
Table 4.9:	Livelihood Impacts	34
Table 4.10:	Location of Affected Mosques	34
Table 5.1:	District and KP-wise Area, Population, Density, Growth Rate and Household-Size ..	36
Table 5.2:	Available Infrastructure in the Two Affected Villages	38
Table 5.3:	Village-wise Distribution of Affected Households available at site.....	39
Table 5.4:	Settlement-wise Distribution of Surveyed Households and Sex Ratio.....	39
Table 5.5:	Age wise Distribution of Households	39
Table 5.6:	Castes of Affected Households	40
Table 5.7:	Mother Tongue of Affected Households	40
Table 5.8:	Out of Clan Marriages	41
Table 5.9:	First Cousin Marriages	41
Table 5.10:	Decision Making.....	41
Table 5.11:	Literacy Rate of Affected HH	42
Table 5.12:	Education Level of Affected Population	42
Table 5.13:	Land Holding Size of Affected Households	43

Table 5.14: Number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands.....	43
Table 5.15: Occupational Profiles of Affected Population.....	44
Table 5.16: Annual Income of Affected Households.....	44
Table 5.17: Livelihood Sectors and Average Annual Income	45
Table 5.18: Income and Expenditures of Affected Households	45
Table 5.19: Income Level and %age of Affected Households Above and Below Poverty Line	46
Table 5.20: Construction Type of Houses	46
Table 5.21: Covered Area of Houses	46
Table 5.22: Appliances Owned by Affected Households	47
Table 5.23: Livestock Owned by Affected Households	48
Table 5.24: Vehicles Owned by Affected Households.....	48
Table 5.25: Fuel Sources used by Affected Households	49
Table 5.26: Births during last 2 years.....	49
Table 5.27: Deaths during last 2 years.....	50
Table 5.28: Serious Illness and Outcome	50
Table 5.29: Accidents and Outcome	51
Table 5.30: Common Illness	52
Table 6.1: Primary and Secondary Stakeholders	54
Table 6.2: List of Stakeholders and their Relevance for the Project	55
Table 6.3: Participants in Consultations	59
Table 6.4: Relocation Options.....	65
Table 7.1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix	75
Table 8.1: Provides the details of community structures, existing location and estimated cost, as assessed by the C&W department.	84
Table 9.1: Responsibilities of Concerned Institutions	89
Table 10.1: Grievance Redress Committee at Paras (Dam Site)	91
Table 10.2: Database of GRC.....	96
Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators.....	98
Table 11.2: Indicators for Verification by External Monitor	100
Table 12.1: Implementation Schedule.....	103
Table 12.2: Action plan for the unavailable APs	106
Table 13.1: Rates used in Valuation of land by Type in Mouza Sangar and Ghanool	108

Table 13.2: Unit Price and details for Affected Structures	108
Table 13.3: Nos and unit Price for Fruit Trees (PKR) at Sangar settlement.....	109
Table 13.4: Unit price for non–fruit trees (PKR)	111
Table 13.5: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition.....	112
Table 13.6: Cost Estimate for Crops	113
Table 13.7: Cost Estimate for Fruit Trees (PKR).....	113
Table 13.8: Cost Estimate for Non– Fruit Trees	114
Table 13.9: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Allowances	116
Table 13.10: Updated Resettlement Allowances.....	118
Table 13.11: Technical Assistance	119
Table 13.12: Estimated Resettlement Cost of Hydropower Development Investment Project	120

List Of Figures

Figure 1.1: Location of all project components and project's impact area.....	5
Figure 4.1: Written message to the elders of the community through village Patwari	25
Figure 6.1: Photographic Documentation of Consultations	61
Figure 9.1: Organizational Chart of PIU	87

Volume -02 – Project maps and survey tools and templates, etc.

APPENDIX A:	PROJECT LAYOUT PLAN
APPENDIX B:	STAFF COLONY, ACCESS ROAD AND POWERHOUSE AREA
APPENDIX C:	QUESTIONNAIRES USED FOR FIELD SURVEY
1.	Baseline Socioeconomic Conditions
2.	Census of Affected Persons and Project Impacts
3.	Business Survey Form
4.	Inventory of Affected Public and Community Assets
APPENDIX D:	INSTITUTIONAL / COMMUNITY CONSULTATION LOGS
1.	Institutional Consultation Logs
2.	Women Community Consultation Logs
3.	Male Community Consultation Logs
APPENDIX E:	TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR ERM
APPENDIX F:	TEMPLATE OF COMPLAINTS REGISTRATION FORM
APPENDIX G:	TEMPLATE OF GRIEVANCE LOG OF VILLAGE LEVEL GRC
APPENDIX H:	TEMPLATE OF GRIEVANCE LOG OF PROJECT LEVEL GRC
APPENDIX I:	TOR FOR IMPLEMENTING COMMUNITY SUPPORT / DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM- CONSULTANT-NGO NATIONAL NGO-CONSULTING FIRM
APPENDIX J:	NOTIFICATION OF SECTION 4 AND 5
1.	Section 4
2.	Section 5
APPENDIX K:	ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT
APPENDIX L:	FOREST DEPARTMENT ASSESSMENT
APPENDIX M:	NOTIFICATION OF GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

Volume -03 Appendices on APs census, IOL, entitlements, etc.

APPENDIX N:	CENSUS OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS, INVENTORY OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENTS
APPENDIX O:	INDIVIDUAL ENTITLEMENTS' COVERED AREA AND COST OF BUILT-UP STRUCTURES IN SANGAR
APPENDIX P:	ENTITLEMENTS OF ALLOWANCES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

30. A feasibility study (FS) of the Hydropower Development Investment Project (HDIP) or Balakot Hydropower Project (BHPP) (referred to as Project in this report) was prepared in 2013. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) evaluated the Project for financing. As part of the evaluation of the Project, ADB acquired the services of two consultants - Aqualogus - Engenharia e Ambiente, Lda (Aqualogus) to review and update the FS, and Hagler Bailly Pakistan (Pvt.) Ltd. (HBP) as safeguard consultants to prepare the documents required to meet the environmental and social safeguards requirements of the ADB and conform to LAA 1894 KP amendments. The draft Land Acquisition and Resettlement plan (LARP) prepared for the Project based on the preliminary design. Project was categorized as “A” for involuntary resettlement.

31. Draft LARP of 2017/18 was prepared based on the feasibility level information. This sectional Implementation Ready LARP has been updated based on the detailed design and demarcated area for project components and actual information obtained from the “Revenue Department” after issuance of section 4 of Land Acquisition Act 1894. Any change in the detail design of the Component will not affect the final demarcated area with scope for only minor adjustments, which will be tracked in monitoring reports.

32. The Sectional LARP covers the LAR impacts determined based on the land demarcation survey and the actual data of affected land plots, structures, crops, and trees, etc., collected in January-April and August to December 2021 with the help of district revenue department, and the relevant government departments including the forest, agriculture and communication and works departments.

1.2 Objectives and Scope of the LARP

33. The Implementation Ready LARP complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA)—the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan—and ADB’s Safeguard Policy Statement (2009)¹¹. The LARP in hand was updated following the due notifications of LAA 1894.

34. The main objective of this Sectional Implementation Ready LARP was to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of assets due to construction of the several project facilities at Ghanool and Sangar settlements i.e., Surge shaft and access road to surg shaft, Powerhouse, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard. It is based on the findings of the census survey of affected/displaced persons, field visits, meetings, and consultations with various Project-affected persons in the project area (area where land was required for the Project). The LARP presents (a) type and extent of the impacts and losses including land and nonland items; (b) legal and policy framework, (c) the entitlement matrix covering cash compensation and allowances and livelihood restoration support to be provided

¹¹ As per co-financing agreement (schedule 4) between ADB and AIIB, “the Project is carried out in accordance with Co-financier’s (meaning ADB) safeguards Policies and Procedures, thus ADB’s SPS 2009 applies.

under a Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) ; (d) relocation strategy and plan, including provisions for livelihoods; (e) resettlement budget; and (v) institutional set up for the implementation of the Implantable Sectional LARP including monitoring and evaluation.

35. To evacuate power from the proposed Project, a transmission line (TL) as being constructed by National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC). The scope of the present LARP does not include the design, construction, and operation of the TL for evacuation of the power produced by the Project.

1.3 Limitations of the Implementation Ready Sectional LARP

36. According to the Land Acquisition Act (LAA) 1894, land for public purpose is determined by the Revenue Department (RD). The actual land acquisition procedures as per LAA were initiated by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of the concerned district, who for the purposes of the land acquisition referred to as Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). All the land records were prepared by the DRD. When an agency applies to the LAC for land acquisition, after completing necessary requirements, LAC notifies the application of section 4 under the LAA-1894 that land in the locality was needed for public purpose and that the required land can be surveyed. Following receipt of the request for land acquisition and issuance of section 4, the RD started preparation of land records.

37. During preparation of this implementation ready Sectional LARP, the RFST prepared inventory of affected assets (total area of affected lands, affected trees, built-up property etc.) completed with the help of Revenue Department, Forest Department, Agriculture department, C&W and other stakeholders, for budgeting purposes. Socio-economic data, census data, inventory of community and public infrastructure, and business data was collected and brought in use in the Implementation Ready LARP. The RFS identified 25 households who own 27 houses that are directly affected by the Project in Sangar and Ghanool (within the dam, access roads to powerhouse and staff colony, staff colony, switch yard and powerhouse).

38. The land records, the impacts identification process was completed and updated as follow:

- i. Inventory of affected land parcels was based on the official record of the revenue department of district Mansehra.
- ii. Inventory of fruit trees was carried out by the agriculture field staff of district Mansehra.
- iii. Inventory of non-fruit trees was carried out by the forest department of Kaghan valley.
- iv. While built-up structures were measured and valued by the C&W department.

39. **Sections 4 and 5, 6,9,10** of the LAA 1894 (**attached as Appendix-J Volume 02**) have been notified, land records are available and updated information have been collected through the concerned institutional stakeholders and the LARP survey team of the Project Management Consultant (PMC). After approval of ADB, the Implementation Ready Sectional LARP will be disclosed on ADB and PEDO websites for implementation. As per ADB SPS 2009 civil works of the project cannot start until all the APs are fully compensated against their lost assets. During preparation of Implementation Ready Sectional LARP the following activities were undertaken:

-
- i. Based on the revised census data the compensation rates/allowances were revised and a livelihood Restoration Plan was prepared. Census of APs and inventory of losses has been updated based on the land demarcation survey by the revenue department and issuance of section 5 of LAA.
 - ii. Fresh consultations with APs on project impacts and entitlements, and measures adopted to address their concerns.
 - iii. Proposed GRM analyzed in local traditional Grievance Redress Mechanisms, community dynamics and decision-making system in order to make the project based GRM more responsive and efficient in addressing any grievances.
 - iv. Additional gender analysis provided to adequately assess the needs of affected female population in the resettlement process.

1.4 Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR)-Related Conditionalities

40. ADB/AIIB appraisal of the project requires the draft LARP to be updated. Since the Project being implemented through Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contract, the installation and construction phase (and commencement thereof) are conditional to: (i) Submission by PIU and clearance of the final Implementation Ready LARP by ADB based on detailed design; and (ii) PEDO's notification to the contractor and ADB/AIIB that due consultations, compensation payments and other entitlements have been provided to all APs fully in accordance with the approved final LARP and a LARP implementation/validation report by external monitoring consultant, confirming payment of full compensation to all APs has been issued and accepted by ADB. .

41. Alternatives considered to avoid or minimize resettlement impacts. All possible efforts have been made and different engineering design options have been considered while identifying the preliminary alignment to avoid, or if avoidance is not possible, at least minimize LAR impacts. Earlier the topographic surveys carried out during the preliminary stage of the project. It is anticipated that the implementation of this project can cause multiple resettlement issues like clearance of project demarcated area for execution of civil works, demolition of permanent structures, cutting of fruit and non-fruit trees within the project demarcated area. The permanent structures comprising of both residential and commercial structures.

42. ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009 aims to "avoid involuntary resettlement wherever, possible or to minimize impacts if avoidance were not possible by exploring subproject and design alternatives; improve 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. In accordance with this aim of the SPS, the BHDP subproject has been carefully designed to either avoid all potential social impacts of proposed subproject where possible through adopting a no-impact option if available or a design that has least/minimized impacts to the extent possible.

43. Considering the above given aim of SPS, the following impacts and design mitigation measures were followed by the social safeguard team of PIU/PIC and the design consultant for Balakot Hydropower Development Project:

-
- i. Avoid or minimize impacts on residential structures.
 - ii. Avoid or minimize impacts on structures.
 - iii. Avoid or minimize impact on community and sensitive structures like Madrassa, Masjid, graveyard and school and health facility.

44. During the review of the project design both design consultant and social safeguard consultants worked together and discussed different options of dam location and powerhouse. During review of the design dam location was shifted upstream to avoid relocation of one settlement (Takool) comprising of 5 households.

45. Earlier the project proposed a site for staff colony near village Sangar Garan but during the project design both the design consultants and social safeguard consultants agreed to shift the site to another location i.e., Purana Sangar. The first reason behind the relocation was that the site was located in vertical cliffs, secondly it was in the close proximity of village Sangar Garan which possibly could have caused multiple social impacts, thirdly it would have impacted a number of pine trees and the fourth reason was that the people of Sangar Garan were not willing on the construction of staff colony close to their village. Project Description

46. The Project is a run-of-river hydropower Project on the Kunhar River in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province of Pakistan, 12 km stretch from Paras to Sangar Village. The hydel power potential available in 12 km of the river from Paras to Sangar tributary will be utilized for the Project.

47. All project components located on the left bank of the Kunhar River. The dam site (34° 39' 36.510" N, 73° 27' 1.340" E) is about 29 km upstream of the town of Balakot. The powerhouse (34° 36' 15.143" N, 73° 22' 49.943" E) and the staff colony (34° 35' 17.34" N, 73° 21' 58.68" E) are located 12 km upstream of Balakot, near Kapi Gali Village. The location of project components and affected communities are presented in **Figure 1.1** below and land take required for the components covered by this sectional LARP is provided in **Table 1.1**.

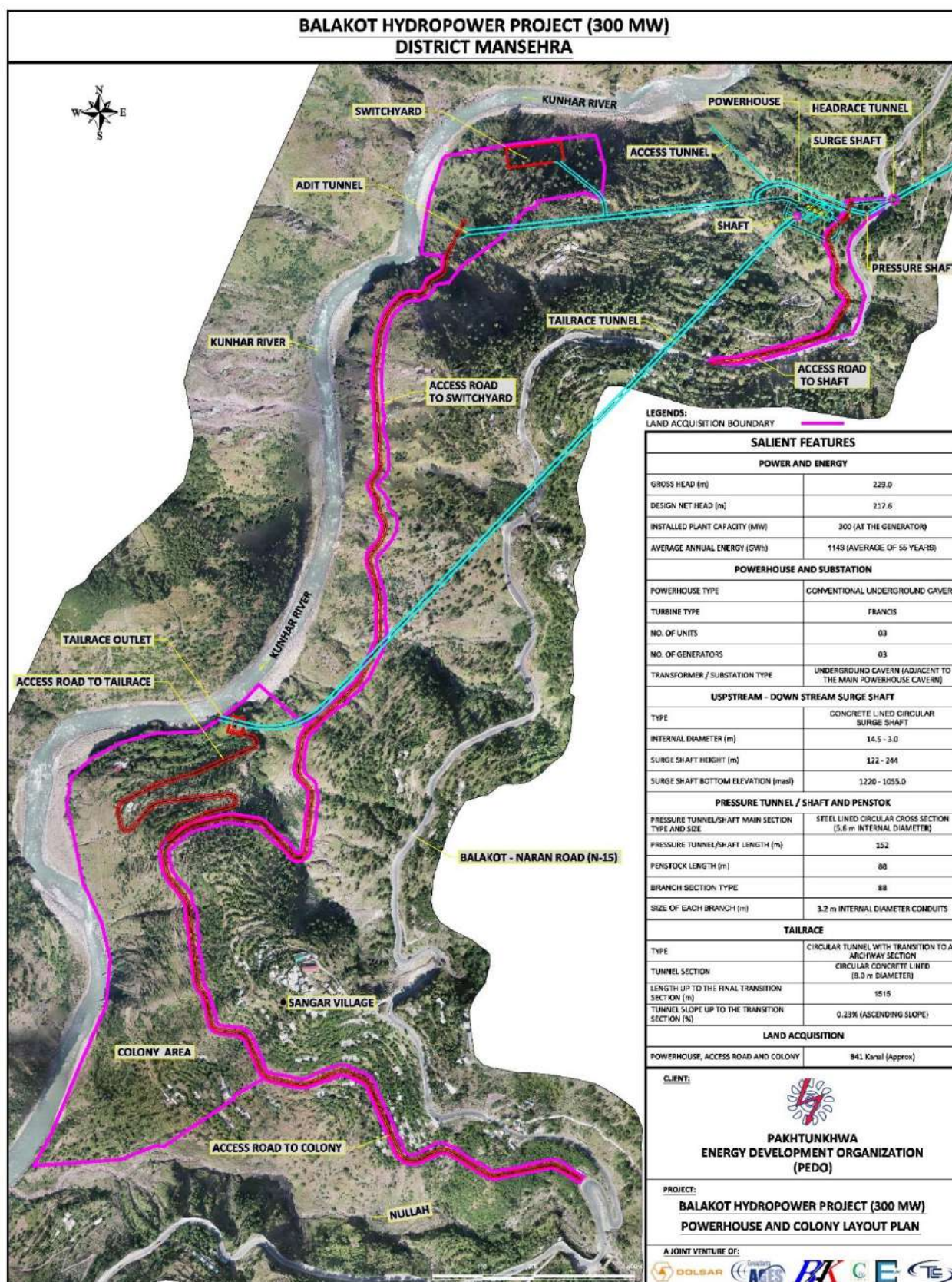


Figure 1.1: Location of all project components and project's impact area

Table 1.1: Component-wise impacts on land at Sangar and Ghanool

S. No	Project Component	Location/ community	Total land take area (ha)	Permanent land take area (ha)	*Temporary land take area (ha) for auxiliary facilities
1	Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft	Ghanool	1.56 (3.85 acre)	1.56 (3.85 acre)	Land to be required for the spoil disposal area and quarries, material storage, temporary camps and access roads is not included in this LARP as land for these components is not identified yet. Spoil and quarry area and other temporary usage areas will be identified by the contractor and will be made a part of SSMP. The SSEMP is in the process of preparation by Contractor and expected to be submitted by end of July 2022.
2	Powerhouse, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard	Sangar	41.35 (102.17 acre)	41.35 (102.17 acre)	
Total			42.91 (106.05 acres)	42.91 (106.05 acres)	

1.5 Power Generation Capacity

48. The dam creates a reservoir that will operate between the maximum operating level of 1,288m and the minimum operating water level of 1,283m. The corresponding reservoir volumes are 3.6 million cubic meter (m³) and 2.4 million m³. At these conditions, the capacity of the hydropower station is 300 MW. The average annual energy generation of the main power station is 1,143 gigawatt-hour (GWh).

1.6 Main Components of the Project

1.6.1 Dam and Reservoir

49. The main dam is a concrete gravity dam, with a height of 35 m from the riverbed, comprising low-level/flushing outlets and a gated spillway. It has been designed to pass floods of 3,500 cubic meter per second (m³/s or comics), with an upper-gated ogee crest spillway and a low-level gated spillway. This layout consists of three radial upper spillway gates having an opening of 11-meter (m) height and 10m width as and two low level spillway sluice gates of 8m height and 6m width. The gates are hydraulically operated for flood discharge and are set at the crest level of 1,258m above sea level (masl). The reservoir encompasses an area of approximately 0.28km² and extend 2.2km upstream of the dam.

50. Lateral power intake structure: This is located on the left bank of Kunhar river and comprise of 4 bays split by three vertical piers to provide a design discharge of 154 m³/s. It include trash racks for passing the design discharge. Two rectangular 4 m wide by 8 m high control gate equipped with upstream sealing are provided.

51. Low pressure headrace tunnel: It has a length of about 9137 m and a diameter of 8 m.

1.6.2 Powerhouse

52. The transformer hall cavern is 88 m long, 14 m wide and 20 m high. It consists of 10 single-phase generator transformers (3 per unit, plus one spare) which is being placed in a separate fire-protected enclosure. It is also consisting of a transformer transfer facility through rails starting from

the unloading bay to the powerhouse. Geographic information systems (GIS) equipment and the facility for transfer of the power cable to the cable tunnel is being provided.

53. An underground powerhouse comprising of: (i) underground powerhouse cavern, (ii) transformer/substation cavern, (iii) single headrace tunnel; (iv) surge shaft, pressure shaft; (v) manifolds and (vi) tailrace structure has been proposed.

54. Powerhouse cavern: 71 m long, 20 m wide and 34m high from the main inlet valve floor to the arch roof crown.

55. Tailrace tunnel: 1515 m circular concrete lined tunnel with a diameter of 8 m.

56. Surge Tank: Upstream Surge Tank: A 14.5 m diameter circular surge tank at the end of the low-pressure headrace tunnel with a surge height of 122m

57. Downstream Surge Tank: A 3 m diameter circular surge tank at the end of the low-pressure headrace tunnel with a surge height of 244m.

58. Access Tunnel: The main point of entry to the underground powerhouse complex. It can accommodate two-way dump truck traffic during construction and provide space to transport heavy equipment on low bay loaders or multi-wheeled transformers into the cavern.

1.6.3 Other Components of the Project

59. The Project includes staff colony, powerhouse, access road, tailrace and switchyard will be established at Sangar settlement. The labor camp is being established at Sangar settlement. While Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft being established at Ghanool settlement.

1.6.4 Components covered under the Sectional LARP

60. The project components covered under this Sectional LARP are power house, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard situated in the affected area of Sangar settlement while, surge shaft and access road to surge shaft are situated in Ghanool settlement (**see Figure 1.1 and Table 1.1**).

1.7 Project Operation

61. The maximum and minimum reservoir operating levels is 1,288 masl and 1,283 masl, respectively. The installed capacity is 300 MW with mean annual energy output (average 55 years) of 1,143 GWh. Sediment flushing will be carried out when required with the discharge of about 100 cubic meter per second. During the low flow periods, the live storage being used to store water during off peak hours to improve the flows for power generation in peak hours. It is estimated that 1.2 million m³ net storage would provide additional flows in four peak hours.

1.8 Project Requirements

1.8.1 Materials

62. Materials required to carry out the construction of civil works for the Project include concrete aggregate, cement, pozzolans, various types of fill materials, construction chemicals, steel products etc.

63. Borrow material is expected to be insignificant. The quantity of quarry material is estimated at approximately 250,000 m³. Sources of quarry material will be defined at a later stage, however, areas near Paras (for gravel), Naran, Kaghan and Garhi Habibullah (for sand) have been identified.

1.8.2 Water

64. A considerable quantity of water required during the construction for mixing/curing of concrete and for washing of aggregate, etc. The Kunhar River at the dam site and powerhouse site is the main sources of water. The water is readily available throughout the year. Other sources of water in the Project area are the perennial tributaries/nullahs and natural springs, which are mainly used for drinking and irrigation purposes.

1.8.3 Spoil Disposal

65. It is anticipated that due to steep topography, exceeding excavation material will have to be placed in ditches and high mountain areas. This will be a significant challenge, as the potential suitable zones are minimal. Land temporary required for multi purposes including spoil disposal / quarry area, material storage, workshop, temporary camps, temporary access road is not included in this LARP as land for these components is not identified yet. Spoil and quarry area will be identified by the contractor and will made a part of SSMP. The SSEMP is in the process of preparation by the Contractor and expected to be submitted by end of July 2022.

66. Reference coordination meeting number-3 held between PEDO, PMC and the contractor on the subject of spoil disposal area, the RFST was informed that since the contract is EPC and the responsibility of spoil disposal area is upon the contractor that's why the contractor will take care of the aforementioned area and will adopt appropriate measures for the land related cost and issues etc. Any temporary land required for the spoil disposal / quarry area will be identified in the SSMP and will be handled by the contractor out of the LARP.

67. Under special condition of contract clause 9.10 (d) "Land Acquisition and resettlement" all the temporary land required for any access road, dumping (spoil) sites, contractor camp and other works regarding project component is the responsibility of the contractor. This indicates that the land for the contractor's facility would be under a voluntary agreement which the landowner may refuse in case s/he is not satisfied with the terms and conditions offered in the agreement. For this purpose, limited alternative options are available as the project area is mostly mountainous. In case of a need for any permanent involuntary land take, all those cases will be included in the LARP addendum and regulated according to LARP and SPS provisions. The contractor will restore the land to its original condition before handing over the land to the landowner after the completion of contract agreement.

1.8.4 Access

68. The main access to the Kaghan Valley from south of Balakot is through Abbottabad and Mansehra. Dam and powerhouse sites are accessible from Balakot town from the Balakot-Jalkhad Road. The road is constructed at a gentle gradient and is metaled up to Jalkhad. Detailed discussion on project access roads and impact assessment is available in **Section 7.10** of the **EIA**.¹²

12 Hagler Bailly Pakistan, Environmental Impact Assessment of Hydropower Development Investment Project, November 2018.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

69. This section provides legal framework for the Project.

2.1 Land Acquisition Act 1894

70. The national law governing land acquisition is the Land Acquisition Act 1894 (LAA 1894) and successive amendments to it. The LAA 1894 regulates the land acquisition process and enables the government to acquire private land for public purposes. It sets out the procedure and rules for land acquisition and compensating the owners, as well as for compensating owners for damage caused to their properties, crops and trees affected by projects. Land acquisition is a provincial subject, and every province has its own amendment to the LAA.

71. The law comprises of 55 sections dealing with area notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation, appointment awards, disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions. Under section 11 a (2) the head of the department concerned of government or the Ministry concerned of the federal government, as the case may be, may, where expedient, request the collector of the district concerned in writing to acquire land through private negotiation¹³. Under section 23 of LAA 1894 and its amendments, the following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immoveable) or earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.in addition to the market value of the land. The APs, if not satisfied, can go to the Court of Law to contest the compensation award of the LAC.

72. The LAA and its implementation rules require that following an impact identification and valuation exercise, land and crops are compensated in cash to the titled landowners. The LAA mandates that land valuation is to be based on the last 1 year or 3 to 5 years average registered land-sale rates. The law deals with matters related to the acquisition/or temporary occupation of private land and other immovable assets that may exist on it when the land is required for public purpose. The LAA specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties for development projects. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment of awards, along with disputes resolution, penalties and exemptions.

73. The start of the land acquisition process for public purposes is triggered with the notification of need for land acquisition under Section 4 of the LAA which allows the conduct of surveys and measurements on the potentially required land. The DC formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a). Once the specific plot/s have been identified as required for public purpose and the period provided for accepting concerns from persons interested have been met, a declaration to that effect is notified under Section 6 of the LAA. Land will be marked and measured and notices to persons interested will be issued.

¹³ Clause No 11.A (2) The head of the Department concerned of Government or the Ministry concerned of the Federal Government, as the case may be, may, where expedient, request the Collector of the District concerned in writing to acquire land through private negotiation which shall be subject to such instructions or directions as Government may, from time to time, issue in this behalf.

74. Inquiry on the measurements and valuations made on the acquired property and final award is done under Section 11. Once award is notified under Section 12 of the LAA and compensation payments can start. However, the law only recognizes “legal” owners of property supported by records of ownership such as land record title, registered sale deeds, or agreements. The LAA also allows for emergency acquisition that allows the government to take possession of the land after 15 days from publication of the notice under Section 9 of the LAA even if compensation has not been received by the Affected Person (AP). LAA 1894 is saved on web Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Code <http://kpcode.kp.gov.pk/homepage/lawDetails/315> while, salient features of major sections of the LAA 1894 are provided in (**Table 2.1**) below:

Table 2.1: Salient Features of Pakistan’s LAA 1894

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894 (KP Amendment)
Section 4	The District Collector (DC) publishes a notification that land in a locality is needed or is likely to be needed for public purpose.
Section 5	The DC formally notifies that a particular land is needed for public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a)
Section 6	The DC formally declares government’s intention to acquire a particular land for public purpose (The date of the publication of this declaration may be considered as the cut-off date).
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the DC to take order the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	DC physically marks out, measures and plans the land to be acquired
Section 9	DC gives notice to all persons interested that the Government intends to take possession of the land and requests that they approach him for any claims for compensation
Section 10	DC requires interested persons to provide records and statements on the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgage, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	DC makes enquiries into the measurements, value and claims and then to issue the final “award”. The award includes the land’s marked area and the valuation of compensation. Requires that the land acquisition process should be completed within a period of 6 months.
Section 12	DC gives notice of final award to persons interested in the acquired land.
Section 16	Upon issuance of award under Section 11, the DC may take possession of the land which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government, free from all encumbrances.
Section 17	Emergency clause that allows acquisition of land after 15 days from notification under Section 9 prior to compensation of persons interested. (Note that this clause will not be applied in any subproject financed under the MFF).
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, persons interested may request the DC to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of land.
Section 23	The following factors are to be considered in determining the compensation amount for acquired land: i) market value of the land, ii) loss of standing crops, trees and structures, iii) any damage sustained at the time of possession, iv) injurious affect to other property (moveable or immovable) or earnings, v) expenses incidental to compelled relocation of the residence or business, and vi) diminution of the profits between the time of publication of Section 6 and the time of taking possession. vii) In determining the amount of compensation to be awarded for land acquired under this Act the Court shall take into consider consideration. “Firstly, the market-value of the Land at the date of taking possession of the land.” EXPLANATION—For the purpose of determining the market value, the Court shall take into account transfer of land similarly situated and in similar use.

Key Sections of LAA	Salient Features of the LAA 1894 (KP Amendment)
	A 15% premium is added to the amount in view of the compulsory nature of the acquisition for public purposes.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Provides that the LAC can, instead of awarding cash compensation in respect of any land, make any arrangement with a person having an interest in such land, including the grant of other lands in exchange.
Section 48A	If within a period of one year from the date of publication of declaration under section 6 in respect of any land, the Collector has not made an award under section 11 in respect to such land, the owner of the land shall, unless he has been to a material extent responsible for the delay be entitled to receive compensation for the damage suffered by him in consequence of the delay.

2.2 ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement 2009 (SPS) and Resettlement Principles

75. ADB has adopted SPS in 2009 including safeguard requirements for environment, involuntary resettlement (IR) and indigenous peoples (IP). The objectives of involuntary resettlement safeguard policy are 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 APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Following are the basic policy principles of ADB's SPS on involuntary resettlement:

- i. Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.
- ii. Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, 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 and 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.
- iii. Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons through (a) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (b) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (c) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (d) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.

-
- iv. Provide physically and economically displaced persons with needed assistance, including the following: (a) 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; (b) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (c) civic infrastructure and community services, as required.
 - v. 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, and in urban areas provide them with appropriate income sources and legal and affordable access to adequate housing.
 - vi. 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.
 - vii. Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.
 - viii. Prepare a resettlement plan elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.
 - ix. Disclose a draft resettlement plan, 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 resettlement plan and its updates to APs and other stakeholders.
 - x. 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.
 - xi. Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement. Implement the resettlement plan under close supervision throughout subproject implementation.
 - xii. Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions, and the results of resettlement monitoring, and disclose monitoring reports.

2.3 Comparison of Pakistan's LAA and ADB's IR Safeguards-SPS 2009 Principles¹⁴

76. There are differences between Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894 (LAA) and ADB's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement (IR). The LAA, in contrast to ADB SPS, provides mechanisms for notifying interested persons and hearing objections to the land acquisition and compensation but does not require conducting adequate consultation with affected parties. It simply requires that declaration and notice be given about temporary use of land or acquisition and the purposes for which it is required. The Act also does not require preparation of a "plan" documenting the process, and consultations undertaken with APs. Other gaps include requirement to compensate and assist APs without legal rights to land, attention to vulnerable groups, indigenous people and severely affected APs, importance given to gender issues, monitoring of resettlement implementation, and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports. LAR. (Table 2.2) summarizes the differences between the LAA and ADB safeguards and the measures to ensure that project implementation is fully consistent with the ADB's SPS requirements.

Table 2.2: Measures to address LAA 1894 & SPS (2009) differences or gaps

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
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 (CAS) supplement the assessed compensation.	APs are to be compensated for all their losses at replacement cost, including transaction cost and other related expenses, without deducting for depreciation.	The valuation for the acquired land, structures and other assets will be based on full replacement costs keeping in view the fair market values based on current and previous year's transactions, transaction costs and other applicable payments that may be required, without deducting for depreciation of structures. A 15% CAS will be added to the compensation.
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, with particular focus on those with severe losses, poor and vulnerable groups.	Additional assistance will be provided to cover resettlement expenses (transportation and transitional allowances), 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). As a project compensation measure two additional allowances i.e., Electricity Allowance and Household Dislocation/Chula Allowance have been added to minimize the negative impacts of the project on the APs.

¹⁴ As per co-financing agreement (schedule 4) between ADB and AIIB, "the Project is carried out in accordance with Co-financier's (meaning ADB) safeguards Policies and Procedures, thus ADB's SPS 2009 applies, thus the section discusses the gap analysis of local legislation with SPS 2009.

Pakistan LAA 1894	ADB SPS 2009	Measures to Address the Gap
Lack of formal title or the absence of legally constituted agreements is a bar to compensation/ rehabilitation. (Squatters and informal tenants/ leaseholders are not entitled to compensation for loss of structures, crops).	Lack of formal title is not a bar to compensation and rehabilitation. All APs, including non-titled APs, are eligible to be compensated for all non-land assets provided these have been constructed prior to the cut-off date.	Squatters, encroachers, informal tenants/leaseholders are entitled to compensation for loss of structures (if constructed prior to the cut-off date) and livelihood and for relocation.
Has no specific requirement for the preparation of a LARP	Requires the preparation of a LARP based on social impact assessment and consultation with APs elaborating on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget, and time-bound implementation schedule.	Draft LARP based on preliminary design, and final LARP based on detailed design and after the notification of Section 4 of the LAA will be prepared for the Project.
There are emergency provisions in the procedure that can allow civil works to proceed before compensation is paid.	Requires that APs are compensated and provided other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Emergency clause of LAA will not be applied. Civil works may only proceed after the LARP is implemented and compensation for loss of assets and other allowances are fully paid as verified by an external resettlement monitor.
No convenient grievance redress mechanism except recourse of appeal to formal administrative jurisdiction or the court of law	Requires the establishment of accessible Grievance Redress Mechanisms to receive and facilitate the resolution of APs' concerns about displacement and other impacts, including compensation	PEDO has established an easily accessible grievance redress mechanism available for the affected communities and will continue throughout project implementation that will be widely publicized within the project area and among the APs.
There is no requirement for monitoring resettlement implementation and disclosure of resettlement plans and monitoring reports	Requires that LARP implementation is monitored and LARP and monitoring reports are disclosed in an accessible place and a form and language (s) understandable to APs and other stakeholders.	LARP implementation will be monitored both internally and externally. The draft and final LARP, and monitoring reports will be disclosed to APs, posted in the PEDO website and ADB website for public disclosure.

2.4 LAR Policy for the Project

77. Based on identified gaps between ADB's SPS 2009 requirements and LAA practice and procedures following LAR policy is formulated for the Project:

- a. A comprehensive assessment of social impacts, involving (i) a census of all APs (titled and without title), and an inventory of their lost assets (ii) a detailed socio-economic survey of all APs, and (iii) a detailed measurement survey and valuation of all lost assets including lost incomes sources carried out and accordingly the LARP was updated following the detailed design.
- b. Potential stakeholders identified and meaningful consultations carried out at each stage of the project planning, design and continued throughout project LAR planning, implementation and monitoring periods. The APs and other stakeholders consulted

and informed as well as given an opportunity to participate in LAR planning and implementation activities. All consultations documented and the consultation records maintained throughout project implementation.

- c. An effective grievance redress mechanism with representation of all stakeholders established at PEDO and at the project site level at the time of project inception and will be intact and functional throughout implementation period to address the social issues related to project design, resettlement planning and implementation, restriction of access to resources and basic amenities during construction and any other social matter that arises during implementation of the project. While, in case of land acquisition, the grievance redress mechanism (GRM) provided under law (LAA 1894) will be followed to address concerns on land acquisition process, land title, land compensation assessment and apportionment/division issues/disputes etc. All cases/disputes being dealt through LAA based GRM will be recorded and an updated record of such cases will be maintained at PEDO and project site level.
- d. Compensation eligibility limited to cut-off date announced as such by the government. In case of land acquisition under law, a formal declaration for acquisition of land notified and published under section-6 of LAA 1894 or any other date declared as such by the government as a cut-off date, while for compensation entitlement not covered under law cut-off date established and declared as the day of completion of social impacts assessment survey and census of APs. To streamline the cut-off date announced under LAA provisions and for ADB IR requirements efforts ensured to coincide the dates for publication of notification under section-6 of LAA and completion of social impact assessment surveys and census of APs for the preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP.
- e. All APs with legal title or recognizable title/claim to acquired land and land-based assets on or before the cut-off date entitled for compensation of acquired assets including land and relocation and rehabilitation measures, as applicable, regardless of nature and type of impacts (permanent or temporary, full or partial). APs occupying the public ROW or acquired land (on or before cut-off date), without legally recognizable claims to land entitled for compensation of affected assets other than land, as well as relocation and rehabilitation support under LARP provisions and entitlements.
- f. Compensation of land and structures at full replacement value, either through the replacement of land or structures¹⁵ of equivalent or higher value and quality or through cash compensation at replacement cost¹⁶. The value of structures will not be depreciated for age and APs allowed to use salvaged materials (material of the affected structures) for construction of new structures.

15 For replacement of land or structures all transaction costs will be paid by the project or included in compensation payments to the APs.

16 Full replacement cost involves fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs and other applicable payments without depreciation.

-
- g. It ensured that APs are not displaced physically or economically before payment of compensation and other entitlements for their lost assets and income and livelihood restoration program is in place.
 - h. Incomes and livelihood sources lost due to acquisition of land or interruption of business activities and employment due to lost productive assets or business structures fully compensated either on actual loss if the lost income potential is supported with tax records or on the basis of minimum earning levels prevalent in the project corridor for a period required to re-establish and restore the income levels as assessed during census and socio-economic assessment surveys. In addition, the APs who permanently lose income and livelihood sources as well as poor and vulnerable APs be assisted to locate/access alternate business sites/locations on secure tenure basis, credit, training and employment assistance to maintain or improve their livelihoods.
 - i. All lost civic infrastructure and community services either restored at site or established at replacement land and the APs provided opportunities to share development benefits of the Project, if feasible.
 - j. The APs compensated for lost housing at full replacement cost, relocation assistance and transitional support for establishing their residential structures at places of their choice.
 - k. The Implementation Ready Sectional LARP that elaborates on APs' entitlements, the income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget with financing plan, and time-bound implementation schedule will be shared with ADB/AIIB for review and clearance before appraisal of the Project. The LARP will be disclosed on the ADB's and PEDO's websites while hard copies translated into language understandable to local community will be placed at accessible place in the project area. The LARP provisions, particularly those on impact assessment and valuation, eligibility and entitlements, compensation delivery and Grievance Redress Mechanisms will be disclosed to the APs by the PEDO through dissemination of information brochures, placing information boards/banners at conspicuous places in affected villages around the project site. All required notifications under the LAA will be conducted. Additional notifications and advertisements in local newspapers will also be made as required to widely disseminate information to all APs.
 - l. A monitoring mechanism for regular monitoring (internal and/or external) of LARP implementation progress will be established before start of implementation of government endorsed and ADB/AIIB cleared final LARP for the Project. The LARP implementation progress and livelihood restoration measure in place for the Project will be monitored and evaluated during LARP implementation and periodic social monitoring reports will be compiled and shared with ADB/AIIB. Full implementation of the LARP will be a condition for commencing civil works in subprojects with LAR issues, as verified in both the internal and external monitoring reports. If M&E identifies gaps and non-compliance with the LARP requirements or a decline of the

standard of living of the APs corrective action plans will be prepared and implemented.

- m. To minimize the negative impact on river dependent APs the SEU will help the river dependent APs in searching places for their houses up or down stream near the river so they are able to utilize and maintain their river-based livelihood in the relocated place.

2.5 Specific Provisions for Disadvantaged or Vulnerable Households

78. One of the SPS requirements on involuntary resettlement is to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups who may experience adverse impacts disadvantageously from project because of their disadvantaged/ vulnerable status. Typically, those 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 comprise the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups within a project's displaced population.

79. To identify households, the following vulnerability indicators have been established for the Project and households that exhibit one or a combination of the conditions below being considered as vulnerable:

- i. AHs with income equal to or below officially designated poverty line.
- ii. Landless or those without legal or legalizable title to the acquired land from which their livelihood depends on.
- iii. AHs with or without Income earning or generating, children that are headed by a disabled person, elderly or woman who are the household's primary income earner.

80. Vulnerable households with specific LAR impacts on their livelihood identified during the census and socio-economic survey of each component and indicated in the Implementation Ready LARP. Such households were consulted on measures to safeguard against impoverishment and accordingly livelihood and income restoration measures for rehabilitation and enhancement of their livelihood provided in the LARP. All the planned safeguard measures will be implemented during execution of the project.

81. Provisions for Displaced Women: Acquisition of household assets can impact the women disproportionately due to their fragile socio-economic status and it could be difficult for them to re-establish their socio-economic activities because of restricted mobility or illiteracy. Although the women household heads or women with title to the acquired assets are eligible and entitled for compensation and benefits for their lost assets similar to men, they may need special attention because of lack of resources, educational qualifications, skills, and work experience. To safeguard women needs and interests, following measures were considered during impact assessment, census of APs, designing rehabilitation/resettlement provisions and updating of the draft LARP.

- i. Gender-segregated socio-economic baseline and impact inventory linked to the entitled APs developed and women compensated for assets in their name. Women-headed households are considered as vulnerable and are entitled for additional assistance for vulnerable households (see **Section 5.3.7**).

-
- ii. During census and socio-economic assessment, meaningful consultations were conducted with displaced women through focus group discussion and individual meetings to identify the concerns and mitigation required in resettlement planning and accordingly the Implementation Ready LARP details the scope of LAR impact on women and wherever required a separate gender action plan being developed. And Gender-sensitive grievance redress system with women participation being ensured to facilitate the aggrieved women (if any) to lodge complaints and get their concerns resolved. In this regard male and female community liaison officers will be appointed under PIU.

3 LARP PREPARATION METHODOLOGY

82. The Implementation Ready Sectional LARP of the Project has been prepared following the specific requirements of the ADB SPS 2009 and Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act from 1894. This chapter outlines the process that has been followed for the preparation of the Implementation Ready Sectional LARP.

83. This Implementation Ready LARP was prepared based on the detailed design and demarcated area for project components following, the cadastral survey conducted by the Revenue Department (RD) after the notification of Section 4 of the LAA. The cadastral record generated by the RD forms the basis for census of the affected land. For the Project, the PIU and consultants contacted the Mansehra District RD. To complete the Implementation Ready LARP preparation, household socio-economic surveys conducted independent of the RD's cadastral surveys. However, the census survey of the title and non-title holders of land and their tenancy arrangement was completed with the help of RD record. The process that was followed is described below. During the preparation of Implementation Ready LARP the RFST visited the sites and followed maps showing footprints of the land acquisition area with benchmarks of the survey of Pakistan as provided in (**Appendix A, B & C Volume 02**) and by bringing in use the lists of land and other assets owners.

3.1.1 Identification of Affected Land

84. During preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP the land required for the project was identified based on the demarcated area for project components. After discussion with PEDO officials and with the contractor it was concluded that any change in the detail design of the Components will not affect the final demarcated area with scope for only minor adjustments, which will be tracked in monitoring reports. The Consultants identified the affected land (AL) with the benchmarks already erected by the survey team in the demarcated area. Geographically, the required land is in three areas, namely (i) the dam, reservoir, labor camp and access road, (ii) the powerhouse and labor colony and (iii) the staff colony and labor camp. Land for these sites will be acquired permanently. Land temporary required for the spoil disposal area and quarries area is not included in this LARP as land for these components is not identified yet, those lands will be identified by the Contractor under SSMP and will be used based on voluntary agreements with the landowners, while in case of a need for any permanent involuntary land take, all those cases will be included in the LARP addendum and regulated accordingly. A total of 149 participants were consulted and information on the affected land was gathered and verified on the spot by the RFST. Sections 4 and section-5, 6, 9 and 10 of the LAA-1894 have been notified. The land record was last updated during the year 2013. But time to time the APs in their individual capacity approached the RD for updating their land records and mutation. Based on the current available revenue record and the list of owners of land provided by the revenue department the RFST collected the field data from the APs. The compensation will be made based on the updated land mutation.¹⁷

¹⁷ Due to several reasons the mutation is not updated i.e., mostly people are not approaching on time, those died, their relatives were not interested due to minimal share. The land mutation is a continual process and regular update procedure is applied. The RD provided the Baach (land ownership data) which contains all the land and trees information of the affected persons as of now. Land mutation updates will be monitored and corrected by RD throughout the LARP implementation as needed.

Mutation of landownership requires landowners and/or next of kins (in case of deceased APs) approach the LAC for mutation of land records to their names. Nonetheless, the land and the amount to be paid is so small that people are not much keen to contact LAC mutations, despite facilitation provided by PEDO.

3.1.2 Identification of Affected Structures

85. The draft LARP was based on the land requirement specified by preliminary design of the project, the affected structures were identified using the satellite image. Each identified structure was given a unique identification number. Sample maps showing the structures were provided. A database of the structures was also created for survey use. An updated version of the database was made available.

86. During preparation of this Implementation Ready Sectional LARP the RFST identified each structure on the map and verified during the field visit. The measurement of each structure was carried out by the C&W team duly supported by the DRD field staff wherein, the team allotted a specific number to each structure. The details of each structure provided in **(Appendix A, B & C Volume 02)**

3.1.3 Identification of Affected Agricultural Land

87. During preparation of draft LARP to the extent possible, Hagler Bailly Pakistan (HBP) marked each plot of land on the map to determine its area. It is recognized that each plot thus identified does not necessarily marks the boundary between individual landowners. Due to hilly terrain, the agricultural fields are separated into terraces and a single owner's field may be located on several terraces. In some areas, it was not possible to mark very small terraces separately. Each plot was separately marked and given unique identification number. The database of the fields was also created for later use. The resettlement team surveyed the cultivated and uncultivated lands with the help of the maps. The data provided in the draft LARP was based on field survey wherein, the data was collected digitally on tablets.

88. During preparation of Implementation Ready Sectional LARP the District Revenue Department (DRD) prepared and provided the land revenue record to the RFST for use in the field. Based on the revenue record the RFST collected the census, socio-economic and business data of the land owners (title and non-title holders). The local field staff of DRD provided their support both in provision of land owners record and in identification of APs and their location. One Patwari from PEDO and one from PMC helped in the preparation of land and other requisite data. Both the revenue record and field verification of the RFST were cross checked and for confirmation of the agriculture land.

3.1.3.1 Field Surveys

89. Field surveys for the LARP consists of five surveys. **(Table 3.1)** provides the description and scope of the surveys. The forms used for each survey attached as (Appendix D-1 to D-4). During preparation of Implementation Ready LARP for accuracy and efficiency, the RFST visited the APs in their houses, shops, Mosques, fields and Hujras and collected the primary data directly from the APs.

90. During updating the LARP the RFST collected data using the already available APs surveys forms, trained the survey teams on the prescribed forms/questionnaires, and established

coordination with relevant local government departments. Verified the land records in affected areas, discussed the cadastral maps with revenue department and carry out impacts and valuation surveys of identified land, and its classification for affected areas.

91. For the Implementation Ready LARP the required land demarcated on the ground was physical visited by the team. The Consultants started the collection of data with the help of local people and Patwaris. Initially and as per requirement of the client the LARP has been divided into two parts i.e., part -1 is comprising of Mouza Ghanool and Sangar and Part-2 is comprising of Paras and Bela Sacha.

92. The LARP team along with PMC's Patwari hold a consultation with the APs both at Sangar and Ghanool and took them in confidence for early sharing of information so that the data is made available for the Implementation Ready LARP. After the meeting the LARP team started collection of data both in Ghanool and Sangar.

93. The flowchart that was followed to identify APs is shown in (**Table 3.2**). APs falling in any of the following category were identified:

- 1) Persons losing their residences, whether they are the owner or renter of the property
- 2) Persons living on or near the affected land (AL) and owners or co-owner of the AL
- 3) Persons not living on AL, but are co-owner of land with persons living on or close to the AL
- 4) Persons not living on AL, but are owners of, or are employees in businesses located on the AL
- 5) Persons not living on AL, but are working in government or private institutions located on the AL

94. Persons not living on the AL but are exclusive owners (not sharing with persons living on the AL) of the AL identified during updating of the LARP. The team was assisted by District RD as they provided land owners' record. The Implementation Ready LARP following Notification of Section IV of the LAA included the following comprehensive assessment of impacts and APs.

Table 3.1: Description of Field Surveys under this Implementation-ready LARP

Survey	Objective	Scope	Form
Census of APs and Project Impacts	Identify all persons and households that are likely to be affected by the land acquisition Identify the type of impacts	All owners of land, structures, businesses on the affected land All person otherwise associated with the land and businesses such as tenants and employees in the businesses	Census of APs and Project Impacts
Affected Structure	Measure the dimension of the structure Ascertain its use Identify persons associated with the structure	All structures on the affected land	Structure Survey Form
Affected Land	Identify the owners of the agricultural and other land Identify non-resident owners of the land	All lands within land affected area	Census of APs and Project Impacts
Household Profile	Collect information on the socioeconomic conditions of the AH	All owners of land, structures, businesses on the affected land All person otherwise associated with the land and businesses such	Household Profile

Survey	Objective	Scope	Form
		as tenants and employees in the businesses	
Affected Business	Collect information on the nature and volume of the business Identify persons whose livelihood is associated with the business	All business within the Project footprint.	Business Survey Form
Affected Crops	Identified the crops grown on the affected cultivable land	All crops within the project demarcated area	Census of APs and Revenue Department
Affected trees	Identify the owners of the tree non-resident owners of the trees	All trees within affected area	Census of APs, forest, revenue department and agriculture departments

Table 3.2: Flowchart to Identify All Affected Persons (APs) under this Implementation-ready LARP

Step 1	Step 2	Subsequent Steps	
Conduct Structure Survey	If the structure is residential Conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	If the AH owns land Conduct: Land Survey for agricultural and non-agricultural land Identification of other land owners, share cropper, permanent laborer and informal land users ¹⁸ and Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	If the ownership of land is shared by other persons living outside affected land for the other owners, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey
	If the structure is business Conduct: Business Survey	If the business owner does not reside in the affected land for the business owner, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	If there are persons working in the business who are not living in the affected land for each such employee, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey
	If the structure is owned by the government or private institution or is a communal asset Conduct: Enter into Institutional Structure Register	If there are persons working in the institution who are not living in the affected land for each such person, conduct: Census of APs and Project Impacts Household Profile Survey	

3.2 RFS for the Preparation of Implementation Ready LARP

95. For the preparation of Implementation Ready LARP an updated RFS was carried out. For this purpose, all the surveys in **Table 3.1** were carried out by the RFST.

¹⁸ Users of the river (including mining, hunting, and fishing) that may be affected by the Project are covered in EIA of the Project.

4 PROJECT IMPACTS

96. The Project resulted in loss of land, residential commercial and public structures, livelihood, fruit and non-fruit trees and crops. The project will have impact on the local communities through disturbance due to construction work, issues related to health, safety and well-being, pressure on local markets (businesses) and pressure on basic infrastructure. The non-LAR impacts are covered in the EIA of the Project. The overview of affected AHs and APs per project components provided below in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Affected Households and persons per project components at Sangar and Ghanool Settlements

Project Component and community	Settlement	HHs and DPs affected		Vulnerable HHs		HHs Physically displaced		HHs significantly affected (economic displacement)		Available		Not available at site		Not interested due to minimal shares		Not available/Died	
		HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs	HHs	APs
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Power house, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard	Sangar	1719	8749	15	71	25	115	1	8	559	2787	463	2380	609	3130	88	452
Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft	Ghanool	144	826	3	23	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64	415	45	231	30	154	5	26
Total (without double counting)		1863	9575	18	94	25	115	1	8	623	3202	508	2611	639	3284	93	478

97. The power house, switch yard at Ghanool and staff colony, access road to power house and staff colony required a total 3.87 acres land at Ghanool while at Sangar village it required 102.18 acres land. No fruit trees were affected by the project at Mouza Ghanool while a total of 192 nonfruit trees were affected by the project at Ghanool village. At Sangar a total of 2853 non fruit trees and 886 fruit trees were affected by the project. The number of affected graves at Sangar were 14 while no grave were affected by the project at Ghanool. There was no impact on the public infrastructure while only one restaurant cum shop at Sangar was affected. All the land acquisition for the Project considered permanent, as the law (LAA 1894) does not allow authorities to acquire land temporarily for more than three years. Temporary land required for spoil, borrow areas, quarry and other during the construction will be identified by the Contractor under SSMP and used based on voluntary agreement with land owners. A total of 106.05 acres (42.91 ha) land is permanently required both at Sangar and Ghanool for power house, switch yard t Ghanool and for staff colony, access road to power house and staff colony at Mouza Sangar, of which 3.85 acre (1.56 ha) in Ghanool and 102.17 acre (41.35 ha) in Sangar.

4.1 Affected Households

98. At Sangar village a total 27 houses with 25 households having 115 APs were affected. While there was no impact on the houses or any built-up property at Ghanool village. By adding, one more household whose restaurant was affected the total number of affected households (whose structures were affected) reached to 26 while the number of APs in these affected structures increased to 123. According to the list of land owners a total of 1863 land owners were affected by the project (as per list of land owners provided by the DRD). A total of 623 available at site were interviewed by the RFST. They belong to the surrounding villages while 1240 were not available. Out of unavailable land owners, 508 are living outside the project area (residing in other cities having no cell number available with the co-villagers and relatives), 639 are not interested due to minimal shareholding and 93 have died unfortunately (in the list provided by the DRD). Those died, their relatives are not interested in getting the ownership mutated to their name so that they can claim and receive compensation due to minimal share. Their land records have not been updated since since 2013. Usually, the mutations take place after each 4 years in the revenue department where the mutation records are updated. Out of total affected households, 1 HH having roadside restaurant cum shop will be severely affected while 18 HHs came under the definition of vulnerable households. Details provided in (**Table 4.1**).

All good faith efforts were made by Resettlement Team to reach out to all those APs / DPs unavailable at site. These efforts include the following.

- Announcement was made on a social media Local Channel Insaf Pakistan News Balakot. The recorded video can be approached at, <https://www.facebook.com/INSAFPAKISTAN/videos/3016196435295626/>
- Contact with elders and public representatives of the area.
- Announcements in Mosques and places of public gathering.
- Announcement in loud speaker and Dissemination of the information regarding the presence of R/S team through local Patwari.
- Checked with the locals and in some cases the relatives (if the cell numbers are available with them). In some cases, the team could get the cell numbers and thus contacted those unavailable at site but in majority of the cases the team found no clue.
- Secretary of the concerned village council was also approached.
- A few liners written message was also sent to the elders of the community through village Patwari to inform the APs/ DPs about the Socio-economic and census data collection and team's availability in the village (the written message is attached as **Figure 4.1**).

اطلاع عام !
 محترم باب عقیل خان (مقبضہ سند)
 بذریعہ اس رقم نوائے آئیڈیو مطلع کیا جاتا ہے کہ جن لوگوں کی اراضی بابت
 بالاکوٹ ہائیڈرو پاور ایسٹوارکس سیرکس ہے ۔ مورخہ 26/12/2021 بمقام نوٹس
 سروے ٹیم آئیڈیو گاؤں آرہی ہے ۔ جو اراضیات دیگر مغلانہ کے
 متعلق لوگوں سے معلومات اکٹھا کرے گی ۔
 لہذا میری فرمائش ہے آپ لوگوں کو اس بابت مطلع کریں ۔
 دہنیز یہ کہ ان لوگوں کو بھی اس بارے میں اطلاع دیں جو
 بیان سے دور کسی دوسرے علاقے میں دیوگوش پنیر سے جڑے ہیں ۔
 رابطہ نمبر میڈیٹروکے ٹیم 0343-5872387
 ستمبر

Public Information!

To

Mr. Aqeel Khan

Representative Sangar

All those locals whose land have been acquired for Balakot HPP are hereby informed through this letter/invitation that the resettlement field survey team will be visiting Sangar village on 06-12-2021, so as to collect information pertaining to land acquisition and other relevant matters.

Also, those land affectees, residing outside, may also be informed accordingly.

The field survey team can be contacted at 0343-5872387.

Thanks

Figure 4.1: Written message to the elders of the community through village Patwari

4.2 Type of Losses

99. The major impacts on the AHs and community due to the project are identified as loss of residence, loss of cultivated and uncultivated land, loss of trees, loss of structure, loss of public and community infrastructure and loss of income and livelihoods (see **Table 4.2**). As claimed by the affected communities all the AHs were legal owners of the land and few of the households with their houses located in the project affected area will be physically displaced due to the land acquisition.

Table 4.2: Type of land acquisition and resettlement impacts at Sangar and Ghanool villages¹⁹

Type of Loss	Unit of loss (ha, acre/ number/ length in km for roads)	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of Land parcels and DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
						No. of AHHs	Number of APs
Permanent loss of land							
Cultivated land	Acre	29.65	635	635	3264	Nil	Nil
Uncultivated land	Acre	55.37	1228	1228	6311	Nil	Nil
Communal land	Acre	21.02	-			Nil	Nil
Total	Acre	106.04	1863	1863	9575	Nil	Nil
Land under houses and other structures ²⁰	Acre	1	25	25	115	25	115
Loss of structures							
Residential houses	Number	27	25		115	25	115
Loss of Other structures							
Retaining Wall	Number	6	4	4	21	Nil	Nil
Bathroom	Number	11	11	11	57	Nil	Nil
Water Tank	Number	3	3	3	15	Nil	Nil
Store	Number	5	5	5	26	Nil	Nil
Flooring	Number	1	1	1	5	Nil	Nil
Kitchen	Number	2	2	2	10	Nil	Nil
Lawn	Number	1	1	1	5	Nil	Nil
Mesh	Number	1	1	1	5	Nil	Nil
Total	Numbers	30	28	28	144	Nil	Nil
Commercial structures							
Restaurant cum shops	Number	1	1	1	8	1	8
Total	Numbers	1	1	1	8	1	8
Agricultural/farming related structures							
Animal sheds	Number	19	15	15	52	Nil	Nil
Loss of trees							

¹⁹ In the context of the LARP the “Affected persons” (AP) corresponding to all persons belonging to affected households (AHH), and “displaced persons” (DP) - refer to all landowners and shareholders found on land records (co-owners) and eligible for land compensation for BOR purposes (see also the glossary). 1 DP is equal to 1 Land Parcel. In light of extrapolation of numbers for unavailable DPs, 1 DP is considered equal to 1 AH.

²⁰ The land under houses and other structures is already included in “uncultivated land”, thus the figures in the row are included in the total figures for land losses.

Type of Loss	Unit of loss (ha, acre/ number/ length in km for roads)	Quantity affected	Affected HHs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of Land parcels and DPs (Including available, deceased and not interested)	Number of APs	Severity of impact (10 or more of productive asset affected and/or physically displaced from housing)	
						No. of AHHs	Number of APs
Fruit trees	Number	886	49	49	252	Nil	Nil
Non-fruit trees	Number	3045	1725	1725	8866	Nil	Nil
Total	Number	3931	1774	1774	9118	Nil	Nil
Loss of cropped area							
Crops	Acre	29.65	223	223	1080	Nil	Nil
Total	Acre	29.65	223	223	1080		
Loss of public and community infrastructure/assets							
Electric poles	Number	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Masjid	Number	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Stair access to buildings	M	13.33	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total (AHH/AP/DP) without double counting	Number	N/A	1863	1863	9575	26	123

Source: C&W and Resettlement field surveys Feb-Dec, 2021,

Note: Due to small land holdings of the APs, DPs and AHs in the project affected area and having adequate amount of land in the surrounding areas of the project the R/S team found no severity impact on the livelihood of the AP, DPs and AHs. The livelihood was not land based in the project affected area. However, the same DPs earned their livelihood from land situated in other parts of the valley (please see volume-3 of this report for details of land holdings in other areas).

4.2.1 Covered Area of Affected Structures

100. For updating the LARP during the RFS all the affected structures (houses, public, communal and commercial structures) were measured physically by the C&W department and the results were provided in this section. According to the figures provided by the C&W department all the affected structures cover an area of 49315.755 sq.ft and a total of 19 usages were affected by the project within Sangar settlement (see **Table 4.3**). All the affected structures were fully affected. Among the AHs losing structures, none would be able to re-establish their structures on their remaining land.

101. A total of 27 houses, community structures and commercial structures along with small allied structures with a covered area of 49315.755 sq.ft are affected by the Project (see **Table 4.3**). Of the total 27 houses 2 were Pucca and 22 were semi Pucca moreover 3 houses were under the category of Kaccha. All the houses were owned by individual HHs. All the houses are fully affected and none could be used partially. Out of total 25 AHs two AHs own one each additional house by thus the total number of affected houses were 27 while the total number of the affected households were 25.

Table 44.3: Covered Area of Affected Structures

Sr. No	Usage	Area (Sq-ft)/Length(ft)
1	B/Wall	93.23
2	Bathroom	583.77
3	Cattle Shed	10952.005
4	Flooring	204.66
5	Gate	75.98
6	Kerb	38
7	Kitchen	333.2
8	Lawn	168
9	Masjid	2001.683
10	Mesh	106.855
11	Parapet	160.56
12	PCC	213.875
13	R/Wall	539.65
14	Res	30976.326
15	Shed	1183.845
16	Restaurant cum Shop	349.5
17	Stair	40
18	Store	1188.49
19	Water Tank	106.126
Total		49315.755

4.2.2 Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs

102. On the whole 27 houses owned by 25 households were affected in Sangar settlement (see **Table 4.4**). One commercial structure i.e., a small road side restaurant cum shop was affected in Sangar settlement. The team found no built-up structure in Ghanool settlement. Thus, a total of 26 AHs will experience severe impact due to need of physical relocation from project sites.

Table 4.4: Location of Affected Structures and Number of AHs

Villages	Project Component	Residential Structures		Commercial Structures		Public Structures		Community Structures	
		No.	AHs	No.	AHs	No.	AHs	No.	AHs
Sangar	Staff Colony Access Road to Powerhouse and Staff Colony	27	25	1	1	0	0	2	collectively owned
Ghanool	Powerhouse Switchyard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		27	25	1	1	0	0	2	0

4.2.3 Loss of Cultivated Land and Crops

103. 635 AHs have suffered a loss of 29.65 acres of cultivated land and their standing crops (see **Table 4.5**). Out of these, 635 AHs none will lose more than 10 % of their cultivated land, as the land holding was very small and a very minimal amount of individual owned land was affected. So, none of the APs were severely affected and by thus none of them were eligible for severe impact allowance. Mostly wheat was grown in winter and maize in summer. A very small part of the AL used to grow vegetables. Crops were used for household consumption only. Market value of these crops was calculated and added in the analysis of livelihood loss. All the affected cultivated land plots were owned by the individual owners. All the sharecroppers both at Sangar and Ghanool were owner cultivators having land in the affected and other surrounding settlements. However, the major source of livelihood of the project affected people both in Sangar and Ghanool was not Agriculture / land based and secondly, a very meager amount of agriculture land was affected by the project i.e. 29.65 Acre. Majority of the DPs dependent on other sources given in table 4 in the executive summary.

4.2.4 Land Fragmentation

104. Fragmentation most generally means the process of fragmenting—breaking into pieces or being divided into parts. It can also refer to the state or result of being broken up or having been divided.

105. The causes of subdivision and fragmentation in the project affected area:

1. Population pressure.
2. Rural Obligation.
3. Separation of a joint family system.
4. Law of inheritance. According to the Constitution of Pakistan, the land of the father is distributed among his children resulting in fragmentation and subdivision of land holdings.

106. Fragmented landholding has been an issue in the project affected area. The arable plot size is decreasing with each successive generation, mainly due to inheritance laws. The land owned by the parent is inherited by his/her successors and gets divided into fragments.

107. Contrary to the above the land holdings of the APs in the surroundings of the project affected areas is bigger and the overall impact on majority of the AP/DPs could not crossed the limit of 10%. Thus, they were not taken under the category of the severity AP/DPs. Comparatively the land holding in the project affected area in Ghanool and Sangar is small due to large number of AP /DPs but the same AP/DPs own land in other Khasras.

108. The land holding data of APs / DPs at other locations was provided by the District Revenue Department. When asked about the amount of land the APs During the SES / Census data collection majority of the APs / DPs either got no idea of their land size at other locations or were exaggerating the size of their land holding. The R/S team then approached the District Revenue Department and collected the actual information.

Table 4.5: Loss of Cultivated Land

Villages	Project Component	No. of AHs	No. of AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their land	Area (Acre)	Total Land of the village	% age of Affected land of total Land of the Village
Sangar	Power house, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard	604	0	27.77	1700.94	1.6329 %
Ghanool	Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft	31	0	1.87	1935.23	0.0968 %
Total		635	0	29.65	3636.17	0.8154 %

4.2.5 Loss of Uncultivated/Barren Land

109. 1228 households suffered a loss of 76.4 acre of uncultivated land (see **Table 4.6**). All these lands were barren lands used for grazing of animals and trees were grown for firewood usage. On these uncultivated lands people grow trees for their private use. However, these AHs having minimal dependency on the affected lands because there were vast communal lands available to the AHs for same purposes in the surrounding areas. The landowners claimed that all of them were the actual landowners in the record available with revenue department.

Table 4.6: Loss of Uncultivated Land

Villages	Project Component	No. of AHs	Area (Acre)	Total land of the village	% Of Affected land of total Land of the Village
Sangar	Power house, access road, tailrace, staff colony and switch yard	1199	74.4	2181.98	1.2729 %
Ghanool	Surg shaft and access road to surg shaft	29	1.98	6698.48	0.0279 %
Total		1228	76.4	8880.47	0.3338 %

4.2.6 Loss of Fruit Trees

110. The Project affected 886 fruit trees in Sangar while no fruit tree was found in Ghanool (see **Table 4.7**). These fruit trees were owned by 49 APs from 1 settlement i.e., Sangar. Different project components which affected the trees and land were Access Road to Powerhouse and Staff Colony, Powerhouse, staff colony and Switchyard. Majority of the population use fruits from the affected trees for their own consumption. Only few AHs said that they sell part of the walnuts in the market. Most of the AHs have some lands available with them where they have the remaining trees and can plant more trees if they intended to do so. People have insignificant dependence on these fruit trees. All the AHs being compensated for the loss of affected fruit trees based on market value as assessed by the agriculture department Mansehra. Estimated cost of fruit trees provided below in **Table 13-3**.

111. The assessment of the fruit trees was carried out by the district agriculture department with the help of DRD during the period Feb-March, 2021 for detail see (**Appendix -L Volume 02**).

Table 4.7: Loss of Fruit Trees

S. No	Kind of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Plants	Bearing age (Years)	Average Prod: (Kgs) / Plant
1	Walnut	51	9	80
2	Walnut 3rd YN	26	N/A	N/A
3	Walnut 5th YN	6	N/A	N/A
4	Walnut 7th YN	13	N/A	N/A
5	Pear	405	8	100
6	Pear 2nd YN	19	N/A	N/A
7	Pear 3rd YN	70	N/A	N/A
8	Pear 4th YN	76	N/A	N/A
9	Pear 5th YN	45	N/A	N/A
10	Pear 6th YN	7	N/A	N/A
11	Plum	14	5	60
12	Plum 4th YN	2	N/A	N/A
13	Apricot	80	5	80
14	Apricot 2nd YN	1	N/A	N/A
15	Apricot 3rd YN	2	N/A	N/A
16	Apricot 4th YN	11	N/A	N/A
17	Apple	10	5	70
18	Banana	1	3	8
19	Grapes	10	3	10
20	Grape Fruit 1st YN	3	N/A	N/A
21	Orange	1	6	30
22	Peach	5	4	60
23	Peach 2nd YN	1	N/A	N/A
24	Peach 3rd YN	3	N/A	N/A
25	Peach 4th YN	1	N/A	N/A
26	Persimmon	9	6	100
27	Persimmon 2nd YN	1	N/A	N/A
28	Pomegranate	7	5	60
29	Pomegranate 2nd YN	1	N/A	N/A
30	Pomegranate 4th YN	5	N/A	N/A
Total		886		

Note: Age of fruit trees is categorized for this LARP as follows: walnut: bearing age (9 years), Peer: bearing age (8 years), Plum: bearing age (5 years), Apricot: bearing age (5 years), Apple: bearing age (5 years), Banana: bearing age (3 years), Grapes: bearing age (3 years), Orange: bearing age (6 years), Peach: bearing age (4 years), Persimmon: bearing age (6 years), Pomegranate: bearing age (5 years).

Source: Agriculture Department Mansehra

4.2.7 Loss of non-fruit / Firewood Trees

112. The Project have impact on 2853 Trees at Sangar and 192 Trees at Ghanool by thus the total No of non-Fruit trees to be affected by the project both at Sangar and Ghanool was 3045 (see **Table 4.8**), These timber/firewood trees were affected with in Sangar and Ghanool settlements and were located in the project components i.e., Staff Colony, Access Road to Powerhouse and Staff Colony, Powerhouse, and Switchyard. The AHs used these trees partially for fuel. Loss of these trees have minor impact on the AHs as there were individually and communally-owned trees that will be not available for them after the land acquisition. These timber/fire wood trees owned by 1625 APs. All the AHs being compensated for the loss of timber/fire wood trees based on market value of wood as assessed by the forest department. Estimated cost of non-fruit trees provided in (**Appendix-L**) in **volume 2 of this report**.

113. As given in the table below none of the precocious tree of Deodar was affected by the project. Trees being affected by the project are Kail 378 Cft, Chir 17883 Cft, Broad leaved 14064 Cft while none of the B/leaved (U/Size) affected by the project (see **Table 4.8**) for details.

Table 4.8: Loss of non-fruit/Firewood Trees

Species	Ghanool		Sangar		Total No. of Trees	Total Volume (Cft)
	No. of Trees	Volume (Cft)	No. of Trees	Volume (Cft)		
Deodar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kail	1	16	34	362	35	378
Chir	185	5328	1069	12555	1254	17883
Broad Leaved	6	113	1750	13951	1756	14064
B/leaved (U/Size)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	192	5457	2853	26868	3045	32325

4.2.8 Loss of Commercial Structure

114. Only one commercial structure affected by the project i.e., a restaurant cum shop. Except this restaurant none of the commercial structures were affected by the project at Sangar settlement. Moreover, there were no employees or workers engaged with this business as the business owners were providing services by their own. One AH losing livelihood being compensated for loss of livelihood and severe impact allowance.

4.2.9 Loss of Livelihood

115. During the RFS, information regarding source of livelihood/income and loss of income due to loss of land, loss of commercial structure and loss of other income generating assets was collected. In addition, crops used by the household themselves were quantified and considered as part of household income and loss of income due to loss of cultivated land. Livelihood losses were because of loss of cropped area, loss of commercial structure and loss of fruit and non-fruit trees.

116. A total of available 622 AHs, lost part of their livelihood due to loss of cultivated land, loss of crops and loss of trees while 1 AH suffered loss of their commercial structure, (see **Table 4.9**). Out of 623 APs 1 AH suffered loss more than 10% of their livelihood as 100 % of their commercial structure impacted by the project at Sangar (Sandori village). 25 Households lost their full structures of their houses.

117. One member from each affected households prioritized for job in the project according to his or her skills and education. One household losing Hotel/Restaurant business is also eligible for business loss allowance equal to his 12 months net income.

Table 4.9: Livelihood Impacts

Villages	Number of Households		Category of Livelihood Loss		
	Losing <10% Monthly Income	Losing >10% Monthly Income	Crops	Commercial Structure	Trees
Sangar	558	1	0	1	0
Ghanool	64	0	-	0	0
Total	622	1	0	1	0

118. Most of the AHs are relocating in the surrounding area of the of the project by thus the grazing land remains available for them **Table 4.6** (provides impacts on uncultivated lands), AHs can continue to raise their livestock. Due to land acquisition, there are no impact on livelihood of AHs from livestock raising. Majority of the livestock owners were using milk for their own consumption however, a few of them sold part of their milk to their neighbors.

4.2.10 Loss of Public and Community Infrastructures

119. No public infrastructure affected by the project both in Sangar and Ghanool. However, 3 Mosques of the community were affected by the project in Sangar village. Locations of these Mosques have been provided in (**Table 4.10**) below.

Table 4.10: Location of Affected Mosques

Mosque Name	Ownership	Location/Settlement
Masjid- Sadiq Akbar	Communal	Sangar-Sehri
Masjid Farooq Azam	Communal	Sangar-Kaisha
Masjid e Khadijatul Kubra	Communal	Sangar Sandori

4.2.11 Graveyards on Acquired Lands

120. There were 2 graveyards having 19 graves on the land acquired for the project at Sangar. No grave found at Mouza Ghanool. Issue of graves management was discussed with the local communities and two options were considered. Most of the community members suggested that graves should be shifted to another nearby place while few suggested that they may be plastered and should leave them at the old location. This issue needs more consultation. Both the options have been considered and budget has been allocated for the impacted graves. Whichever option agreed will be adopted and implemented by the PIU during implementation. Process for future consultations is provided in **Section 6.7**.

4.2.12 Impacts of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

121. Earlier in the draft LARP it was mentioned that Land requirements were not finalized yet for quarries areas and for spoil disposal areas. However, based on initial assessments it was estimated that a total of 20 acres (160 Kanal of Barren/ Hilly Lands) will be affected by this component of the Project to be temporary used by the contractor.

122. After holding a detailed meeting with the EPC contractor it was concluded that since the nature of the contract is EPC that's why the responsibility of spoil disposal area will be bore by the contractor. It is expected that no permanent land will be required for quarries and for spoil disposal areas, only land plots for temporary use will be identified by the Contractor under SSMP and used based on voluntary agreement with the land owners. In case of any permanent land needs, those cases will be included in the LARP addendum and acquired according to LARP and SPS provisions.

5 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

123. Socio-economic status is the social standing or class of an individual or group. It is often measured as a combination of education, income and occupation. Examinations of socio-economic status often reveal inequities in access to resources, plus issues related to privilege, power and control.

124. Out of totally affected 1863 DPs/AHs (per list of landowners provided by the RD) corresponding to 9575 APs, only total of 623 (33.44%) available at site were interviewed by the RFST. They belong to the surrounding villages while 1240 were not available. Out of not available landowners 508 were away from the site and were residing in other cities having no cell number available with the co villagers and relatives, 639 were not interested due to minimal shareholding and 93 were died²¹. 100% of the available APs were approached for data collection on SES. The RFST was supported by the RD in spotting APs houses and plots. In case of non-availability of APs, they were contacted on phone and time fixed for the interview as and when was convenient to the APs.

125. This chapter presents a regional socio-economic condition and profile of the APs based on a household and socio-economic survey of affected persons and households. It is important to document the socio-economic conditions of the Project area as this serves as a baseline for assessing the Project's success in restoring the livelihoods of the AHs in accordance with the ADB SPS 2009. Besides the internal and external monitoring of LARP implementation (short term monitoring), long-term post-LARP/LRP monitoring and evaluation will be carried out within 6 months before the Project completion to compare the SES conditions of APs before and after LARP/ LRP implementation and assess whether the livelihood restoration purposes achieved and propose corrective actions, as needed.

5.1 Regional Socio-economic Conditions

126. An overview of the socioeconomic conditions of Mansehra District, (Table 5.1) presents official data on district and province demographics.^{22,23}

Table 5.1: District and KP-wise Area, Population, Density, Growth Rate and Household-Size

	Land Area (Km ²)	Growth Rate (%)	Population ('000)		Population Density (persons per km ²)		Household Size (1998)
			1998	2015 (est)	1998	2015 (est)	
Mansehra District	4579	2.40	1152	1724	252	377	6.7
KP	74,521	2.82	17,743	28,327	238	380	8.0
Pakistan	796,096	2.05	132,352	186,875	166	234	6.8

²¹ The relatives of the deceased landowners are not interested in census participation due to minimal share and secondly there was no mutation (Intiqalat/Jamabandi) done by the DRD since 2013 so entitled owners couldn't identified.

²² <http://www.pbs.gov.pk/sites/default/files//tables/District%20at%20a%20glance%20Mansehra.pdf>

²³ <http://www.pbscensus.gov.pk/sites/default/files/Files/KPK.pdf>

ADMN - UNIT		Mansehra	KP	Pakistan
Area (Sq.Km)		4,125	74,521	796,096
Population 1998		978,157	17,743,645	132,352,279
1998-2017 Average Annual Growth Rate		2.47	2.89	2.40
Population 2017	Male	771,976	15,444,481	106,018,220
	Female	783,509	15,062,440	101,344,632
	Transgender	257	1,999	2,1774
	Population 2017	1,555,742	30,508,920	207,384,626
	Sex Ratio	98.53	102.54	104.61
	Population Density Per Sq. Km	377.15	409.40	260.88
	Urban Proportion	9.31	18.80	36.44
	Average Household Size	6.51	7.83	6.39

127. Mansehra is located at 34 14' and 35 11' north latitude and 72 49' and 74 08' east longitude²⁴. It is bounded in the north by Batagram and Kohistan districts, in the east by Muzaffarabad district, in the south by Abbottabad and Haripur districts and in the west by Swat district.

128. The area is blessed with the rich and harmonious combination of tall and stately Pine trees, high mountains, plains, beautiful valleys and lakes which make it a haven of peace. The mountain ranges which enter Mansehra district from east are the off shoots of the great Himalayan system. In Kaghan valley the mountain system is the highest of the area including the Babusar top. This range flanks the right bank of the Kunhar, contains a peak (Malika-e-Parbat) of over 17,000 ft, the highest in the district.

129. There are many valleys in Mansehra among which the Kaghan valley, Konsh valley, Agror valley, Bhogarman valley and Pakhal valley are most popular. These large valleys have, taken together, produced holiday resorts such as the Kaghan valley. This particularly earned the reputation of having the most enchanting tourist resorts of Pakistan. Agror is a small valley lying at the foot of Black Mountain and is separated from Pakhli by the ridge of Tanglai. Konsh and Bhogarmang are also famous valleys.

130. Siran and Kunhar (Nain Sukh) are well known rivers of the district. The Siran issues from Panjool and flows through the western plain of Pakhli. Two canals have been taken out from the Siran River, the upper Siran canal at Dharial and lower Siran canal at Shinkari. From Pakhli the Siran runs into the Tanawal hills and joins the Indus at Tarbela in the North West. Its total course is between 70 to 80 miles, and it irrigates 6,273 acres of land. The Kunhar bursts out from the lake Lulusar at the head of Kaghan valley and after a turbulent course of 110 miles falls in the river Jhelum at Pattan. Since the land upon its bank is little level therefore, its water is not used for irrigation purposes. Some other notable bourn and nullahs which flow in district Mansehra are Pootkattha (Mansehra), Nadi Unhar (Shergarh), Butkus (joins the Siran near Icharian) and Ichar. There are three beautiful lakes in Mansehra district. These are encircled by snow clad peaks of the mountain range in the Kaghan valley. The names of these lakes are Lulusar, Dudupatsar and Saiful Maluk Sar.

24 http://www.mansehra.financekpp.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=53&Itemid=63

131. The economy of Mansehra depends on diverse alternatives such as poultry, mining, agriculture, tourism and reliance on natural resources. Its population growth rate is higher than the national rate, but its land fertility offers great opportunity for the people to earn and fulfill their daily needs. Mansehra is also important for tourism. It has famous hill stations, historical lakes, and gorgeous valleys. Tourism contributes much to the GDP of Pakistan.

5.2 Profile of the Affected Villages

132. The Project have impact on six settlements (Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar, Bela Sacha, Sangar, Ghanool). All these settlements situated in Tehsil Balakot of district Mansehra. The socio-economic profile is based on the survey carried out in six affected villages four at dam site i.e., Bela Balseri, Nehan, Rahtar and Bela Sacha, while power house, access road, tailrace, staff colony, switch yard, surg shaft and access road to surg shaft are situated at Sangar and Ghanool. Land records were only organized by the DRD while no changes in the land record could be made after the cut-off date. However, based on the lists provided by the Revenue Department, the RFST collected the data from all the stakeholders of land and other impacted assets. All the affected households being compensated and support being provided in resettlement of the APs. Data which was missing in the draft LARP has been reflected in the Implementation Ready LARP. Most of the affected settlements were situated along the national highway N-15 and linked through unsealed roads. Electricity and communication services were available in the affected settlements. Schools and health facilities (BHUs) were available within or nearby the affected villages. Source of drinking water was perennial springs water. Communities have installed pipes to bring water to their houses. Services like hospital, police stations, Market and Banks were available in Tehsil headquarter Balakot. Details of available infrastructure in the affected villages has been provided in the following (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2: Available Infrastructure in the Two Affected Villages

Settlement	Electricity	Basic Health Facility within 5 Km	Hospital/BHU within 15 Km	Primary School with in 5 Km	High School within 15 Km	Unpaved Access Road	Paved Access Road
Sangar	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ghanool	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

5.3 Profile of Affected Households

5.3.1 Distribution and Demography of Affected Households

133. A total of 27 houses affected by the project belongs to Sangar settlement while no built-up structure was affected at Ghanool settlement. A total of 25 households who owned 27 houses situated at Sangar were impacted by the project. The number of households whose land was impacted at village Sangar was 1719 HHs while the number of HHs at village Ghanool was 144 (including not available at site or non-resident, not interested, died) Those available at site see in table (Table 5.3) below.

Table 5.3: Village-wise Distribution of Affected Households available at site

Settlement	House			Land			Total Affected HHs	% of Total Male	% of Total Female
	Affected HHs	Male	Female	Affected HHs	Male	Female			
Sangar	25	23	2	534	326	208	559	62.43	37.57
Ghanool	0	0	0	64	39	25	64	60.94	39.06
Total	25	23	2	598	365	233	623	62.28	37.72

Source: Field Survey by RFST Feb–December 2021

134. The surveyed AHs have a total of 3202 population. Of these, 55.06% (1763) were male and 44.94% (1439) were female. On average, each household comprises 5.14 member (**Table 5.4**). The female to male ratio of the AHs was 1: 0.81.

Table 5.4: Settlement-wise Distribution of Surveyed Households and Sex Ratio

Location	Affected HH	% of AHs to total HHs of the Village	Sex & Population				Total Population	
			Male	%	Female	%	Total	Average HH Size
Sangar	25	100	67	58.26	48	41.74	115	4.60
Ghanool	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	25	100.00	67		48		115	4.60
Land								
Sangar	534	89.30	1477	55.28	1195	44.72	2672	5.00
Ghanool	64	10.70	219	52.77	196	47.23	415	6.48
Total	598		1696		1391		3087	5.16
Total Land and Houses	623		1763	55.06	1439	44.9	3202	5.14

Source: Field Survey Feb-December 2021

5.3.2 Age wise Distribution of Households

135. (**Table 5.5**) given below shows age wise distribution of the household population of Sangar and Ghanool. The male and female within the bracket of 10-19 years of age was 0.48% (3), 20-29 was 6.74% (42), 30-39 was 16.85% (105), 40-49 was 21.19% (132), 50-59 was 23.27% (145), 60-69 was 15.57 (97), 70-79 was 7.22% (45), 80-89 was 1.61% (10), 90 and above was 0.16% (1) while 6.9% (43) respondent don't know about the age of the HHs.

Table 5.5: Age wise Distribution of Households

Age in Years	Sangar		Ghanool		Total Males	Total Females	Total	%Age
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
10-19	1	2	0	0	1	2	3	0.48
20-29	21	17	3	1	24	18	42	6.74
30-39	64	28	4	9	68	37	105	16.85
40-49	89	35	3	5	92	40	132	21.19
50-59	84	43	13	5	97	48	145	23.27
60-69	51	36	8	2	59	38	97	15.57
70-79	19	17	6	3	25	20	45	7.22

Age in Years	Sangar		Ghanool		Total Males	Total Females	Total	%Age
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
80-89	5	3	2	0	7	3	10	1.61
90 & above	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0.16
Not Given	14	29	0	0	14	29	43	6.90
Total	348	211	39	25	387	236	623	100.00

5.3.3 Social Profile of the Affected Households

136. The major castes of the AHs were Gujjar (40.8%) (71), Kathna (2.87%) (5), Khokar (1.72%) (3), Maday Khel (17.82%) (31), Mian (2.87%) (5), Mughal (3.45%) (6), Mulana (4.02%) (7), Pathan (11.49%) (20), Qureshi (5.75%) (10) and Rajpoot (8.05%) (14) and Kashmeri (1.15%) (2) as presented in (Table 5.6).

Table 5.6: Castes of Affected Households

Social Groups/Caste	AHs	Percentage
Gujjar	71	40.80
Kathna	5	2.87
Khokar	3	1.72
Mady Khel	31	17.82
Mian	5	2.87
Mughal	6	3.45
Mulana	7	4.02
Pathan	20	11.49
Qureshi	10	5.75
Rajpoot	14	8.05
Kashmeri	2	1.15
Total	174	100

Source: Field Survey Feb – December 2021

5.3.3.1 Religion and Languages

137. Project area has 100% Muslim population with a majority of Sunni Muslims. Languages spoken in the area were Gujjri and Hindko. Mother tongue of almost all the surveyed population was Hindko. Groups belonging to Pathan tribes also speak Hindko as they were unable to understand and speak Pastho.

Table 5.7: Mother Tongue of Affected Households

Language	AHs	Percentage
Gujjri	38	21.84
Hindko	136	78.16
Total	174	100%

5.3.3.2 Matrimonial Practices

138. First cousin marriage was the most populous practice matrimonial in the project affected area. The APs were asked about the out of clan marriage in response only 13.8% (86) of the APs mentioned that they prefer marriage outside their clan. While majority of the respondent i.e., 86.2% preferred marriage within their respective clan. (**Table 5.8**). Of the 623 Households, 40.36% (166) were married to their first cousins see table (**Table 5.9**) below.

Table 5.8: Out of Clan Marriages

Village	Total No of AHH	AH who marry out of clan	Percentage
Sangar	559	50	8.94
Ghanool	64	36	56.25
Total	623	86	13.8

Source: Field Survey Feb - December 2021

Table 5.9: First Cousin Marriages

Village	Married couples to first cousins	Total Married Couples	Percentage
Sangar	36	102	35.29
Ghanool	31	64	48.44
Total	67	166	40.36

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb–December 2021

5.3.3.3 Decision Making

139. As provided in **Table 5.10** below, 89.76% (149) of AHs took consultative decisions within the family regarding household budget management, 92.73% (153) of AHs took consultative decisions regarding family conflicts, 93.21% (151) took consultative decisions regarding matrimonial decisions and 93.33% (154) took consultative decisions regarding property and asset management and inheritance. Moreover, when asked, both in Sangar and Ghanool villages “are the daughters consulted in their marriages,” 55.74% replied “yes”.

Table 5.10: Decision Making

Issue	Unilateral (Only HH takes decision)		Consultative (Elder members of the family)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Household budget management	17	10.24	149	89.76
Family conflicts	12	7.27	153	92.73
Matrimonial decisions	11	6.79	151	93.21
Property and asset management and inheritance	11	6.67	154	93.33
Total	51	7.75	607	92.25

Source: Field Survey Feb–December 2021

5.3.3.4 Educational Level and Literacy Rate

140. The socio-economic survey conducted in the Project area revealed that the literacy rate among the surveyed population above the age of fifteen years was 49.44% (308), lower than the overall literacy rate of 50% and 59% of KP and Pakistan, respectively.²⁵ (Table 5.11) further shows that the literacy rate for male was 47.83% (298), higher than that for females (1.61%) (10) in the project affected area of Sangar and Ghanool villages.

Table 5.11: Literacy Rate of Affected HH

Literacy level	Male		Female		Total	Over all Ratio %
	Nos	%	Nos	%		
Illiterate	90	14.45	225	36.12	315	50.56
Literate	298	47.83	10	1.61	308	49.44
Total	388		235		623	100

Source: Field Survey Feb–Dec 2021

141. As provided in Table 6.12, among literate people 0.32% (2) received education from Madrasa, 11.72% (73) less than primary education, 13.48% (84) up to primary level, 8.35% (52) passed matric level, 7.70% (48) education up to intermediate level, 6.90% (43) reached up to graduate level and 0.96% (6) higher education i.e., post-graduation and above.

Table 5.12: Education Level of Affected Population

Education Level	Total Number of Persons			
	Male	Female	Total	%age
Illiterate	90	225	315	50.56
Madrasah	2	0	2	0.32
No or Less than Primary	72	1	73	11.72
Primary (Class 5 to Class 9)	79	5	84	13.48
Matric (Class 10)	48	4	52	8.35
Intermediate (FA/FSc)	48	0	48	7.70
Graduate (BA/BSc)	43	0	43	6.90
Other/Higher Education	6	0	6	0.96
Total	388	235	623	100

Source: Field Survey Feb–December 2021

5.3.3.5 Culture, Religion, Ethnic Minority and Indigenous Structures

142. None of the culture, religion, ethnic minority and indigenous household were affected by the project.

5.3.3.6 Gender

143. Two women-headed households were affected by the Project. Taking into account the socio-economic vulnerabilities of women-headed households, these AHs were marked entitled for vulnerability allowance, livelihood restoration support, trainings to start work out of project and will

25 <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2405883116300247>

be given priority in project-based employment to ensure that they were not marginalized in the process of land acquisition and project implementation.

5.3.4 Land Ownership and Land Holding Size

144. As provided in (Table 5.13), minimum land of a household at sangar was 0.0083 Kanal and maximum was 24.0667 Kanal with an average of 0.5201 Kanal per household. While, minimum land of a household at Ghanool was 0.0125 Kanal and maximum was 2.825 Kanal with an average of 0.2305 Kanal per household. (Table 5.14) provides number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands.

Table 5.13: Land Holding Size of Affected Households

Settlement	Minimum (Kanal)	Maximum (Kanal)	Average (Kanal)
Sangar	0.0083	24.0667	0.5201
Ghanool	0.0125	2.8250	0.2305

Source: DRD record and Field Survey Feb – December 2021

Table 5.14: Number of households with different sizes of agricultural lands

Range	Sangar	Ghanool	Total	%age
	HHs	HHs Plot Size		
Less than 0.5 Kanal	959	119	1,078	79.21
0.51 Kanal to 1 Kanal	147	10	157	11.54
1.01 Kanal to 2.5 Kanal	81	4	85	6.25
2.51 Kanal to 4.0 Kanal	14	1	15	1.10
4.01 Kanal and above	26	-	26	1.91
Total	1,227	134	1,361	100

5.3.5 Occupation and Production System

145. Majority of the working-age population surveyed were without any gainful employment because of low level of education, and lack of industry in the area. As shown in (Table 5.15) of the people with gainful employment, about 7.38% (46) were employed in the Government sector, 6.74% (42) were employed in Private Sector, 0.96% (6) were self-employed, working as artisans, 37.14% (231) were working as skilled laborer, 0.96 % (6) were self-own trade and business, 0.80% (5) were Income generating farming, 0.64% (4) were Non-income generating subsistence farming, 0.16% (1) were non-income generating livestock rearing, 0.96% (6) were unemployed and seeking jobs, 1.77% (11) were not employed willingly, 0.64% (4) were student against those still studying and not working, and 41.89% (261) were others i.e. House wives etc. Out of the total income earning population, about 41.8% were female and 58.2% were male gender, was one reason of being without gainful employment. Women were culturally restricted from the labor market or other sources of employment or from working in public and were rarely engaged in farming. As observed by the RFST women were mostly involve in livestock caring.

Table 5.15: Occupational Profiles of Affected Population

Primary Occupation	Sangar	Ghanool	Total	%age
Employed in Government	38	8	46	7.38
Employed in private sector	36	6	42	6.74
Self-employed working as Artisan	6	0	6	0.96
Working as skilled or unskilled laborer	214	17	231	37.08
S-STB Self owned trade and business	5	1	6	0.96
I-FAR Income generating farming	2	3	5	0.80
N-FAR non income generating subsistence farming	4	0	4	0.64
N-LIV non income generating livestock rearing	1	0	1	0.16
UNE Unemployed and seeking jobs	6	0	6	0.96
NEM Not employed willingly	10	1	11	1.77
STU Student against those still studying and not working	3	1	4	0.64
Other (House Wives)	234	27	261	41.89
Total	559	64	623	100

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

5.3.6 Source of Household Income

146. For majority of the population i.e. 64.21% (400) the source of income was employment in the private and public sector (salaried jobs), 0.64% (4) HHs earned their income from Family Sources, 0.48% (3) from Farming, 0.48% (3) from Livestock, 0.16% (1) from Business, 34.03% (112) from Other multiple sources.

Table 5.16: Annual Income of Affected Households

Livelihood Sector	No. of Persons	
	Total	% of Total Working Population
Salaried	400	64.21
Family Sources	4	0.64
Farming	3	0.48
Live Stock	3	0.48
Business	1	0.16
Rent Arts & Craft Making	-	-
Other	212	34.03
Total	623	100

5.3.6.1 Livelihood Sources with Average Annual Income

147. (Table 5.17) below shows livelihood sector with average annual income per HH in PKR. The primary source of income for majority of AHs is salary received from public and private jobs (64.21%), while the portion of income received from agricultural activities, such as farming,

livestock is quite small (0.48% each). The average income from salaries was PKR 549,443, family sources PKR 309,130, farming PKR 240,533, livestock PKR 240,000, business PKR 1,059,000, rent, art and craft making PKR 140,000 and others PKR 274,750.

Table 5.17: Livelihood Sectors and Average Annual Income

Livelihood Sector	Average Annual Income (PKR)/ HH			No. of AHs	% of Total AHs
	Minimum	Maximum	Average		
Salaried (public and private jobs)	72,000	3,240,000	549,443	400	64.21
Family Sources	30,000	1,200,000	309,130	4	0.64
Farming	20,000	500,000	240,533	3	0.48
Live Stock	24,000	600,000	240,000	3	0.48
Business	120,000	3,600,000	1,059,000	1	0.16
Other (not working, students and house wives)	50,000	600,000	274,750	212	34.03
Total	20,000	3,600,000	493,587	623	100

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

5.3.7 Average Income, Expenditures and saving

148. As per information collected directly from the affected person and their family members the per person per month calculated average income in Pakistani Rupees (PKR) was 22120, per person per month average expenditures was 11140 while per person per month saving was PKR 10980.

Table 5.18: Income and Expenditures of Affected Households

Income Level PKR/Person/Month	Number of HH	Average income	Average Expenditures	Average Saving
less than 50,000	560	13,482	6,865	6,617
50,001 to 150,000	55	82,275	52,648	29,626
150,001 to 250,000	5	166,460	80,057	86,403
250,001 to 350,000	3	288,333	111,411	176,922
Average Total	623	22,120	11,140	10,980

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

5.3.8 Vulnerability

149. Several groups of the population by virtue of their socio-economic realities were considered socially vulnerable and thus in need of special consideration so that they are not disproportionately impacted by the Project. These groups included (a) poor households (HHs under national poverty line); (b) female-headed households (FHH); (c) HHs headed by elderly people and (c) households headed by disabled persons. The RFS revealed that out of available 623 affected households a total of 18 HHs were vulnerable (15 in Sangar and 3 in Ghanool), out of which, 2 AHs were female-headed households and 16 males headed HHs who were below national poverty line. These were considered as vulnerable AHs.

150. Poverty was usually measured as an index of income inequality. In Pakistan, poverty line is PKR 3,030²⁶ per person per month. Of the surveyed AHs, the proportion of households living under the estimated national poverty line was 4.88% (18 households) while, those earning between PKR 3031 to 5000 per person per month is 46.61% (172 households), between PKR 5001 – 10000 a total of 24.39% (90 HHs) and 10001 and above was 24.12% (89HHs) which was considered as higher income level as is given in (Table 5.19).

Table 5.19: Income Level and %age of Affected Households Above and Below Poverty Line

Income Level PKR/Person/Month	Number of AH*	Percentage
Up to 3,030 (national poverty line)	18	4.88%
3,031 to 5,000	172	46.61%
5,001 to 10,000	90	24.39%
10,001 and above	89	24.12%
Total	623	100

Source: Field Survey Feb – December 2021

5.3.9 Housing

151. (Table 5.20) shows that majority of the AHs (81.48%) (22) live in brick houses with CGI (Corrugated Galvanized Iron) sheet (Tin) roof (semi-pucca). 11.11% (3) living in Kaccha houses (walls made of mud and stones with CGI roof while, 7.41) % (2) lived in Pucca house with cemented bricks walls and RCC roofs.

Table 5.20: Construction Type of Houses

Village	Pucca	% age	Semi Pucca	%age	Kaccha	%age	Other	Total
Sangar	2	7.41	22	81.48	3	11.11	-	27
Ghanool								-
Total	2	7.41	22	81.48	3	11.11	-	27

Source: Field Survey Feb – November, 2021

152. On average, one house had four rooms, one kitchen and one bathroom. As given in (Table 5.21), 29.62% (8) of the houses were small (up to 5 Marla), 40.74% (11) of the houses were medium (6–10 Marla) and 29.62% (8) of the houses were large (more than 10 Marla).

Table 5.21: Covered Area of Houses

Village	Covered Area (No. of Houses)			
	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Sangar	8	11	8	27
Ghanool	-	-	-	-
Total	8	11	8	27
% age	29.62%	40.74%	29.62%	100%

Source: Field Survey Feb – November, 2021

²⁶ http://www.finance.gov.pk/survey/chapters_16/Annexure_III_Poverty.pdf cited on January 8,2019

5.3.10 Household Assets

5.3.10.1 Appliances

153. (Table 5.22) provides the number of households having different home appliances. The (Table 5.22) below provides the appliances owned by the affected households. Out of 623 surveyed households a total of 149 households having appliances for their domestic use. 61 HHs having television at their house, 33 having radio set, 26 having electric room heater, 39 AHs having 41 electric water heaters, 88 AHs having 91 refrigerators, 5 AHs having 5 refrigerators, 117 AHs having 122 washing machines, 141 AHs having 148 electric iron, 117 AHs having 238 electric fans, 96 AHs having 102 sewing machines, 9 AHs having generators, while 27 AHs having 28 computers at their homes.

Table 5.22: Appliances Owned by Affected Households

Appliances	No. of Appliances	No. of AH
Television	61	61
Radio	33	33
Elec Room Heater	26	26
Elec Water Heater	41	39
Refrigerator	91	88
Freezer	5	5
Washing Machine	122	117
Elec Iron	148	141
Electric Fan	238	117
Sewing Machine	102	96
Generator	9	9
Computer	28	27
Other	-	-
Total	904	149

5.3.10.2 Livestock

154. Type of livestock owned by the AHs in the project affected area include buffaloes, cows, calves, goats, sheep, oxen and chicken (see Table 5.23). Out of 623 HHS a total of 220 HHs were having livestock in their houses. 33.55% (209) of AHs keep livestock production for self-consumption, 0.32% (2) AHs keep livestock production for both the purposes i.e., commercial and self-consumption, while, only 1.44% (9) AHs were keeping the livestock for commercial purposes. During consultations with the affected communities the team observed that majority of the APs prefer to stay back in the adjacent surrounding areas. In the after math the grazing areas remains available for their livestock. It is concluded that there was no major impact on AHs whose livelihood was linked with livestock production.

Table 5.23: Livestock Owned by Affected Households

Livestock	No. of Livestock and Use		
	Self	Commercial	Both
Buffaloes	10	-	3
Cows	69	-	3
Calf	11	-	-
Goats/Sheep	71	1	3
Lamb	-	1	-
Oxen	2	-	-
Donkey	-	-	-
Horse	-	-	-
Chickens	46	-	-
Other	-	-	-
Total	209	2	9
%age	33.55%	0.32%	1.44%

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December, 2021

5.3.10.3 Vehicles

155. Type of vehicles owned by AHs include motorcycles, cars, jeeps, buses, truck and pickup (see **Table 5.24**). A total of 44 AHs having vehicles in the project affected area. Out of total 37 vehicles are for personal use, 6 for commercial use and 1 both for personal and commercial use.

Table 5.24: Vehicles Owned by Affected Households

Type	Number of Vehicles			
	Personal	Commercial	Both	Total
Car	15	3	1	19
Motor Cycle/Bike	18	-	-	18
Truck	-	-	-	-
Pick Up	1	1	-	2
Jeep/Vellay Jeep	3	2	-	5
Total	37	6	1	44

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

5.3.11 Water and Sanitation

156. The main source of drinking water for the AHs was the spring water. Most of the households had installed pipeline from water springs to bring water to their houses and they use tap water from these springs for their drinking purposes. However, majority of the landowners rely on rainwater to irrigate their fields. There was no public, private or civil canals network available for irrigation purposes as the land is situated on the hills which is distributed in terraces for agriculture.

157. During the field visits it was observed by the RFST that there was no standard sanitation system in the Project area available in the AHs. Though the structure of latrines were paved/cemented but the sewerage system was below standard. Some people discharge their sewerage on the land in the fields. Out of total 623 AHs only 89.89 % (560) have sock pit and flush latrines in their houses with no proper sewerage system while 10.11 % (63) don't have proper sewerage facility available with them in their houses.

Sewerage System	Yes	No	Total
Sangar	499	60	559
Ghanool	61	3	64
Total	560	63	623
%age	89.89%	10.11%	100%

5.3.12 Fuel Sources

158. The fuel sources commonly used by AHs were electricity, fuel wood, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) as given in (Table 5.25). Out of total surveyed households 400 AHs using electricity for 3 purpose i.e. lighting 335 AHs, space heating 26 AHs and water heating 39 AHs, A total of 75 AHs were gathering fuel woods from the nearby communal jungles these 75 AHs using the fuel woods for three purposes i.e. space heating, water heating and cooking, 25 AHs purchase fuel woods from the nearby market and they were also using these woods for three purposes i.e. space heating, water heating and cooking while, 125 AHs purchase LPG from the nearby market using for cooking purposes only.

Table 5.25: Fuel Sources used by Affected Households

Fuel Sources	No. of AHs	Uses			
		Lighting	Space heating	Water heating	Cooking
Electricity	400	335	26	39	0
Fuel Wood (Gathered)	75	0	75	75	75
Fuel Wood (Market)	25	0	25	25	25
LPG	123	0	0	0	123
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0
Total	623	335	126	139	123

Source: Field Survey by RFST, Feb – December 2021

5.3.13 Family Health

5.3.13.1 Births and Deaths

159. During the last two years, the AHs had 52 live births and 8 still births (see Table 5.26). A total of 16 persons died including 2 infants under the age of 0 to 9 years, 1 person between the age of 20 to 29 years age, 1 person between the age of 30 to 31 years, 1 person between the age of 40 to 49 years, 2 persons between the age of 50 to 59 years, 2 persons between the age of 60 to 69 years and 7 persons above the age of 70 years (see Table 5.27).

Table 5.26: Births during last 2 years

Births	Nos	Nos of HHs
Live	52	38
Stillbirth	8	5

Table 5.27: Deaths during last 2 years

Age	Nos of Death
0-9	2
10-19	0
20-29	1
30-39	1
40-49	1
50-59	2
60-69	2
70 & above	7
Total	16

5.3.13.2 Serious illnesses

160. Serious illnesses in the AHs in the last two years include asthma, cancer, diabetes, heart disease, hepatitis, jaundice, paralysis and tuberculosis (**Table 5.28**). During individual interviews the respondents mentioned about 60 patients during the last two years whereby, 9 patients were treated, 46 had persistent, 2 got disabled, while 3 lost their jobs due to serious illness.

Table 5.28: Serious Illness and Outcome

Illness	No. of Persons and Outcome						
	Treated	%age	Disability	Lost job or occupation	Death	No Treatment	Total
Tuberculosis	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hepatitis	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Asthma	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Juandice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paralysis	-	4	2	-	-	-	6
Diabetes	3	7	-	-	-	-	10
Cancer	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Heart Disease	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Typhoid	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Abscess	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Back Pain	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blood Presure	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Breathing	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Joint Aches	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
Kidney Problem	1	6	-	-	1	-	8
Disable	1	2	-	-	-	-	3
Chest Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye	1	-	-	-	-	-	1

Illness	No. of Persons and Outcome						
	Treated	%age	Disability	Lost job or occupation	Death	No Treatment	Total
Liver Problem	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Lung	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shoulder Problem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Throat Problem	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Uric Acid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shyatica	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	9	46	2	-	3	-	60

5.3.13.3 Accidents

161. (Table 5.29) shows the type of accidents that occurred in last two years in the AHs. A total of 4 accidents took place in the last two years in the project affected area. 2 persons fell from Height while 2 persons faced with road accidents. 3 out of total 4 persons were treated successfully while 1 is persisting.

Table 5.29: Accidents and Outcome

Type of Accident	No. of Persons and Outcome						
	Treated	Persisting	Disability	Lost job or Occupation	Death	No Treatment	Total
Blind from one eye	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Car Accident	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fall from Height	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
Fall from Tree	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road Accident	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	3	1	-	-	-	-	4

Source: Field Survey Feb – December, 2021

5.3.13.4 Common Illnesses

162. As provided in the (Table 5.30) common illnesses reported by the surveyed households were Tuberculosis, Diarrhea, Breathing Problems, Jaundice, Skin Diseases, Cold & Flu, Stomach Diseases, Joint aches, Tetanus, Paralysis, Diabetes, Cancer, Heart Problems, and Others. A total of 703 person got ill in the last two years out of which 38% (268) were adult men above the age of 15 years, 36% (253) were women above the age of 15 years, 14% (100) were children in the age bracket between 6-14 years while 12% (82) were infant within the age bracket 0-5 years.

Table 5.30: Common Illness

Common Illness	Age Group			
	Adult men	Adult Women	Children	Infants
	(Above 15 years)	(Above 15 years)	(6 to 14 years)	(0 to 5 years)
Tuberculosis	2	1	1	1
Diarrhea	1	1	1	1
Breathing Problems	5	4	1	-
Jaundice	-	-	-	-
Skin Diseases	4	5	-	-
Cold & Flu	154	149	80	47
Stomach Diseases	24	23	16	32
Joint aches	30	40	1	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-
Paralysis	4	-	-	-
Diabetes	13	10	-	-
Cancer	-	-	-	-
Heart Problems	16	3	-	-
Others	15	17	-	1
Total	268	253	100	82
Percentage	38	36	14	12

Source: Field Survey Feb – December, 2021

6 INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION, AND PARTICIPATION

163. Stakeholders are groups and individuals that are affected by or can affect the outcome of a project. This chapter describes the process of consultation with stakeholders, summarizes their concerns and discusses the mechanism of addressing the concerns they raised. This section also elaborates the process that how consultations were conducted and how information was disclosed during the LARP updating and implementation.

6.1 Identification of Stakeholders

164. In the context of involuntary resettlement, APs 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.

165. Project stakeholders include all APs, Project beneficiaries, as well as other parties involved in project preparation and implementation, such as: government institutions in various levels, contractor and its workers, NGO/CSOs, etc. **Table 6.1** describes the primary and secondary stakeholders of the Project and **Table 6.2** provides an overview of Stakeholder Engagement.

Table 6.1: Primary and Secondary Stakeholders

Type of Stakeholder	Stakeholder Profile	Role
Primary	All Project affected persons, households, communities, clans and sub-clans; losing houses, businesses, crops, land, trees (both fruit and non-fruit), the existing infrastructure in the affected villages and available amenities of life in the affected villages.	Affected persons are required to be consulted to identify project impacts and mitigation measures.
	Project owner	Project owners have to implement LAR activities.
	Project beneficiaries – for instance, residents of the project area	Residents of the area who may be benefitted by the project development. The project will bring tourism in the area which in turn will bring business activities for the residents of the project and surrounding area. Secondly the APs will get employment in the project and in the aftermath as they will be provided with market oriented skill development trainings.
	Host communities	Host communities are required to be consulted as host communities are going to share resources with affected communities.
	Financing institutions like ADB/AIIB	Financing institutions have their safeguard policies
	Government Departments i.e., Revenue Department, Forest department, education Department, Health Department	Some of the government departments are also affected by the Project. As their offices and buildings are affected and they need to be shifted somewhere in the nearby locality.
Secondary	Government departments/agencies of the KP, District administration, and followers, supply and service providers	District administration and other government departments are responsible to keep law and order in the area.
	Project contractors	Project contractor will be dealing with affected communities
	Construction workers	Construction workers will be dealing with affected communities
	Mass media/civil society members	Mass media will be monitoring the project
	Consultants and project advisors	Consultants and Project advisers will be developing safeguard documents

Table 6.2: List of Stakeholders and their Relevance for the Project

Stakeholder Group	Stakeholders	Engagement Method	Responsibility	Frequency
Government Institutions	Deputy Commissioner Office/ LAC, Mansehra Revenue Department Education Department Health Department Social Welfare Department Forest Department,	Face-to-face meetings. Periodic reports	Social and Environment Unit Purchase of Land Unit of PIU	Annually or earlier, if required
Communities being relocated	Communities with river-dependent livelihoods and being relocated/resettled	Meetings with the communities Visit to homes Group meetings Sharing of documents in Urdu	Social and Environment Unit Purchase of Land Unit of PIU	On an ongoing basis during resettlement process
Communities within a 500 m buffer of the river	Communities with river-dependent livelihoods	Meetings with the communities Group meetings	Social and Environment Unit of PIU	At least once every year
Communities within 1 km of the Project infrastructure	Communities that may be directly impacted by the Project	Meetings with the communities Group meetings Sharing of documents in Urdu	Social and Environment Unit of PIU	At least once every six months

6.2 Information Disclosure

166. A process that (i) began early in the project preparation stage and was carried out on an ongoing basis throughout the project cycle; (ii) provided timely disclosure of relevant and adequate information that was understandable and readily accessible to affected people; (iii) was undertaken in an atmosphere free of intimidation or coercion; (iv) was gender inclusive and responsive, and tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups; and (v) enabled 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. In these consultative meetings following points were discussed:

- i. Project details;
- ii. Construction related impacts;
- iii. Reduction in power outage and revival of the affected economies;
- iv. Land acquisition;
- v. Relocation of houses and different relocation options; and
- vi. Resettlement issues.
- vii. Livelihood restoration
- viii. Corporate social responsibilities etc

6.3 Disclosure of the Implementation Ready LARP and Consultation and Information Disclosure During LARP Updating and Implementation

167. Key features of this LARP have already been disclosed to the APs during RFS, and consultative meetings in March-April 2017, June-July 2018 and Jan-Dec 2021. In total, 9 consultation meetings and FGDs with APs and 14 consultation meetings with other project stakeholders have been held through the year of 2021 during the update of LARP. An information booklet having summary of LAR impacts, entitlements, eligibility of APs and compensation/livelihood restoration packages, as well as LARP implementation procedures has been prepared as part of Implementation Ready LARP. This information booklet being translated into Urdu and distributed to all the APs. It enabled the APs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation/income restoration and rehabilitation assistance and relocation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of APs as given in the 'entitlement matrix', and grievance redress mechanism.

168. After finalization and approval of the Implementation Ready LARP by the ADB/AIIB, LARP will be disclosed on the websites of ADB/AIIB and PEDO. Moreover, LARP will be made available at Project field offices for public review. More consultations will be conducted with the affected communities and other stakeholders during execution of the project.

6.4 Purpose of Consultation and Participation

169. The purpose of consultation and participation was to ensure meaningful and adequate consultation with all stakeholders, particularly the primary stakeholders in the Project affected area to sought APs views in the planning and implementation of the project. Thus, the resettlement planning processes have followed a participatory planning process with local inputs in decision–

making, policy development and mitigation measures. Provisions for disclosures and mechanisms for information sharing among the stakeholders are also discussed.

6.5 Consultation Process

170. The consultations involved multiple methods including household level interviews, community meetings and focus group discussions. The consultative process undertaken for the preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP has included not only AHs, but also the local communities of the area. Special attention was paid to identify the needs of vulnerable groups (such as the poor, women, and elderly), to ensure that their views have been considered in the formulation of the Implementation Ready LARP. This section summarizes consultations undertaken with the directly affected communities while details of consultations with the communities in the entire study area and other stakeholders are provided in the Stakeholder Consultation log.

171. Consultations with the AHs were conducted as part of inventory taking of affected lands and other assets. The communities' and especially the AHs responses to the proposed Project were found to be positive however, they were worried about their replacement and compensation of their assets.

172. The consultation team consisted of one Resettlement Expert, one Assistant Resettlement expert, social mobilizer/field enumerator (M/F), one Gender Specialist, also joins the team from the month of December, 2021. The gender specialist propose mitigation measures for the concerns and grievances of the directly and indirectly affected households from gender perspective (see **Appendix-E Volume 02** for details). For this purpose, consultation team held meetings with men and women groups of the project affected settlements. A total of 23 consultation sessions were held, wherein a total 226 persons (186 men and 40 women) participated.

173. Methods adopted for public consultations. Apart from others the most populous method of public consultations is public meetings but due to scattered population this technique didn't work well and the Resettlement Survey Team mostly relied on individual interviews. The R/S team at few places tried to hold public consultations but the attendance was quit discouraging. The APs / DPs were residing scattered in the mountainous area and it was difficult to reach out to them and bring them all at one place.

174. Lack of intra villages public transportation and communication facilities, lack of cell phone or land line telephone facilities, lack of road networks amongst the scattered population was also an obstacle to gather the affected population of mountainous area at one place. As a result of such issues to achieve the desired number of APs / DPs in public consultations became difficult for the R/S team. Resultantly the R/S team had the only choice of individual interviews left with them. However, broad and meaningful consultation will continue throughout the project implementation cycle, building on the initial consultations held with various stakeholder groups during project preparation.

175. The information and recommendations gathered from the various stakeholder consultations has been incorporated into the LARP of this project to ensure that the investments align with local priorities and development plans, and that they will deliver equitable socio-economic benefits to the intended project beneficiaries.

6.5.1 Women Consultations

176. To come up with a clear picture on gender rights and their issues in the project affected communities' a separate qualified female enumerator cum gender associate was engaged to collect gender segregated data for LARP and hold consultations with the women. During her stay she held 2 targeted female consultations comprising of 27 female participants in Ghanool and Sangar. Apart from the women consultations she holds individual interviews with the female land owners existed in the list provided by the BOR. The female land owners were informed through male members of their family. To take care of the local norms and "Purdaha" system in the local communities the females were gathered at one house in their village for consultation.

177. The R / S team observation in the community is that a lot of stereotyping exists among the project affected community on the role of women in society, which contributes as an obstacle and challenge when it comes to providing rights given to women in the constitution of Pakistan. The affected communities were not gender-sensitized and often gender blind; therefore, they became part of the problem rather than the solution.

178. The women in consultations were of the view that women who face demand their share in land do not take the remedies offered by the laws because it is against the community stature and further subjugate her and this is the reason that most of the women chose to remain silent about their right in ancestral property.

179. The challenges for the women folks in getting their rights in land and non-land assets

- i. Social pressures and wrong religious interpretations
- ii. Discriminatory social and cultural norms
- iii. Societal attitudes towards disadvantaged groups
- iv. Discrimination and exclusion
- v. Lack of trust on formal institutions

180. During updating of LARP consultation sessions with the APs were carried out. They were informed about the updated status of the project. The RFS informed the APs about the process to be adopted for land acquisition, compensation, livelihood restoration and resettlement. The APs shared their concerns and suggestions. (**Table 6.3**) provides number of participants in different consultations in different villages and **Figure 6.1** provides photographic documentation of the consultations.

Table 66.3: Participants in Consultations**Consultations with Community**

Sr. No	Name of Settlement/Mouza	Venue	Date	Nos of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Sangar	Hujra Shabir-Hassan Abad - Village, Sangar	Jan 14, 2021	25		25
2.	Sangar	Sangar	March 31, 2021	17		17
3.	Purana sangar	Purana sangar	April 2, 2021		14	14
4.	Purana Sangar	Purana Sangar	May 6, 2021		13	13
5.	Kappi Gali – Mouza (settlement) Sangar	Kappi Gali – Mouza (settlement) Sangar	Sep 14, 2021	20		20
6.	Kappi Gali – Mouza (settlement) Sangar	Kappi Gali	Dec 28, 2021	21		21
7.	Revenue office Balakot	Revenue office Balakot	Dec 28, 2021	16		16
8.	Sangar	Sangar Sandori	Dec 29, 2021	9		9
9.	Sangar	Sangar Gran	Dec 29, 2021	14		14
Total				122	27	149

Stakeholders/ Institutional Consultations

Sr. No	Name of Department/ Institution	Venue	Date	Nos of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
1.	Communication & Works Department, KP	Office of XEN-C&W, Mansehra	May 5, 2021	3	0	3
2.	Forest Department, Mansehra KP	DFO Kaghan, Forest Department Office, Mansehra, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	June 1, 2021	7	1	8
3.	Wildlife Department Mansehra, KP	Office of DFO- Wildlife, Mansehra	June 01, 2021	4	1	5
4.	District Administration Mansehra, KP	Office of Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC), Mansehra	June 01, 2021	2	1	3
5.	District Education Office, Male-Mansehra	Office of District Education Officer -Male, Mansehra	June 02, 2021	5	1	6
6.	Public Health Engineering Department -PHE, Mansehra	Office of Executive Engineer Public Health, Mansehra	June 02, 2021	3	1	4
7.	Director Agriculture Department, Mansehra	Office of the Director Agriculture, Mansehra	June 07, 2021	5	0	5

Sr. No	Name of Department/ Institution	Venue	Date	Nos of Participants		
				Male	Female	Total
8.	Director Livestock Department, Mansehra	Office of the Director Livestock, Mansehra	June 07, 2021	5	0	5
9.	District Health Officer (DHO), Mansehra	Office of the District Health Officer (DHO), Mansehra	July 07, 2021	6	1	7
10.	Social Welfare Department, Mansehra	Office of District Officer Social Welfare, Mansehra	July 07, 2021	4	1	5
11.	District Education Officer (DEO) female, Mansehra	Office of District Education Officer (DEO) female, Mansehra	July 08, 2021	4	4	8
12.	Executive Engineer (buildings) Communication and Works Department, Mansehra	Office of the Executive Engineer (buildings) Communication and Works Department, Mansehra	July 08, 2021	5	1	6
13.	Population Welfare Department	Population Welfare Office, Mansehra	July 08, 2021	4	1	5
14.	Office of the Assistant Commissioner Balakot	Assistant Commissioner Office Balakot	Sep 13, 2021	7	0	7
Total				64	13	77

Source: Field Survey Feb – December, 2021

	
<p>Consultation with DFO-Forest Kaghan Valley</p>	<p>Consultation with DFO wildlife, Mansehra.</p>
	
<p>Consultation with Additional Deputy commissioner Mansehra</p>	<p>Consultation with Director Agriculture, Mansehra</p>
	
<p>Director Livestock, Mansehra</p>	<p>Public Consultation with Community of village Sangar</p>
	
<p>Public Consultation with Community of village Sangar</p>	

Note: Keeping in view the local norms photographs of female consultations were not captured.

Figure 66.1: Photographic Documentation of Consultations

6.6 Concerns Raised by the Affected Communities

181. The overall attitude of the communities towards the Project was positive, supported the Project and provided substantial assistance to the RFS team for carrying out surveys. People perceive that the Project is of great importance in the current situation of power shortage as the demand and supply gap is getting larger day by day. They are willing to give their lands at a fair market price and also expect employment for the locals in the construction and operation phases of the project as well as with PEDO.

182. The AHs suffered loss of their houses proposed to avoid dislocation of the APs by bringing change in the design of the project and if it is not possible, then they are ready to sacrifice for the country. However, they raised their concerns regarding relocation and compensation of their assets. They were told that design team is working on the design of the project and if they found feasible, they will avoid resettlement but if not possible, they will be provided a fair compensation and other allowances such as relocation allowance, self-managed relocation and other allowances as per policy of the ADB/AIIB are provided to them. They were told that the compensation was based on fair market value and that no depreciation made on the affected built-up structures.

183. It was told to the APs that the government have followed the 1894 act for land acquisition while for resettlement the project followed the ADB safeguard policy 2009. The calculation of compensation by the DRD were based on the official sales records and transaction made during last one year i.e., before notification of section 4. Before dislocation the authorities are bound to compensate to the APs for their lost assets.

184. The concerns raised by the APs during consultations summarized as follows:

- i. Majority of the APs expressed concern about the compensation and demanded fair market price of their assets. They proposed that any land affected due to the Project must be compensated at market price. Several participants proposed that the acquiring department should also consider land for land option.
- ii. The APs raised the concern that the project might ignore the APs in employment.
- iii. Access to public and community assets such as mosques, schools and health clinics during and post construction period of the Project might get disturbed;
- iv. The APs were afraid that outsiders in labor camps and staff colony might breach the privacy of locals especially women;
- v. Link between right and left bank of the river will be disconnected due to the submergence of the suspension bridges in the reservoir²⁷;
- vi. The APs proposed establishment of labor camp away from the populated area. As this might create social issues.
- vii. Free electricity should be provided to the local communities;

²⁷ All the community of Sangar & Ghanool is located on the left side of the river so there will be no disconnection for those communities, however, same bridges used by all the affected communities and those living in the surrounding villages for approaching to Sharan, Hangrai and Bela Sacha thus affecting all of them.

-
- viii. APs should be provided regular share/royalty in the project benefit;
 - ix. Women of the affected households suggested the proposed dam site shall be shifted to some other location;
 - x. They said that construction of labor camp close to the village would create social issues as outsiders are not aware of the norms of these villages.
 - xi. The women folks were also found worried about water supply from the springs as they got the perception that construction might cause water scarcity in the perennial springs.
 - xii. Women expressed their concern that due to tunnel excavation their houses could get affected, land slide will increase and there will be more earthquake in their area.
 - xiii. The participants demanded public sector health facility in the nearby locality so that they could easily approach during emergency and for routine treatment. They elaborated that due poverty majority of the affected population can't afford expensive treatment at Balakot as they are supposed to pay not only for treatment but also for transportation.
 - xiv. The APs want lining of their pathways so during rainy season they safely approach the market and other facilities.
 - xv. The APs after dislocation want the project to bring electricity to their new houses. They also demanded free of cost supply of electricity for the APs.
 - xvi. The non-titleholders want the project to give them free of cost fruits trees for plantation in the newly settled location.
 - xvii. The most important point the participants raised was the privacy (Purdah) of their women during construction period of the project. Some of the affected houses are situated close to the access road and the APs frightened that the labor or other staff from outside might violate the norms of the local community by disturbing their privacy.
 - xviii. The participants also raised the question that whether they will be allowed to use the existing and new approach roads to their houses, so that they are able to keep integrated during and after the construction work.
 - xix. The community after dislocation want the project to ensure free of cost water supply to them. The community want their water supply system to remain intact during the construction work of the project.
 - xx. The locals demanded employment both in PEDO and with the contractor on priority basis and wanted the project to reserve quota for the APs in the employment.
 - xxi. The APs wanted their unskilled youth to be trained in different trades so they are able to earn their livelihood during the project and in aftermath in the open market.

185. Mitigation Measures for Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation

- All feedbacks and concerns from various consultation meetings and surveys being considered in the Implementation Ready LARP. Internal and external monitoring

ensures fair implementation of the plan. On the basis of feedback from consultations the following steps being taken by the PEDO.

- Compensation of affected assets being paid before taking physical possession of the affected assets and lands.
- All the households who were affected by the Project served with a prior notice by the District Management on behalf of DC to evacuate their lands and assets, the DC ensures that all compensation and allowances are paid to the APs. If any household rejects to evacuate the affected property the household will be approached by the Project authorities to convince them. Forced evacuation will be the last resort.
- Priority being given to the locals in Project-related jobs during the construction and execution phase. Moreover, severely affected HHs receives severe impact allowance to restore their income level.
- Community/public assets like school and health facilities already available in the affected villages being relocated by the authorities with consensus of the community.
- A clause is being added in the contractor's contract documents which illustrate that the staff and labor keep limited to their camps only and have not breached privacy of the local communities.
- To keep the outsider refrain from breaching the privacy of the locals it was proposed to provide alternate access so, that the locals keep safe.
- It was proposed that any house or houses affected by the tunneling must be compensated.
- Design of the project being reviewed and changed to avoid/ minimize resettlement.
- Provision of free electricity was the domain of federal government. The project was unable to provide free electricity to anyone.
- In the basic design care has been taken to avoid impact on the built-up structure.
- It was conveyed to the project provide to ensure water supply to the dislocated or those deprived of water due to the project intervention.
- The houses and built-up structure being compensated following the latest MRS (2021).
- Any future impact on houses affected due the tunneling, will be compensated by the project.
- Workers from inside and outside the project area being bounded in written to respect the local norms moreover, this condition being made part of the workers' contract.
- Skill trainings have been proposed in the LARP to transform unskilled youth in skilled and to make them capable of earn their livelihood in the open market.
- This was proposed that during construction the locals may be allowed to use the roads and pathways for approaching market and other facilities.

186. The consultations were undertaken in good faith while remaining impartial. Following good practice principles were adopted to ensure meaningful and effective engagement/ participation of the stakeholders;

- Cultural sensitivity – due respect, understanding, and appreciation for the customs, institutions values and norms of the communities.
- Interactive approach – stakeholders were kept engaged by two-way interaction and stakeholders were included into decision-making processes for the proposed plan.
- Open, transparent and informative – Stakeholders given access to relevant information, in a simple and understandable format.
- Inclusive and equitable – ensured all stakeholder groups are represented, including less represented groups such as women, children, elderly and the poor.
- Capacity building – capacity building was part of the interaction with stakeholders, wherever appropriate and practicable.

6.6.1 Relocation Options Discussed

187. As provided in (Table 6.4) during the household consultations and group discussions it was observed that majority of the affected communities i.e., 56 % (14) have yet not decided where to go and responded in “I don’t know. 24% (6) selected the option of “within the district”, 12% (3) decided that they will stay back on their own land, while 4% (1) each respectively selected the options of relocation “out of district” and “within the same village”. None of the responded selected the option of Project-managed relocation (0). The affected community suggested that if they have to relocate within the village then the project should help them develop the site and provide basic facilities like electricity, education facilities, health facilities and roads etc. to them.

Table 66.4: Relocation Options

Relocation of Households	Total	%age
Don't Know	14	56.00
On your own Land	3	12.00
Other (Out of District)	1	4.00
Project Developed Site	0	0.00
Within the District	6	24.00
Within the same village	1	4.00
Total	25	100

6.6.2 Mechanism of Addressing the Views Emerging from Consultation

188. All feedbacks and concerns from various consultation meetings and surveys being considered in this Implementation Ready LARP. Internal and external monitoring ensures the implementation of the plan. Following the feedback from consultations the following steps being taken by PEDO.

-
- i. Replacement value of affected assets being paid before taking physical possession of the affected assets and lands.
 - ii. All the households who being affected by the Project served with a prior notice by the district management on behalf of DC to evacuate their lands and assets, the DC ensures all compensation and allowances are paid to the APs. If any household rejects to evacuate the affected property the household being approached by the Project authorities to convince them. Forced evacuation was the last resort.
 - iii. Priority being given to the locals in Project-related jobs during the construction and execution phase. Moreover, severely affected HHs receives severe impact allowance to restore their income level.
 - iv. Community/public assets like school and health facilities already available in the affected villages being relocated by the authorities with consensus of the community.
 - v. A clause being addended in the contractor's contract documents which illustrate that the staff and labor keep limited to their camps only and not breach privacy of local communities.
 - vi. To keep the outsider refrain from breaching the privacy of the locals it was proposed to provide alternate access so, that the locals are safe.
 - vii. It was proposed that any house or houses affected by the tunneling must be compensated.
 - viii. Design of the project being reviewed and care was taken off to avoid/ minimize resettlement.
 - ix. Provision of free electricity and benefit sharing was the domain of the federal government. The project was unable to provide free electricity to anyone.
 - x. In the basic design care has been taken off to avoid impact on the built-up structure any change required in future could be discussed with the project proponent.
 - xi. Project was conveyed the concern to ensure water supply to the dislocated or those deprived of water due to the project intervention.
 - xii. The houses and built-up structure being compensated following the latest MRS (2021).
 - xiii. Any house affected due the tunneling, will be compensated by the project.
 - xiv. Workers from inside and outside the project area are bounded in written to respect the local norms moreover, this condition being made part of the workers' contract.
 - xv. Skill trainings have been proposed in the LARP to transform unskilled youth in skilled and to make them capable of earn their livelihood in the open market.
 - xvi. This was proposed that during construction the locals would be allowed to use the roads and pathways for approaching market and other facilities.

6.7 Future Consultations

189. The Project management will continue community engagement activities throughout the life of the Project. Community liaison officer (CLO) are the regular contact with local communities and will visit communities at least twice a month. Moreover, senior staff from the PEDO Social and Environment Unit (SEU) visit all the communities every month, depending on the number of concerns raised under each consultation. Ongoing community engagement activities include:

- i. Inform stakeholders of the future developments and their consequences,
- ii. Aid in the identification of key impacts associated with the development,
- iii. Seek input from key stakeholders on planned activities to increase its positive outcomes and avoid or mitigate negative impacts,
- iv. Involve stakeholders in the decision-making of the development activities,
- v. Identified appropriate Grievance Mechanisms. Detailed GRM has been provided in **Section 10**,
- vi. Determine how stakeholders can be involved in the monitoring of environmental and social impacts of the Project. Details on monitoring and evaluations are provided in **Section 11**,
- vii. Ongoing reporting on implementation of LARP activities,
- viii. Ongoing operation of the grievance redress mechanism.
- ix. The consultations will be undertaken in good faith while remaining impartial. Following good practice principles will be adopted to ensure meaningful and effective engagement/ participation of the stakeholders;
- x. Cultural sensitivity – this requires respect, understanding, and appreciation for the customs, institutions, values, and norms of the communities.
- xi. Interactive approach – stakeholder engagement should not be limited to the one-way dissemination of information by the project proponent but should include stakeholder input into decision-making processes for the proposed Plan.
- xii. Open, transparent and informative – Stakeholders should have access to relevant information, in a simple and understandable format.
- xiii. Inclusive and equitable – ensure all stakeholder groups are represented, including less represented groups such as women, children, elderly and the poor.
- xiv. Capacity building – capacity building should be part of the interaction with stakeholders, wherever appropriate and practicable.

7 ELIGIBILITY AND ENTITLEMENT TO COMPENSATION AND ASSISTANCE:

190. This section discusses the principles of the Project Policy and the entitlements of the APs based on the type and degree of their losses. Where there were gaps between the Pakistan Laws and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (2009), a practical approach has been designed which is consistent with Government practices as well as ADB/AIIB Policy.

7.1 Compensation Eligibility

191. Cut-off date: For the acquisition of land and land-based assets under LAA provisions, the cut-off date was the day when formal declaration of land acquisition under Section-4 of LAA was notified and published in the official gazette. Following this cut-off date, RFS was updated and included the areas where survey could not be conducted for the draft LARP. Before initiation of the RFS the cut-off date was announced and publicized by the district LAC. Efforts were made to ensure that the land acquisition process and impact assessment and census survey for LARP preparation is streamlined to coincide with the cut-off date under LAA provisions and for LARP preparation. However, cut-off date for titled and non-titled landowners has been considered the last day of RFS for the updated LARP of Feb, 2022. The final cut-off date was disclosed to the APs through different means of communication by the district administration and PEDO.

192. During updating the LARP each AP was documented to confirm his/her presence in the project area. Those out of the city, abroad and having no contact number available with the locals were marked as absent.

193. Persons holding or occupying the land/assets at the Project site on or before the cut-off date and who face physical or economical displacement due to permanent or temporary loss of their assets including land, structures and other assets appended to the land or their livelihood whether full or partial as a consequence of land acquisition or eviction from the Project site will be entitled for compensation and rehabilitation/income restoration provisions under the provisions of this LARP.

194. APs include (i) persons or legal entities with formal legal rights to acquired land and/or structures in entirety or in part, (ii) persons who have no formal legal rights to land and/or structures lost wholly or in parts but who have claims to such lands that are recognized or recognizable under national law, and (iii) persons who lost the land or structure they occupy in entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognized or recognizable claims to such land. The eligible APs entitled for compensation under this LARP include but not limited to the categories defined below:

- i. Owners of land and assets i.e., structures (residential/commercial or of any other use) with formal legal title to land and the recorded occupiers/users of land/assets as provided in the land record registers and cadasters etc.;
- ii. APs whose rights are not formal or legal but whose claims are recognized or recognizable under national laws or customs were eligible for compensation against their affected land/assets. Such APs include people who have customary usufruct right to the land that was held either by the community (collectively) or the state or people who have inherited, occupied, and utilized the land for generations but lack title simply

because the state has not formalized the land records and issued title to them.

- iii. APs without formal legal rights or recognizable claims under national law and customs and may include all squatters, encroachers, tenants, sharecroppers, and wage laborer. Although such APs lack legal or recognizable rights to the land/asset but because of lost assets or impacted livelihoods were considered APs eligible to receive compensation for assets other than land and resettlement assistance.
- iv. Cultivators or those whose livelihood is dependent on acquired land, business operators of affected commercial structures and their employees whether registered under law or informal and the identified vulnerable groups.

7.2 Compensation for Lost Assets

195. APs suffered loss of land, structures (residential or commercial), assets, income, crops, trees were entitled for compensation and rehabilitation subsidies, including a relocation subsidy, and a business loss allowance. The compensation for acquired assets were based on replacement cost. Moreover, following guiding principles were observed.

7.2.1 Agricultural land

196. Titleholders (recorded land owners) or those having land rights recognizable under local law or custom were compensated for acquired land either through replacement land parcel of similar type and size (if available) or through cash compensation at full replacement costs including fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued and other applicable payments for acquired land parcel. A 15% CAS were added to the market value as per LAA provision. APs, with land-based livelihood losing 10% or more of their productive agricultural land were also be entitled to severe impact allowance equal to market value of the gross annual yield of lost land for one year.

197. Informal land users without traditional/recognizable rights and encroachers losing land, are entitled to land compensation and were provided compensation for their assets other than land or improvements (if any) made to land. In case of arable land, they are provided an income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to the net market value of yearly harvest income based on relevant cropping pattern and cultivation record (additional to standard crop compensation), and compensation for any irrigation infrastructure and other improvements made to the land (but not for the land) at full replacement cost; and other appropriate rehabilitation to be defined in the LARP based on project situation and AP consultation.

198. Leaseholders or tenants on government land who are registered as per land records/cadasters (if any) are entitled to either renewal of the lease/tenancy agreement in other plots/parcels of similar type and size or cash refund equivalent to paid lease amount for remaining lease period or mutually agreed period up to a maximum of two (02) years in addition to the standard crop compensation allowed as per entitlement for crop losses. They were also entitled for compensation on replacement cost basis for improvements (if any) made to the acquired land.

199. Leaseholders/renters on privately owned arable land receives a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period but maximum up to three years and are also entitled to crop compensation for lost crop and an additional crop. The sharecroppers on privately owned land are entitled to crop compensation

as per their respective share with the land owner based on their sharecropping contract and the compensation in cash are equivalent to the market value of the gross yield of lost harvest and one (01) additional crop compensation. They are entitled for compensation on replacement cost basis for improvements (if any) made to the acquired land.

200. Agricultural laborers, with contracts to be interrupted, being provided with compensation equal to their salary/daily wage or minimum wage rate.

7.2.2 Residential, Commercial, Public and Community Land

201. Owners defined as titleholders or legalizable users receive cash compensation at replacement cost according to the quantity and quality of the land lost, including all transaction costs. Lessees or rental tenants of residential land receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the affected plot and the duration of the remaining lease period. Non-titled land users/squatters or encroachers on affected land are not be entitled for compensation for partial loss of acquired/affected land but were provided with compensation to the extent of improvements (if any) made to the land and rehabilitation/resettlement assistance to offset adverse impacts if any or provision of access to remaining land parcel on secured tenure basis.

202. For the temporary occupation of land, temporary lease arrangement through negotiated settlement following the provision of LAA 1894 are made. In case of temporary requisition of land, the owners, lessees and tenants receive a rental fee commensurate with current local land rents for the period of occupation of the land. APs have guaranteed access to their land and structures located on their remaining land and their lands are restored to its original state. For land temporarily required by the civil works contractor for construction campsite, equipment and stockyards, the terms and conditions of such requisition are agreed between the contractor and land owners and accordingly private lease agreement signed between the Parties. However, PEDO ensures that the compensation provisions in such private lease agreements are fully consistent with the LARP provisions.

7.2.3 Structures (Residential/Commercial and Other)

203. For the partial loss of structure: The partial structure loss determined based on functional/economic viability of remaining structure or possibility for its restoration and to put it into the same use as was before the project. The owners, including non-titled land users/squatters, receive cash compensation for the lost parts of a structure at replacement cost and for the repair of the remaining structure at the market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation for the age of the structure. As agreed with PEDO they have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Lessees and rental tenants receive a cash refund at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the lost part of the structure and the duration of the remaining lease period.

204. For the full loss of structure: In case of complete loss of structure or loss to the extent that the remaining structure becomes functionally/economically unviable for use and its restoration and putting into earlier use is not possible, the owners legal and legalizable, may choose either (i) the provision of a fully titled and registered replacement structure of comparable value, quantity and quality, including payment for all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), at a

relocation site or another location agreeable to the AP, or (ii) cash compensation at replacement cost, including all transaction costs (such as applicable fees and taxes), without deduction of depreciation for age, for self-relocation. If the market value of a replacement structure is below that of the lost structure, the owner paid cash compensation for the difference in value without deduction of depreciation for age. If the market value of the replacement structure is above that of the lost structure, no further deductions were made. Owners have the right to salvage all usable materials from the lost structures. Non-titled land users/squatters are compensated through cash compensation for structure at full replacement cost and provided with rehabilitation/resettlement assistance only. Lessees and rental tenants receive a cash refund for the rental fee equivalent to the paid advances (if any) and the period for which rent is paid or the remaining lease period but maximum up to 12 months.

7.2.4 Crops

205. All affected landowners/users are entitled to one-year crop (2 cropping season) compensation to offset any adverse impacts to their income/livelihood due to accrued crop losses because of acquisition of land. The entitlement for crop losses are linked to the cultivators including landowners (self-cultivators), leaseholders/sharecroppers and encroachers/squatters etc. Cultivators of affected crops are paid cash compensation for the loss of a crop proportionate to the arable/cultivated area of lost plot based on current market rate assessed on gross product value of the grown crops or as assessed and provided by the competent government agricultural department. In case of share cropping arrangement between the parties, the compensation apportioned between the parties as per share cropping arrangement (either legally stipulated or the traditionally or informally agreed) they had.

7.2.5 Trees

206. Cultivators of affected fruit trees receive cash compensation at full replacement cost for lost fruit trees assessed at the current market rate of product value multiplied by a i) period required to grow a new tree to the age of production or ii) average years of crops forgone. The required number of years to grow a fruit plant to production age can be different for different tree species however, for compensation purpose 5 years period can be taken as standard and the compensation cost calculated by multiplying this standardized period with average production potential and current market rates of the product. For timber trees, cash compensation will be paid at the current market rate of the timber value of the species at current volume. However, the rates and valuation methods were determined using the accepted methodology in use at the Department of Agriculture and Forestry. As agreed with the PEDO interested AHs are allowed to use or sell the timber or firewood of the trees on acquired lands. However, only those trees being cut by the owner which were required during construction activities or being submerged by the reservoir and Where owner are interested it is the responsibility of the contractor to cut the trees and clear the area.

7.2.6 Businesses

207. For the loss of business income (temporary or permanent) due to LAR or construction activities by the Project, the owner of a business receive cash compensation equal to the lost income during the period of business interruption for at least 3 months if loss is temporary and reversible and for 1 year if the loss is permanent, based on business turn over or tax records

produced or in case of non-production of record, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type in same area with tax records available. If tax records are not available, the officially designated minimum wage rate or official poverty line (inflation adjusted), whichever is higher, will be decided by the PEDO based on recommendations by the PIC Resettlement team, used as base rate to compute compensation for affected households. Opportunities for project-based job and/or training to alternative livelihood sources with organizational and logistical support to help the AP secure an alternative income generation activity are included in detailed livelihood restoration program (LRP) developed for the Project. Coordination with relevant governmental and non-governmental organization are made for this purpose. A framework approach for livelihood restoration is included in the Implementation Ready LARP and LRP and budget has been provided accordingly. Additional discussion on the livelihood restoration approach is made in the section on livelihood restoration (see section 8.2).

7.2.7 Employment

208. The loss of employment due to LAR or construction activities among all laid-off employees of affected businesses compensated through cash compensation equal to the lost wages during the period of employment interruption but maximum up to six (06) months, based on registered wages or tax records if available or PKR 500 x 180 days (PKR 90,000) whichever is higher. In addition, displaced workers will also be entitled to project-related jobs conditional to their qualifications or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to help establish the laid-off worker in alternative income generation activity. Workers losing their jobs documented and the income restoration provisions are elaborated in the Implementation Ready LARP and LRP.

7.3 Compensation for Transitional Impacts

7.3.1 Relocation and shifting

209. Where applicable, the APs are provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as well as with all related administrative tasks. APs losing their residential or commercial structures and who would need to relocate are entitled for a one-time relocation allowance of PKR 31,000, and a one-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000. AHs losing their business and which need to relocate are provided with a one-time moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for their affected business. All the HHs losing houses and commercial structures are also eligible for transition allowance equal to PKR.63,000(computed for minimum wage of 21000 X3 months plus inflation during the period after cut-off date). All of the allowances are included the inflation rate for the years after cut-off date.

7.3.2 Transitional support and Rental Assistance

210. APs facing interruption in their livelihood during the period required to re-establish or relocate their lost residential/commercial structure are entitled to transitional support during the transition period of six months. Such transitional support/allowance is based on officially designated minimum wage/OPL rates and are paid to the household head. This transitional support

is in addition to the compensation entitlement for business or income losses for any of the household member or AP.

211. Rental assistance (residential and commercial) is also provided as transitional support to facilitate the APs for the temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement assets are provided or the partially damaged structures are restored to their original use. If rented this rental support are computed in consultation with APs based on prevailing rental value of the affected assets or market rental values of available asset in the relocation site and are paid as such for a period as agreed. Compensation were computed through actually paid rates demonstrated through leases or rental contracts. The period required to re-establish partially affected asset or construction of similar new are determined during preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP and the rental assistance are elaborated based on consultations with the APs and other stakeholders.

7.3.3 Income Restoration Measures for significant loss of productive assets and livelihood sources

212. In addition to the compensation entitlement for acquired assets and corresponding relocation and resettlement costs, APs facing significant loss (loss of 10% or more than 10 % of productive arable land) of productive assets/livelihood source are entitled to the income restoration measures as explained below:

7.3.4 Support for agriculture-based livelihood

213. In case partial but significant²⁸ loss of arable land without provision of alternate land but with remaining land functionally viable, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land and compensation of income losses as indicated above, the APs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land are provided with financial support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs like land levelling and erosion control, irrigation infrastructure, farming tools, fertilizers and seeds et`c. as feasible and applicable. Provision of additional financial support is made by linking with existing micro-finance organizations in the area like National Rural Support Program (NRSP) and Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP). Most of the support is in the form of enterprise and value-chain development focus training under the livelihood restoration program developed under the project.

214. In case of loss of entire arable land without provision of alternative land, in addition to cash compensation for the loss of land as indicated above, the APs (owner, lessee, sharecrop tenant or non-titled user) of land are provided with project-based job-placement or training on alternate employment opportunities as well as with organizational and logistical support to establish the AP in an alternative income generation activity. PEDO coordinate and/or cooperate with governmental and non-governmental income generation and micro-enterprise development initiatives.

7.3.5 Uninterrupted access to resources and means of livelihood

215. PEDO ensure that access of the displaced persons to their residences and livelihood sources like agricultural fields, business premises remain open and unrestricted during execution of the project works. To achieve the objective, either obstruction to any known access route

28 More than 10 % of productive arable land.

avoided or alternate access are provided in technical design as integral to project facilities. The Implantation Ready LARP elaborate the specific anticipated impacts and outline measures to ensure access.

7.4 Special provisions for vulnerable APs

216. All vulnerable APs, in addition to applicable compensation for lost assets, including relocation and income restoration as explained in above sections are entitled to livelihood restoration/improvement support in the form of cash and preference to project-based employment or training with additional financial support and micro-credit facilities as well as organizational and logistical support to help the AP establish an alternative income generation activity. To facilitate the process of training and establishment of a new income generation activity a one-time special assistance equivalent to PKR 63,000 per each vulnerable household are provided in addition to any income loss compensation and transition allowance, as applicable. Apart from support of the government departments, other resources like support from NGOs will be sought to assist APs for additional financial support and micro-credit facility and accessing the organizational and logistic support to establish alternative means of livelihood. PEDO has to ensure that provision related to preference for project related employment is reflected in the civil works contracts as well as the agreements between PEDO and the ADB/AIIB.

7.5 Impact on Public Services and Facilities

217. Public services and facilities interrupted and/or displaced due to LAR are fully restored and re-established at their original location or a relocation site. All compensation, relocation and rehabilitation provisions of this LARP are applicable to public services and facilities. These include but are not limited to schools, Madrassa, Mosque, health centers, community centers, local government administration, water supply, suspension bridges, access road or graveyards, revenue office, and forest office located at project affected site. PEDO ensure that community facilities have been re-established and operational on the alternative sites prior to removing of the old structures to ensure that services to the community are not disrupted.

7.6 Change of Subproject Scope or identification of Unanticipated Impacts

218. In case of change in scope of the Project or unanticipated impacts are identified during project implementation that are not covered in the Implementation Ready LARP, an addendum to the LARP following the same standards and entitlements under the Implementation Ready LARP will be prepared to cover these unidentified impacts and losses and the concerned APs will be consulted and LARP addendum provisions will be disclosed to them.

7.7 Entitlement Matrix

219. The entitlement matrix for different losses and categories of APs is summarized in **Table 7.1**.

Table 7.1: Eligibility and Compensation Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
1. LAND			
Permanent impact on arable land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ²⁹ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)
		Leaseholder	Compensation commensurate to lease type and as appropriate for recovery of paid advance or paid lease amount for the remaining lease period but up to two years maximum.
		Agriculture laborers	The agricultural laborers facing employment/wage loss because of land acquisition will be entitled to income rehabilitation allowance in cash equal to net value of one crop season based on relevant cropping pattern/cultivation record or 3 months officially designated minimum wage whichever is higher.
		Encroacher, squatter, non-titled user	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets and livelihood restoration.
Residential/commercial land and permanent land use restriction	All land losses	Owner (Title holder, or holder of traditional rights)	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) ³⁰ determined based on SPS provisions and Section 23 of LAA including fair market value plus damages/costs applicable free from taxes and levies plus 15% Compulsory Acquisition Surcharge (CAS)
		Titleholder, or holder of traditional rights	Cash compensation at full replacement cost (RC) including fair market value plus 15% CAS all transaction costs, applicable fees and taxes and any other payment applicable
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund/payment at the rate of lease or house rent for remaining lease period or house rent
		Renter/leaseholder	Rent allowance in cash equivalent to 4 months' rent to decide in consultation meetings with APs.
		Non-titled user without traditional rights (squatters, encroachers)	No compensation for land loss but are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of nonland assets
Temporary land occupation	Land temporarily required during civil works	Owner, lessee, tenant	Rental fee payment for period of occupation of land, as mutually agreed by the parties. Restoration of land to original state; and Guaranteed access to structures (if any) and remaining land with restored infrastructure and water supplies.
		Non-titled user	Guaranteed access to land and structures located on remaining land with restored access to water supplies for irrigation (if applicable) Restoration of land to original state; and

29 Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

30 Refer to IR safeguards as in SR2 para 10 of SPS 2009

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			Income rehabilitation support, i.e., compensation for lost crops/trees as per entitlements provided (refer crop and tree section below).
2. STRUCTURES			
Residential, agricultural, commercial, public, community	Partial Loss of structure	Owner (Including non-titled land user)	Cash compensation at full replacement costs for affected structure (taking into account viability of remaining portion of partially affected structure) for its restoration to original use) at full replacement cost computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs, without deduction of depreciation. Right to salvage materials from lost structure
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to size of lost part of structure and duration of remaining lease period already paid. Any improvements made to lost structure by a tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
	Full loss of structure and relocation	Owner (Including non-titled land user)	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 computed at market rate for materials, labor, transport and other incidental costs. The AP has the right to salvage the affected structure.
		Lessee, tenant	Cash refund at rate of rental fee proportionate to duration of remaining lease period; Any improvements made to lost structure by lessee/tenant will be taken into account and will be compensated at full replacement cost payable as per agreed apportionment through consultation meetings.
3. CROPS			
Affected crops		Cultivator	Cash compensation (one-year crop) at current net market rate proportionate to size of lost plot, based on crop type and highest average yield over past 3 years or as assessed through the Agricultural Department.
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
4. TREES			
Affected Trees		Landowner/cultivator	Cash compensation for fruit trees at net 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 yield forgone; plus, cost of purchase of seedlings and required inputs to replace trees. Cash compensation for timber trees at current market rate of timber value of species at current volume.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
		Parties to sharecrop arrangement	Same as above and distributed between landowner and tenant according to legally stipulated or traditionally/informally agreed share
5. RESETTLEMENT & RELOCATION			
Relocation Impact	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure	All APs titled/untitled requiring to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	One-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected household. One-time structure relocation allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected structure. One-time business moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for every AHs having to relocate their business.
Household dislocation/Chula Allowance	HHs dislocating due to full loss of their residential structure	HHs dislocating from their existing residents due to full loss of their residential structure	One-time household Dislocation/Chula Allowance @PKR. 1,500,000/- per dislocating household due to impact of the project on their residential house.
Electricity Allowance	Shifting of electricity meter and allied stuff	All house owners who lost their electricity connection/meter as a result of residential structure relocation.	The owner of house who has lost electricity connection of his house due to full damage of his house will be entitled for one time electricity allowance @ PKR. 20000/- per meter per house.
House rent requirement during transition	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site	All APs including tenants required to relocate as a result of losing land and structures	Rental assistance as a lump sum amount computed based on prevailing rental rate for a period as agreed between the AP and project team, to assist the APs in renting house or commercial structure. House rent allowance equal to @ PKR 25,000 per month, for 4 months house rent
Transition allowance	All types of structures requiring relocation	All APs including tenants required to relocate	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements.
Severe Impact	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land	All landowner/ land user APs with land-based livelihood.	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
	Complete loss of commercial structure	All structure owners/ occupier APs facing business loss.	Severe impact allowance equal to PKR 63,000 per HH.
6. INCOME RESTORATION			
Impacted land-based livelihoods	Temporary / permanent loss of arable land??	All APs with arable land-based livelihoods affected	The following entitlements will apply if replacement land is not available or is not the preferred option of the APs

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
			<p>Partial loss of arable land: APs will be provided support for investing in productivity enhancing inputs to the extent of the affected land parcel, such as land leveling, erosion control, irrigation infrastructure and farming tools, fertilizers and seeds etc., as feasible and applicable.</p> <p>Full Loss of arable land: Project-based employment for the willing APs will be worked out and included in bidding documents or training with additional financial support to invest as well as organizational/logistical support for establishing alternate means of livelihood. A livelihood restoration program has already been developed and provides measures for land-based livelihood restoration.</p>
Restricted access to means of livelihood	Avoidance of obstruction by subproject facilities	All APs	Un-interrupted access to agricultural fields, business premises and residences of persons in the project area will be ensured in consultation with the APs.
Businesses	Temporary business loss due to LAR or construction activities by Project	Owner of business (registered, informal)	Cash compensation equal to lost income duration of interruption or at least 6 months based on tax record or, in its absence, comparable rates from registered businesses of the same type with tax records or computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate.
	Permanent business loss due to LAR without possibility of establishing alternative business	Owner of business (registered, informal)	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 computed based on officially designated minimum wage rate and Provision of project-based employment to one of the grown household member or re-training with opportunity for additional financial grants and micro-credit and organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed.
Employment	Employment loss (temporary or permanent) due to LAR.	All laid-off employees of affected businesses	<p>Cash compensation equal to lost wages at comparable rates as of employment record for a period of 6 months (if temporary) and for 12 months (if permanent) or PKR 500 x 180 days (PKR 90,000) whichever is higher.</p> <p>In addition, AP will be considered for project-based employment based on his/her qualification or re-training, with additional financial as well as organizational/logistical support to establish AP in alternative income generation activity. A livelihood restoration program has been developed</p>
7. PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES			
Loss of public services and facilities	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	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 matrixes.

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements
8. SPECIAL PROVISIONS			
Vulnerable Households	Livelihood improvement	All vulnerable households including those below the poverty line, the landless, AHs headed by an elderly, disabled or women with dependents and no other income source, and indigenous peoples.	<p>In addition to applicable compensation entitlements for lost assets, relocation and livelihood restoration under section,1 to 6 the vulnerable APs will be provided with:</p> <p>A special assistance of one-time payment of PKR 63,000/- (Sixty-three thousand).</p> <p>Preference for provision of project-based employment.</p> <p>Assistance to access legal and affordable adequate housing to improve their living standard to at least national minimum standard, as feasible and applicable.</p> <p>The entitlements covered under this LARP are against the land, structure, crops, trees, resettlement and relocation, income restoration, public services and facilities, and special provision for vulnerable households.</p> <p>Under the LRP the following are covered:</p> <p>Training support for livelihood restoration.</p> <p>Stipend during training.</p> <p>Vocational training for women and establishment of women vocational centers one for Ghanool and Sangar and another for Bela Sacha and Paras</p> <p>Skill development training in different trades</p> <p>Forest development and nursery raising trainings</p> <p>Livestock development training</p> <p>Training on agriculture</p>

7.8 Measures to Deal with Legal and Administrative Impediments to Compensation

220. A condition for commencing civil works is the completion of compensation payments and provision of allowances to APs in accordance with the provisions of the entitlement matrix. However, there are cases when compensation cannot be disbursed to some APs due to legal and administrative impediments. APs who are unable to receive their compensation include:

- i. APs who did not accept the award due to objection to (a) the measurement of the land or affected asset, (b) the amount of compensation, (c) the person to whom it is payable, or the apportionment of the compensation among the persons not interested;
- ii. Absentee land owners (APs living overseas or in other parts of the country), and without an authorized representative to collect compensation;
- iii. APs with pending inheritance mutations;
- iv. APs unenthusiastic to collect meager compensation amount;
- v. APs unable to alienate the acquired asset like juveniles with no legally documented guardian or due to other issues.

221. 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 APs or deposited into their bank account, or in the district treasury ready to be withdrawn at any time the impediment is resolved.

222. Although compensation of these APs is beyond the control of PEDO and are mainly dependent of the actions of the APs or ruling/decision from a third-party i.e., the court or BOR, PEDO will exert good-faith efforts to (a) contact and notify APs through their last known address, village heads or kins; (b) inform APs who to contact or where to proceed to collect their compensation; and (c) explore possible actions that may help them receive their compensation.

223. PEDO, with support from PIC continued community consultations and outreach to locate, assist and guide APs with legal and administrative impediments. PEDO conduct multiple visits³¹ to villages with pending compensation payments, organizing village meetings, posting of notices in public places, serving notices at last known address of APs and publishing the names of unpaid APs in the print media is needed to demonstrate that due efforts were conducted in addressing cases with impediments.

³¹ Repeated visits in three consecutive months scheduled for each village by the Land Acquisition Collector/PEDO to deliver compensation to unpaid APs 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 APs with legal and administrative impediments.

8 RELOCATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

8.1 Relocation of Households

224. As provided in (**Table 6.4**) during the household consultations and group discussions it was observed that majority of the affected communities i.e., 56 % have yet not decided where to go and responded in “I don’t know. 24% selected the option of “within the district”, 12% decided that they will stay back on their own land, while 4% each respectively selected the options of relocation “out of district” and “within the same village”. None of the responded selected the option of Project-managed relocation. The affected community suggested that if they have to relocate within the village then the project should help them develop the site and provide basic facilities like electricity, education facilities, health facilities and roads etc. to them.

225. Based on community preference, AHs are provided compensation amount and resettlement allowances and to construct their houses on their own. All AHs required relocation given sufficient time (6 months) after the payment of compensation and allowance to arrange their housing before vacating their current houses. Moreover, AHs losing their residential structures are entitled to a one-time relocation allowance of PKR 31,000 per affected structure, and a one-time shifting allowance of PKR 31,000 per household on an average. AHs losing their commercial structures and required relocation provided with a one-time moving assistance of PKR 63,000 for their affected business. Rental assistance (residential and commercial) also provided as transitional support to facilitate the APs for the temporary relocation of their assets and continue their activities while the replacement of assets is restored. One HH provided with PKR 15,000/month for six months. But this amount and duration may be adjusted during implementation. Moreover, the APs provided logistical support for the identification and purchase or rental of replacement plots and/or structures, or the construction of new structures, as well as with all related administrative tasks. AHs usually have their contacts and can purchase plots from their relatives and friends within the same village. To supplement this, CLO conduct a market survey in the affected villages to locate people willing to sell their plots and provide such information to the AHs.

8.2 Livelihood Restoration

226. As provided in **Section 4.2.8 (Loss of Livelihood)**, out of 623 AHs, 223 have lost part of their livelihood in terms of cultivated land, 1 AHs lost his commercial structures. They are compensated for their lands, crops and structures. One of the total 623 AHs, lost more than 10% of their source of income. Every household losing his livelihood resources or places of income generation due to Project interventions are supported with income and livelihood restoration assistance. Livelihood restoration activities include monetary and non-monetary measures. Moreover, AHs losing equal or more than 10% of their productive land are also eligible for severe impact allowance. Those sharecroppers losing their livelihood are compensated under the severe impact allowance.

227. Project implementation was require human resources; both skilled and unskilled labor needed over a long period of time. Employment was a key element of the socio-econom and have important positive impact in the short-term, as well as longer term. A proper employment policy enhances positive impacts. Main components of the policy are local employments, trainings and credit. At least one male and one female from every affected HH are eligible for employment/labor

or training or loan based on their willingness, based on the project requirement. Later on, this activity could be extended to unaffected households of the surrounding area of the project.

228. After consultations with the affected community, public sector stakeholders, PEDO and district management a separate livelihood Restoration Plan for all those directly or indirectly affected by the project' was prepared and submitted to PEDO/ADB/AIIB in the due course of time.

8.2.1 Promotion of local employment

229. Using labor from community members prioritized during construction work. contractors required to employ at least 50% of unskilled workers and 10% of skilled workers, including women, from the local community. A more detailed recruitment policy developed by the contractor to ensure that a minimum quota of employees, including women, are recruited from the local community, if skills are available. This policy must detail:

- 1) Job announcement procedures
- 2) Selection and recruitment process through positive discrimination process
- 3) Criteria and selection procedure
- 4) This policy must be applied by all contractors
- 5) Monitoring must be undertaken by the PEDO.

8.2.2 Trainings

230. The construction works require special skills. The APs as well as locals do not possess these skills, thus training needed for some works (welding, plumbing, driving, electrician etc.) for the locals. For this purpose, the Project arrange training of local people to facilitate employment during Project implementation and for works outside the project. One person from every interested affected household is eligible for the training. A training program for livelihood development/restoration under the community development subcomponent of the project has been prepared. SEU receive applications from the interested AHs and after scrutiny of the applications are finalized, the list of the APs receive these trainings in different disciplines prepared. PIU with the help of NGO arrange trainings of the APs from one or more reputed vocational training institutions within Pakistan. For this purpose a sufficient amount has been allocated in the budget of the LARP. This training process start soon after the Implementation Ready LARP is approved. Further, the PIU include necessary clauses in construction contracts to facilitate the employment of APs and their dependents when workers for construction activities are recruited. PIU monitor the training activity internally. The External Resettlement Monitor (ERM) monitor the trainings externally based on the following indicators:

- 1) Approved list of trainees,
- 2) Schedule of trainings,
- 3) Allocated budget,
- 4) Enrolment of trainees in vocational training institutions, and
- 5) Induction of trained APs in construction activities.

231. For the implementation of the community development program an NGO being hired. Terms of Reference of Consultant-NGO for implementing community support/development Program are provided as **Appendix J Volume 02**.

8.2.3 Provision of loans

232. After receiving trainings, in different trades it is a possibility that all the trained APs might not engaged in Project-related activities. SEU establish linkages of the trained or untrained APs with the banks and micro-credit organizations and loans would be proposed to people willing to improve, expand or launch their own businesses. A separate Livelihood Restoration Plan has been prepared which has been submitted to PEOD/ADB/AIIB in the 3rd week of March, 2022.

8.3 Relocation of Public and Community Infrastructure

233. As discussed with the relevant institutions and communities (**Appendix E Volume 02**) public and community structures being relocated in the same villages on acquired lands for the same purpose with the financial support of the Project. Suitable land identified by the project and relevant authorities with participation from local communities. PEDO ensure that the buildings on the alternative sites constructed and services have been shifted before allowing the demolition of the structures to ensure that there is no disruption in the services provided by these facilities. The Implantation Ready LARP provide a complete list of affected public and community infrastructure affected by the project and suitable mitigation measures, including locations for rebuilding the infrastructure services and the associated costs.

234. During preparation of the Implementation Ready LARP effective community consultations were carried out by adopting a participatory process that underpinned genuine community development. It enabled the communities to articulate their own concerns, and identify the appropriate responses and solutions to problems that are affecting them. Majority of the participants proposed that the hospital should be constructed at common place where all APs and people from the surrounding area could approach for their treatment. This will reduce household budget on their treatment. Three community owned Mosques was also affected by the project in Sangar. The APs during individual interviews and public consultations mentioned that they need re-construction of the affected Mosques at a common place. Later the APs with their bilateral understanding will decide about the new location of the Mosques. The participants further proposed that the project must ensure construction and establishment of the new public and community infrastructure before dismantling the existing buildings. The line Government Departments were also taken in loop and consulted on the dismantling and re-establishment of the public infrastructure. The departments by proposed that the project in consultation with DC, affected community and concerned Government Departments would decide about the new location for the construction of public and community infrastructures. The institutional stakeholders also proposed to ensure quality of construction.

235. Responding to the suggestions and concerns the LARP team disclosed that the concerned Deputy Commissioner office will is responsible for the construction and re-establishment of the public and community infrastructures as fund for the affected infrastructures have been deposited in the official exchequer of the Deputy Commissioner.

Table 8.1: Provides the details of community structures, existing location and estimated cost, as assessed by the C&W department.

S#	Name public/community infrastructure	Existing Location	Estimated Cost to be incurred on (By C&W)
MS.27	Masjid- Sadiq Akbar	Sangar-Kaisha	560,893.889
MS.14	Masjid-Farooq Azam	Sangar-Sehri	1747801.739
MS.43	Masjid Khadijatul Kubra	Sangar -Sandori	1064280.960

9 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

9.1 Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)

236. PEDO has the overall responsibility for resettlement and land acquisition of the Project. However, the project proponent was supported by the district LAC in acquisition of land for the project and disbursement against the impacted assets permanently affected by the project. PEDO is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) assisted by five General Managers and six Chief Engineers. GM hydel (PEDO) is responsible for oversight of the entire Hydropower Development Investment Program (MFF). Organizational chart of PEDO is provided in **(Figure 9.1)**. PEDO ensure that both SPS – 2009 and LAA-1894 requirements are met and that fund flows for both are defined, agreed and ensured to be functional. Responsibilities of PEDO will be to:

- 1) Ensure availability of budget and staff for all activities
- 2) Formation of PIU and other necessary committees;
- 3) Monitor the effectiveness of programs; and
- 4) Cross–agency coordination

9.2 Project Implementation Unit (PIU)

237. PEDO has already established a PIU for the Project. For the efficient implementation and management of resettlement activities a Social and Environment and Social Unit (ESU) and a Purchase of Land Unit (PLU) have been established within the PIU. The ESU and PLU are accountable and responsible for updating and disclosure of the LARP, consultation of key stakeholders, ensuring functional GRM and implementation of the LARP of the project while PLU in close contact with Revenue Department to update land records and disbursement of payments due under LAA. The PIU perform the following tasks:

- i. Ensure that the required funds for land acquisition and resettlement under LAA and SPS related mitigation are approved and available;
- ii. Synchronize resettlement activities with the Project construction schedule;
- iii. Ensure that all eligible APs are identified, provided with their respective entitlements according to the resettlement policy and are relocated / compensated as per the implementation schedule;
- iv. Work closely with the concerned district government's office to collect data for assessment of eligible persons and their entitlements as per LARP policy
- v. Liaise with the RDs regarding timely acquisition of lands required for the Project and payment of compensation in a transparent way and ensure that these activities are completed as per schedule;
- vi. Negotiate with contractors for arranging employment for APs in construction works;
- vii. Ensure to comply the safeguard management of resettlement, gender and grievance redress;
- viii. Disclose information and involve APs in the LARP process; and,
- ix. Monitor and report on social/LAR/Environment issues compliance during implementation;

9.3 Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)

238. For updating and implementation of the LARP, PIU have the support of a Project Implementation Consultant (PIC). PIC have included a full-time Resettlement Consultant. PIC support ESU and PLU of PIU in majority of their activities as most of their responsibilities overlap with each other. PIC is responsible for the following:

- i. Orient and coordinate closely with the BOR and relevant departments to ensure that calculation of compensation and assistance follows the policy provisions in the Implementation Ready LARP;
- ii. Support the PIU in the conduct of regular consultations with AHs in implementing the LARP;
- iii. Prepare the final LARP for ADB/AIIB review, including any subsequent update or corrective actions in case of emerging or unforeseen impacts, as required;
- iv. Disclose the final LARP to the AHs after translating the summary of LARP in local language (Urdu/ Pashtu) to make it more understandable.
- v. Update, and maintain the database on the AHs and their assets needed the effective implementation and monitoring of LAR activities;
- vi. Prepare an action plan to implement the LARP;
- vii. Facilitate the formation and orientation of the Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC) for the community complaints resolution;
- viii. Help resolve grievances of AHs, monitor and regularly report on the implementation of the grievance redress mechanism, and maintain a grievance log;
- ix. Support the PIU in the effective implementation of LARP, including the livelihood restoration activities;
- x. Distribute the notices to the entitled AHs regarding their payment of compensation;
- xi. Facilitate the AHs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- xii. Develop a close interaction with the AHs/community to address their possible concerns;
- xiii. Provide proper guidance for the submission of AHs claims for compensation;
- xiv. Help the AHs to put their complaints (if any) in front of the GRC, if still issue not resolved consult the court of law;
- xv. Explore the possibility and facilitate land swapping and land consolidation to assist AHs in improving the viability of their remaining plots;
- xvi. Help prepare monthly progress report on the LARP implementation for submission to the PIU, and a semi-annual internal monitoring report for submission to ADB/AIIB; and,
- xvii. Help AHs in other related activities.

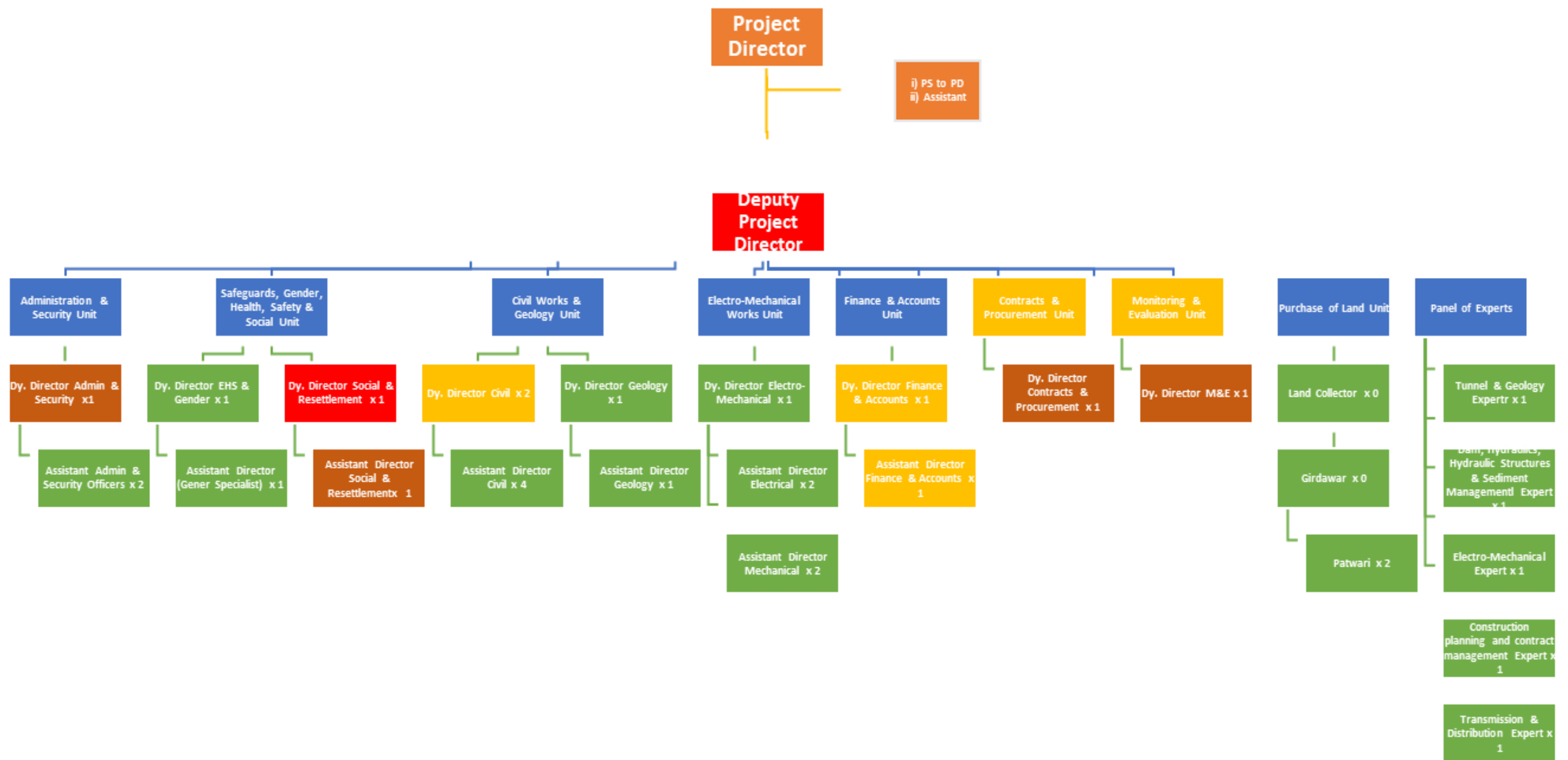


Figure 99.1: Organizational Chart of PIU

9.4 Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

239. Two-tier GRCs, one at village level and one at project level has been established for addressing conflicts and appeal procedures regarding eligibility and entitlements as well as the implementation of the resettlement activities. The GRCs receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns and grievances from APs. Detailed Grievance Redress Mechanism is provided in **Section 10**.

9.5 Allowance Disbursement Committee (ADC)

240. All the compensations assessed through land award are paid to the AHs through LAC however, PIU pay the allowances directly to the eligible AHs as assessed and given in the Implementation Ready LARP. For disbursement of allowances an Allowance Disbursement Committee is formed within the PIU. Allowance Disbursement Committee being headed by the PD and one member from ESU and one member from PLU are the members of this allowance disbursement committee. ADC is responsible for the disbursement of resettlement allowances like Vulnerability Allowance, Structure Relocation Allowance, Shifting Allowance for Houses, Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures. Transition Allowance, Business Moving Assistance, House Rent, electricity allowance, Chula/ Household dislocation allowance and Severe Impact Allowance.

9.6 External Monitoring Agency

241. PIU of PEDO hired an independent External Resettlement Monitor (ERM) who conduct independent monitoring and evaluation during LARP implementation. The ERM will:

- 1) Review the implementation progress and prepare audit reports confirming if compensation activities have been completed and recommending if site can be handed over to the contractor for construction;
- 2) Evaluate the level of achievement of objectives; and
- 3) Identify the gaps (if any) and propose remedial measures to be taken.
- 4) Details on monitoring and evaluation are provided in **Section 11**.

9.7 Board of Revenue

242. The KP Board of Revenue (BoR) has function of land acquisition and power to approve the allocating/granting land for projects of public interest with conditions.

243. Land acquisition functions rest with BOR but the land rights in the rural areas are administered by the district Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) on behalf of the BOR. The LAC has the power and responsibility to acquire land and to assess compensation of property. The actual land acquisition is undertaken by the deputy commissioner of the concerned district, who for the purposes of the land acquisition has the title of Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). The key responsibilities of the LAC include:

- i. Preliminary Notification of section 4, 5 and 6 that a land is required for public purpose and required land can be surveyed.
- ii. After surveys LAC declares that the land is needed or not for public purpose.

- iii. LAC give notice to all APs that the government intends to take possession of the land. If they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
- iv. LAC records statements of APs in the land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee and tenant or otherwise.
- v. Land Acquisition Collector to make inquiries into the measurements, value and claim and issue the final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation.
- vi. LAC is responsible for the disbursement of compensation payments to the affected people with the finances provided by the relevant department or organization.
- vii. LAC is responsible to transfer physical possession of the land to the concerned department or organization and transfer the mutation papers.
- viii. The DC Mansehra, who also acts as LAC under LAA 1894, will assign the concerned *Tehsildar* to manage the entire land acquisition. Other staff members of the DRD, called "*Qanongo*" (clerical Staff of DRD) and *Patwari* (field Staff of DRD) will carry out title identification and verification of the ownership.
- ix. LAC is also responsible to coordinate with other government departments like Forest department, Buildings and Works department, PHE, PESCO and agriculture department.
- x. An organogram of institutional arrangements is presented in **(Figure 9.2)** and role and responsibilities of concerned institutions is provided in **(Table 9.1)**.

Table 99.1: Responsibilities of Concerned Institutions

No.	Institutions	Responsibilities
1	Project Implementation Unit (PIU)	Ensure that the required funds for land acquisition and resettlement for LAA and SPS related mitigation are approved and available; Synchronize resettlement activities with the Project construction schedule;
2	Environment and Social Unit (ESU)	Ensure that all eligible APs are identified, provided with their respective entitlements according to the resettlement policy and are relocated / compensated as per the implementation schedule; Work closely with the concerned district government's office to collect data for assessment of eligible persons and their entitlements as per LARP policy Negotiate with contractors for arranging employment for APs in construction works; Ensure to comply the safeguard management of resettlement, gender and grievance redress; Disclose information and involve APs in the LARP process; and, Monitor and report on social/LAR/Environment issues compliance during implementation;
3	Purchase of Land Unit (PLU)	Liaise with the RDs regarding timely acquisition of lands required for the Project and payment of compensation in a transparent way and ensure that these activities are completed as per schedule. Support RD in updating land records
4	Project Implementation Consultant (PIC)	Updated RFS Support the PIU in the conduct of regular consultations with AHs in preparing and implementing the LARP; Prepare the final LARP for ADB/AIIB review, including any subsequent update or corrective actions in case of emerging or unforeseen impacts, as required;

No.	Institutions	Responsibilities
		Disclose the final LARP to the AHs after translating the summary of LARP in local language (Urdu/ Pashtu) to make it more understandable. LARP implementation and internal monitoring; Implementation of GRM
5	Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)	GRC will ensure that all grievances related to social issues are registered, formally recorded, reviewed, resolved and the concerned person is informed in a timely manner. The Project GRC will work as a forum to resolve complaints not resolved at village GRC.
6	External Resettlement Monitor (ERM)	Assessment of implementation progress, Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines, Early identification of issues, Resolving problems faced by the APs
7	Board of Revenue (BoR)	On request of Executing Agency notification of section 4, 5 and 6 that a land is required for public purpose and required land can be surveyed. Inventory of affected assets. Assessment of market Value of the affected assets. Review of claims of the APs and decision. Issuance of final "award". The award includes the land's marked area and the valuation of compensation. Disbursement of awarded compensations. Transfer of physical possession of the land to the concerned department or organization and transfer the mutation papers.

10 GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

244. The Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) being carrying out the construction of Balakot Hydropower Development Project (300MW), in District Mansehra of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan, as an Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) Contract, through a proposed loan from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB).

245. The Balakot Hydropower Project (300 MW) is category “A” Project as per ADB safeguard criteria, for which a detailed Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been developed with the aim to mediate conflicts and response to complaints related to environment and social performance of the project. GRM also provide a forum to general public/community who might believe that they are adversely affected by the ADB/AIIB financed project.

246. The proposed GRM is consist of two-tier Grievance Redress Committees (GRCs) i.e., at village level and at Project level. In both the GRCs, the Project area community represented by the villager’s nominated representatives. Having members based in the village, the village-level GRC is helpful in swift resolution of the grievance(s) without indulging in lengthy documentation/legal proceedings. The local participation further build local capacity in dispute resolution and decision-making and provide leadership support in the implementation of the Project.

247. Cases, which are not satisfactorily resolved or affected persons remain aggrieved, the case then forwarded to the Project-level GRC as the prime floor for resolution of the grievances.

248. However, at any point of time and if any disputant remains dissatisfied with the GRC decision/resolution the disputant can seek redress from a court of law. GRM does not impede AP’s access to the country’s judicial remedies.

10.1 Composition of Grievance Redress Committees

249. Under the current arrangements, two village level GRCs have been formed i.e. One at Paras (Dam Site), and the other at Sangar (Powerhouse/Colony Site). Following is the composition of the Village and the Project level GRCs.

Table 10.1: Grievance Redress Committee at Paras (Dam Site)

S/No	Organization	Member
1	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)	Deputy Director Social & Resettlement (Chair Person)
2	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)	Deputy Director Environment, and Gender (Member)
2	Revenue Department	Concerned Patwari (Member)
3	Dam Site Community	Person Nominated by the Community

Grievance Redress Committee at Sangar

S/No	Organization	Member
1	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)	Deputy Director Social & Resettlement (Chair Person)
2	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)	Deputy Director Environment, and Gender (Member)
3	Revenue Department	Concerned Patwari (Member)
4	Powerhouse/Colony Site Community	Person Nominated by the Community

Grievance Redress Committee Project level

S/No	Organization	Member
1	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO)	Project Director (Chair Person)
2	Revenue Department	LAC or LAC's Representative
3	Powerhouse/Colony Site Community	Two persons Nominated by the Community (One each from Dam and Powerhouse/ Colony Site Villages) *

*The community representation in the Project level GRC shall not be the same as that of the village level GRC.

10.2 GRC's Scope of Work

250. The scope of work of the GRC include the following:

- i. The village GRC ensures that all grievances related to social and environmental issues are registered, formally recorded, reviewed, resolved and the concerned person is informed in a timely manner.
- ii. The Project GRC monitor the working of the village GRC and work as a forum for appeal against the decision of the village GRC.
- iii. GRC-at any level- not consider complaints related to the procurements or with any matters pending in the court of law.
- iv. In resolving the disputes, the GRCs take into consideration the following:
 - Merit of the complaints/case received for consideration;
 - Evidences to take a decision on the complaint;
 - Witness statements;
 - Plausibility of the case in the light of related project activity;
 - Applicable laws, environmental guidelines of Pakistan, initial environmental examination and environmental review document of the project, and ADB/AIIB environmental guidelines;
 - Observations made on the field; and
 - Available information on previous complaints of similar nature.

10.3 Orientation of GRC Members

251. All GRC members attend a training and orientation meeting prior to commencement of their work. The training is provided by competent technical experts in social/resettlement and environmental management. The training addressed the policy aspects, compliance requirements, expectations of the community, and need for rapport and communication with the affected communities, and finally need for independence and transparent views in dealing with grievances.

10.4 Grievance Redress Procedure

252. Following procedure is adopted to resolve grievances received by the GRCs.

10.5 Filing of Grievances to Village GRC

253. For grievances related to social and environmental safeguards, the aggrieved person (or their authorized representatives) may file a grievance with the village-level GRC in one of the following ways:

- i. Submit a written complaint to any member of the village GRC
- ii. Given the local cultural context, any aggrieved women may submit complaints to GRCs directly or through the head of the household.

254. For complaints registration, Complaint Registration Forms are available with the secretary of the village level GRCs and complaints are registered on Grievance Log.

10.6 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Village GRC

255. The procedure for hearing and resolution of the complaint are follows.

- i. On receipt of a complaint:
 - Secretary of village GRC log the complaint in a register called Complaint Register.
 - Contact other members of the GRC to conduct a meeting within 10 calendar days of the logging of the complaint.
 - If needed, request the complainant or his/her representative to meet the Village GRC on the appointed date to discuss his/her complaint.
 - Prepare all the relevant information and document relevant to the complaint prior to the meeting and provide copies to all members.
- ii. The GRC meet on the appointed date during which it may:
 - Deliberate on the nature and circumstances of the complaint;
 - Investigate the complaint based on evidence provided by the complainant;
 - Meet with the complainant and other persons;
 - Visit the site; and
 - Take a decision.
- iii. If the GRC needs extra time to investigate or deliberate on the complaint, the secretary inform the complainant of the time when a decision is expected. In any case, all complaints shall be resolved within 30 calendar days of logging.
- iv. Once the complaint is resolved, the secretary document the decision and prepare full documentation on the process including minutes of meeting, photographs of visits, documents reviewed, and reasons of the decision.
- v. The GRC ensure that the complainant is fully informed of the decision and is also informed about his/her right to appeal to the Project GRC and to the court of law at any point.
- vi. In case follow-up action is required, the chairperson of the village GRC ensure that the actions are taken and are documented.

10.7 Hearing and Resolution of the Cases by Project GRC

256. The procedure for hearing and resolution of the complaint by the Project GRC will be as follows.

- i. On receipt of a complaint from:
 - Secretary of Project GRC request all the concerned documentation from the secretary of the concerned village GRC.
 - Contact other members of the Project GRC to conduct a meeting within 15 calendar days of the logging of the complaint to the Project GRC.
 - If needed, request the complainant or his/her representative to meet the Project GRC on the appointed date and place to discuss his/her complaint.
 - If needed, request the members of the village GRC to meet the Project GRC on the appointed date and place.
 - Prepare all the relevant information and document relevant to the complaint prior to the meeting and provide copies to all members.
- ii. The Project GRC meet on the appointed date during which it may:
 - Deliberate on the nature and circumstances of the complaint;
 - Investigate the complaint;
 - Meet with the complainant and other persons;
 - Visit the site; and
 - Take a decision.
- iii. If the GRC needs extra time to investigate or deliberate on the complaint, the secretary inform the complainant of the time when a decision is expected. In any case, all complaints shall be resolved in 45 calendar days of logging with the Project GRC.
- iv. Once the complaint is resolved, the secretary document the decision and prepare full documentation on the process including minutes of meeting, photographs of visits, documents reviewed, and reasons of the decision.
- v. The GRC ensure that the complainant is fully informed of the decision and is also informed about his/her right to appeal to the court of law.
- vi. In case follow-up action is required; the chairperson of the Project GRC ensure that the actions are taken and are documented.

10.8 GRM Related Information and Documentation

257. The PIU ensure that it receives copies of all complaints, meeting notices, decisions, and documentations related to proceedings of the village and Project GRCs.

258. The PIU maintain complete record of the complaints in a database or tabular form consisting of the following fields.

- Project name.

-
- Village, union council, tehsil, and district.
 - Name of complainant.
 - Nature of complaint like environment (trees cutting, Noise, Dust, Waste, Air– Water– Soil Pollution etc.), social (damage to infrastructure, land, privacy, Favoritism/Nepotism issues, etc.), Gender (gender equality, empowerment, privacy etc.) and non–compliance to the Govt./Donor provided guidelines.
 - Date of logging of complaint with village GRC.
 - Date of first meeting of village GRC.
 - Information on members attended, number of meetings, meeting with complainant, and site visit.
 - Date of decision of village GRC.
 - Follow–up actions, responsibilities, and completion with dates.
 - Date of logging of complaint with Project GRC.
 - Date of first meeting of Project GRC.
 - Information on members attended, number of meetings, meeting with complainant, and site visit.
 - Date of decision of Project GRC.
 - Follow–up actions, responsibilities, and completion with dates.
 - The PMU will prepare periodic report on the GRM reporting on, for example:
 - Number of complaints received and resolved by village GRC, Project GRC and nature of complaint;
 - The average time of it took to resolve the complaint; and
 - The fraction to complaints that were resolved at the village GRC level.

The Notification of GRM as attached as **(Appendix-M Volume -02)**

Table 10.2: Database of GRC

Project: Balakot Hydropower Development Investment Project

Complaint Number	Village	Name of Complainant	Nature of complaint*	Date of logging the complaint	Date of first meeting of village GRC	Summary of meeting	Summary of Field visit	Date of decision of village GRC	Follow-up actions by the village GRC	Date of logging of complaint with Project GRC	Date of first meeting of Project GRC	Summary of meeting	Date of decision of Project GRC	Follow-up actions by the Project GRC	Implementations on proposed actions
1															
2															
3															

11 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

259. This chapter presents the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system which is a continuous process of collecting, collating and analyzing information about the progress of LARP implementation and a tool for identifying strengths and weaknesses of the process. Periodic evaluation of the process and the outcomes enable PEDO to assess whether the entitlements and actions required under the LARP were provided as stipulated and whether the livelihoods and standard of living of the APs were maintained or improved. In case of any gaps identify corrective measures to achieve the desired goals and objectives of the LARP.

11.1 Objectives of Monitoring and Evaluation

260. The objective of the M&E system presented herein is not only to assist and mitigate impacts of the Project but also enhance the delivery capacity of PEDO with regard to resettlement implementation. Further, the system serve as a tool to ensure prompt LARP implementation for the PIU and its ESU/PLU as well as the LAR consultants. M&E ensures review and accountability, as well as corrective actions as required.

261. The M&E obtain feedback from target populations and the field operatives to facilitate formulation of remediation measures when required and as a result ensure achievement of targets within schedule. M&E carried out through collecting and analyzing information from the field and verifying the progress reporting on resettlement implementation progress and its effectiveness. It ensure that inputs are provided, procedures are followed, and outputs are monitored and verified as per approved plan and schedule of action. A database with geographic information system (GIS) developed for the purpose of the ongoing monitoring and also for ex-post evaluation.

262. Monitoring and reporting mechanism of resettlement related operations involves a two-pronged approach. Monitoring done both internally and externally, to provide feedback to PIU and to assess the effectiveness of the LARP and its implementation. Monitoring carried at all three stages of LARP implementation: preparatory stage, relocation stage and rehabilitation stage. Monitoring and reporting activities help in:

- i. Assessment of implementation progress,
- ii. Rescheduling key actions to meet the objective timelines,
- iii. Early identification of issues,
- iv. Resolving problems faced by the APs, and
- v. Developing solutions immediately to meet resettlement objectives.

263. Land acquisition and resettlement activities monitored internally by PIU through PIC and externally by External Resettlement Monitor (ERM) as per mechanisms described in the following sections.

11.2 Internal Monitoring

264. Implementation of LARP activities internally monitored by PIU on regular basis. The objectives of the internal monitoring are:

- i. Monitor the timely progress of key activities;
- ii. Verify the compliance with safeguard measures;
- iii. Document and disclose the monitoring results and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions in the periodic monitoring reports; and
- iv. Follow up on the corrective and preventive actions to ensure progress toward the desired outcomes.

265. A detailed internal monitoring plan developed by the PIU. PIU modified monitoring indicators presented as below and a framework for monitoring the effectiveness of corrective actions. Monitoring indicators are Presented in (Table 11.1).

Table 11.1: Monitoring Indicators

Delivery of Entitlements	Entitlements disbursed, compared with number and category of losses set out in the entitlement matrix. Disbursements against timelines. allowances, according to schedule. Restoration of social infrastructure and services. Progress on income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as set out in the income restoration plan, for example, utilizing replacement land, commencement of production, the number of the displaced persons trained in employment with jobs, microcredit disbursed, number of income-generating activities assisted. Affected businesses receiving entitlements, including transfer and payments for net loss resulting from lost business.
Consultations and Grievances	Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? Has resettlement information been prepared and distributed? How many displaced persons know their entitlements? How many are aware if their entitlements have been received? Have any displaced persons used the grievance redress procedure? What were the outcomes? Have grievances been resolved? Was the social preparation phase implanted?
Participation	Number of general meetings (for both men and women) Percentage of women out of total participants Number of meetings exclusively with women Number of meetings exclusively with vulnerable groups Number of meetings at new sites Level of participation in meetings (of women, men and vulnerable groups)
Budget and Timeframe	Have all land acquisition and resettlement staff been appointed and mobilized on schedule for the field and office work? Have capacity building and training activities been completed on schedule? Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against the agreed implementation plan? Are funds for resettlement being allocated to resettlement agencies on time? Have resettlement offices received the scheduled funds? Have funds been disbursed according to the resettlement plan? Has the social preparation phase taken place as scheduled? Has all land been acquired and occupied in time for implementation?
Livelihood and Income Restoration	No. of displaced persons under the rehabilitation programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups)

	No. of displaced persons who received vocational training (women, men, and vulnerable groups) Types of training and number of participants in each No. and % of displaced persons covered under livelihood programs (women, men, and vulnerable groups) No. of displaced persons who have restored their income and livelihood patterns (women, men and vulnerable groups) No. of new employment activities Extent of participation in rehabilitation programs Extent of participation in vocational training programs Degree of satisfaction with support received for livelihood programs % of successful enterprises breaking even (women, men and vulnerable groups) % of displaced persons who improved their income (women, men and vulnerable groups) % of displaced persons who improved their standard of living (women, men and vulnerable groups) No. of displaced persons with replacement agriculture land (women, men and vulnerable groups) Quantity of land owned/contracted by displaced persons (women, men and vulnerable groups) No. of households with agricultural equipment No. of households with livestock
--	---

266. Information on the status and effectiveness of the key activities from the Project site were collected by PIU using the following instruments:

- i. Periodic surveys to compare the baseline against conditions during and after LARP implementation
- ii. Consultation and informal interviews with APs;
- iii. Interviews with key informants; and
- iv. Community public meetings.

11.3 External Monitoring

267. LARP activities will be externally monitored by the social experts of an ERM over the life of LARP initiation and implementation. The PIU developed a detailed Terms of Reference for the ERM and the ERM was appointed by the PEDO management. The basis of the TOR is provided in **Appendix F Volume 02**.

268. There are two main objectives of the ERM. The specific objectives of external monitoring are as below:

11.3.1 Resettlement Compliance Audit

- i. Overall verification of internal monitoring information on LARP implementation provided by PIU following the monitoring indicators provided in table 11.1;
- ii. Verification of compensation rates determined by DRD;
- iii. Verification of project impacts identified in the LARP;
- iv. Verification of resettlement allowances whether it is sufficient to assist local communities to resettle;
- v. Identification of gaps between LARP requirements and LAR implementation;
- vi. Preparation of corrective action plan.

11.3.2 Monitoring

269. Monitoring indicators for ERM are presented in (Table 11.2).

Table 1111.2: Indicators for Verification by External Monitor

Monitoring Indicator	Basis for Indicator
Basic information on displaced persons' households (Gender disaggregated data essential for all aspects)	Location Composition and structure, ages, education and skill levels Gender of household head Ethnic group Access to health, education, utilities, and other social services Housing type Land and other resource-owning and -using patterns Occupations and employment patterns Income sources and levels Agricultural production data (for rural households) Participation in neighbourhood or community groups Access to cultural sites and events Valuation of all assets
Restoration of living standards	Were house compensation payments made free of depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? Have displaced persons adopted the housing options developed? Have perceptions of community been restored? Have displaced persons achieved replacement of key social and cultural elements?
Restoration of livelihoods (Disaggregate data for displace persons moving to group resettlement sites, self-relocating displaced persons, displaced persons with enterprises affected)	Were Compensation payments free of deductions for depreciation, fees, or transfer costs to the displaced persons? Were compensation payments sufficient to replace lost assets? Was sufficient replacement land available of suitable standard? Did income substitution allow for re-establishment of enterprise and production? Have affected enterprises received sufficient assistance to re-establish themselves? Have vulnerable groups been provided income-earning opportunities? Are these effective and sustainable? Do jobs provided restore pre-project income levels and living standards?
Levels of displaced persons' satisfaction	How much do the displaced persons know about resettlement procedures and entitlements? Do the displaced persons know their entitlements? Do they know if these have been met? How do the displaced persons assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored? How much do the displaced persons know about grievance procedures and conflict resolution procedures?
Effectiveness of resettlement planning	Were the displaced persons and their assets correctly enumerated? Was the time frame and budget sufficient to meet objectives, were there institutional constraints? Were entitlements too generous? Were vulnerable groups identified and assisted? How did resettlement implementers deal with unforeseen problems?

270. One of the responsibilities ERM is a post-resettlement survey to be carried within 6 months before the closing of the project. Sampling for the will include 100% of severely affected and vulnerable households, as well as at least 30% of all other APs. The post resettlement survey results will be compared with the baseline information collected by the ERM at the start of his/her assignment. FGDs will also be conducted with APs and relevant agencies to help compare pre- and post-LARP/LRP socio-economic and livelihood levels for the APs. Results will be presented through a post resettlement/final report which will also be submitted to PEDO and ADB for review and disclosure.

271. The issues identified by the ERM will be discussed internally by the PIU of PEDO. Based on the recommendations made by ERM, the PIU will determine corrective actions to be reported to ADB/AIIB in monitoring reports.

272. Internal and external monitoring and reporting start from the approval of the Implementation Ready LARP up to completion of the Project however, Monitoring is in two phases. First phase comprising on disbursement of compensations and allowances completed before the start of the construction while second phase dealing with the livelihood restoration continue till the completion of the project. A second, and less intense, stage of monitoring undertaken during the livelihood restoration stage.

11.4 Reporting Requirements

273. The PIU through prepare quarterly, internal monitoring reports on resettlement implementation activities. LARP implementation Compliance Audit Reports prepared by external monitor will be reviewed and cleared by ADB will serve as a ground for no-objection on commencement of civil works on sites (components) covered by this sectional LARP. The ERM submit bi-annual monitoring and final monitoring reports to PEDO for onward submission to ADB/AIIB (and any other funding agency) to assist in ascertaining whether resettlement goals have been achieved, and, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced, as required. The reports include corrective action plans if required and recommendations for improvement. The monitoring documents publicly available, including posting in project website.

12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

274. This chapter presents the implementation schedule of LARP. The Project being implemented during a period of 78 months. The resettlement planning activities already started with the start of RFS in March to April 2017 and in June, July 2018 followed by data collection for Implementation Ready LARP from Feb-Dec, 2021 based on revised feasibility design. Basic design of few components of the design like quarries areas and land fill areas has not been finalized, A time-bound implementation schedule is presented in **(Table 12.1)**. The implementation schedule has been formulated to accommodate different phases of the Project and therefore, there are different resettlement and livelihood restoration activities as necessitated by the civil works. In any component of the project civil works start after the compensation payments are made, other resettlement related measures are completed are made and physical possession is given to the project by the competent authorities. Moreover, throughout the construction till the completion project regularly monitored internally and externally. Preparation for LARP implementation, particularly information dissemination and maintaining a constant dialogue with the APs, commence after the approval of the LARP and continue throughout the Project implementation.

275. The LARP has been updated according to the current state of project design and LAR planning, both the LARP assessment data and specific entitlements and measures are updated and re-verified and updated after the final design.

276. The implementation schedule also provides tentative time frame for the notification of main sections of the LAA 1894. Moreover, it is also proposed in the implementation schedule that the physical possession of the land and relocation of AHs could be phased based on the requirements of the Project. However, looking into the land acquisition related issues, it was decided both by the project proponent and ADB/AIIB to divide the land acquisition into two phases i.e., in the 1st phase Ghanool and Sangar and in the 2nd phase Paras and Ghanool were covered. Two separate LARP being prepared one for Sangar and Ghanool and another for Paras and Bela Sacha.

Table 12.1: Implementation Schedule

LARP Activity/Task		Responsibility		Year 2020				Year 2021				Year 2022				Year 2023				Year 2024				Year 2025				Year 2026				Year 2027			
		Primary	Secondary	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV				
Preparation (Draft LARP)	Feasibility Design			<div></div>																															
	Resettlement Field Survey	Consultant	PEDO			<div></div>																													
	Draft LARP including Livelihood restoration plan	Consultant	PEDO							<div></div>																									
	Additional Surveys	Consultant	PEDO										<div></div>																						
	Draft LARP Revision	Consultant	PEDO			<div></div>																													
Land Acquisition	Basic Design Finalization	Design Consultant	PEDO										<div></div>																						
	Site Demarcation of Affected Lands	PEDO					<div></div>																												
	Notification of section 4 of LAA 1894	DRD					<div></div>																												
	Updating of Land Records	DRD	PEDO				<div></div>								<div></div>											<div></div>									
	Notification of section 5 of LAA 1894	DRD																																	
	Notification of section 6 of LAA 1894	DRD											<div></div>																						
	Notification of section 9 of LAA 1894	DRD											<div></div>																						
	Notification of section 11 of LAA 1894	DRD											<div></div>																						
	Physical Possession of the Land (Phase I)	DRD	–											<div></div>																					
	Physical possession of the Land (Phase II)	DRD														<div></div>																			
	Physical possession of the Land (Phase III)	DRD																<div></div>																	
Up date	Completion of uncompleted surveys	PEDO	PIC														<div></div>																		

LARP Activity/Task		Responsibility		Year 2020				Year 2021				Year 2022				Year 2023				Year 2024				Year 2025				Year 2026				Year 2027			
		Primary	Secondary	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV				
	Verification of census survey already completed	PEDO	PIC																																
	Consultations with affected communities	PEDO	PIC																																
	Updating and improvement of LARP	PEDO	PIC																																
	Preparation of internal Monitoring Plan	PEDO	PIC																																
	Disclosure of LARP on PEDO and ADB Website	ADB	PEDO																																
	LARP Disclosure – Brochure in Urdu	PEDO	–																																
Implementation (LARP)	Mobilize Project Implementation Consultant	PEDO	–																																
	Preparation Implementable LARP	PEDO	–																																
	Submit Implementable LARP for approval to ADB/AIIB	PEDO	–																																
	Mobilize External Monitoring Consultant	PEDO	–																																
	Payment of Compensations and Allowances	DRD	PEDO																																
	Livelihood Restoration activities	PEDO																																	
	Grievance Redress Process	PEDO	–																																

LARP Activity/Task		Responsibility		Year 2020				Year 2021				Year 2022				Year 2023				Year 2024				Year 2025				Year 2026				Year 2027			
		Primary	Secondary	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV				
	Relocation of public and community structures	Community and concerned departments	PEDO																																
Construction	Internal Monitoring of LARP Implementation	PEDO	PIC																																
	External Monitoring of LARP implementation	PEDO	EMC																																
	Award of Contracts for Civil Works	PEDO	–																																
	Contractor mobilized to start work	PEDO	–																																
	Commencement of Civil Works	Contractor	PEDO																																

Note: I, II, III and IV means first, second, third and fourth quarter of the year i.e. January to March, April to June, July to September and October to December

Table 12.2 Action plan for the unavailable APs

S#	Activity	Details of activity	Responsibility / Action Required	Remarks
1	Payment to un available APs / DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This ensures a level of security to the payer since it requires the funds to be handled through a collecting bank. A cross cheque prepared on the name of the unavailable AP and deposited in the escrow account of the District Land Collector. In case at some point the unavailable person came in he will approach the District LAC and after proving his identity he will be issued his cheque by the District LAC. 	District LAC / DC, Revenue Department and PEDO (during implementation only)	This transaction will be cross checked by the EMR if the unavailable AP / DP came in during the implementation of the project.
2	Sources of identification of the unavailable AP / DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Identity Card. Ancestral revenue record (available with the Patwari). Family tree available with NADRA and The Village Council Secretary can also issue his identity certificate signed by the Nazim (local elected representative). 	District LAC / DC, Revenue Department and PEDO	After proving the identity and cross verification the LAC/DC will release his cheque (which is already in his safe custody).
3	Access to LRP benefits	APs / DPs / AHs unavailable at site are equally eligible for the benefits given in the LRP.	PIU, PMC, NGO	In case the APs / DPs got back into the project area they have the right to access all trainings and other benefits as stated in the LRP / LARP. However, to accommodate these APs / DPs they will be liable to fulfill the conditions / criteria to be chalked out by the NGO / PIU for these trainings and other benefits.
4	Mutation	Mutation issue of the un available APs / DPs	District LAC, Revenue Department	In case of any issue with the mutation of unavailable APs / DPs the district LAC should intimate the Revenue department help the APs / DPs in early mutation of their affected land.
5	Budget	The budget given in the LARP is allocated both for available and no-available AP / DPs	PIU, NGO, PMC, LAC	Those un-available got equal right to access the resources and benefits given in the LARP. Secondly, they can claim their right in land and non-land assets once they appear on the scene and prove their identity.

13 COST AND BUDGET

277. This chapter presents unit rates for compensation cost and budget for the implementation of LARP. Rates used for different assets are based on the assessments carried out by the C&W, Agriculture and Revenue departments during updating of LARP from Feb-Dec, 2021. The line departments were supervised by the office of the Deputy Commissioner Mansehra by default is the district LAC. The allowances were calculated by adopting the guidelines given in SPS 2009.

278. All LARP preparation and implementation costs, including cost of compensation and LAR administration, is considered an integral part of Project cost. This budget section indicating (i) Unit compensation rates for all affected items and allowances, Methodology followed for the computation of unit compensation rates, and a cost table for all compensation expenses and contingencies. Finances for compensation, allowances, and administration of LARP preparation and implementation provided by the PEDO. PEDO ensured 100% funds for tasks to be accomplished under the LARP, compensation at replacement cost and allowances estimated in the LARP plus 2% of contingencies for LARP implementation charged to PEDO. Being the project proponent, PEDO ensure timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the LARP.

279. As per the flow of LARP finances it is noted that the budget for land, trees, crops, built-up property and fruits trees compensation disbursed by office of the District Land Collector. While, disbursement of allowances and other such items done through the PIU. These funds disbursed to the APs with the assistance of PIC.

13.1 Unit Rates

280. Currently the unit rate for lands, houses, crops, fruit and non-fruit trees and public and community infrastructure have been finalized and determined by the district LAC. The current rates were finalized by the competent authority given in the **Table 13.1** below. Rates used in this chapter were based on the assessments of replacement costs made by the DRD, C&W, forest and agriculture departments. These, official rates of affected assets were assessed by the LAC after the start of the land acquisition process and putted in the LARP by the PMC. However, these updated rates will be subject to verification by the ERM. In order to verify and confirm that the provided LAR rates, costs and compensation package to the eligible APs as described in the entitlement matrix in this LARP is in compliance with ADB SPS 2009" replacement cost" principle, sample due diligence of valuation rates though IVS will be carried out in parallel with LARP implementation and where the gap is identified, additional compensations will be provided to APs through an addendum to this LARP. Government will hire accredited, expert valuers, in consultation with ADB and with terms of reference agreed with ADB. Within 9 months of the approval of this LARP from ADB, the valuation due diligence shall be completed and the report submitted to ADB for review and clearance. Any additional payments, if recommended as an outcome of the IVS, will be paid by the government within 3 months of approval of LARP addendum. During this time, PEDO will submit monthly progress report to ADB on the valuation process and initial findings.

13.1.1 Lands

281. Rates used in this section were based on the official record and actual land transactions in the last one year in the project affected area before the project cut-off date. The prices for “Chahi Zamin” (cultivated land), “Abadi deh” (residential/ commercial), “Banjar” (un-cultivated land) “Ghair Mumkin Pahar” (un-cultivated barren/ hilly) lands were classified and valued separately following the above procedure. (**Table 13.1**) below provides the estimated prices of different categories of land according to the manner in which the land was valued in the area. For details of individual land holding please see (**Appendix- N -volume-3**) and for notification of section-5 of land acquisition act-1894 see **Appendix-J of volume-2** of this report.

Table 13.1: Rates used in Valuation of land by Type in Mouza Sangar and Ghanool

No.	Mouza/Settlement	Land Type	Unit Rate (PKR/ Kanal)
1	Sangar	Barhi (Cultivated Land)	548,952
2		Hothar (cultivated land)	365,968
3		Rakerh Kalsi (cultivated)	182,984
4		Dhaka Rak (uncultivated)	91,492
5		Banjar (Qadeem, Jadeed, Chera Gah, Darakhtan) Un-cultivated	45,746
6		Ghair Mumkin (un-cultivated)	22,873
1	Ghanool	Barhi Aabi/ Mera / Rakerh (Cultivated Land)	108,048
2		Dhaka Rak (uncultivated)	54,024
3		Ghair Mumkin (un-cultivated)	13,506

Source: LAC – December, 2021

13.1.2 Houses and Other Structures

282. Rates for houses and other affected structures were calculated based on the Market Rate System 2021 and composite schedule rates (CSR) of KP32 and as per the specification of each structure. Affected structures were categorized as per categories/details given in the MRS 2021. No deduction of depreciation cost has been done from the structure costs. (**Table 13.2**) shows **summary of affected area** and rates of different affected structures including shops and other government and communal structures. For Details of affected individual structures see **Appendix-O of volume-3** attached with this report.

Table 13.2: Unit Price and details for Affected Structures

Sr.No	Usage	Area/Length	Amount as per C&W
1	B/Wall	93.23	91,494.667
2	Bathroom	583.77	669,061.460
3	Cattle Shed	10952.005	8,805,334.288
4	Flooring	204.66	35,554.703
5	Gate	75.98	36,292.641

32 Market Rate System as of 2021 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
<https://www.finance.gkp.pk/attachments/c76aed6021b911eca8e6eb245691e0/download>

Sr.No	Usage	Area/Length	Amount as per C&W
6	Kerb	38	20,779.160
7	Kitchen	333.2	368,570.832
8	Lawn	168	18,167.520
9	Masjid	2001.683	3,372,976.588
10	Mesh	106.855	7,776.739
11	Parapet	160.56	271,225.335
12	PCC	213.875	39,733.254
13	R/Wall	539.65	799,598.652
14	Res	30976.326	48,401,926.766
15	Shed	1183.845	811,934.344
16	Shop	349.5	466,409.480
17	Stair	40	48,175.652
18	Store	1188.49	461,840.149
19	Water Tank	106.126	84,466.520
			64,811,318.749

Source: Rates determined by the C&W department district Mansehra

13.1.3 Crops

283. As discussed with the revenue department rates of crops were computed on the basis of average crop yield as is shown in the revenue record. Based on the DRD rates, income per Kanal in Rabi (winter cropping season, wheat) is PKR 4020 and in Kharif (summer cropping season, Maize) is PKR 3680 while average of both the crops is PKR 3850/ Kanal. The rates are finalized by the DRD based on the updated information at the time of land acquisition.

13.1.4 Fruit Trees

284. Fruit and other productive trees compensated based on rates sufficient to cover income replacement for the time needed to re-grow a tree to the same productivity of the one lost. The loss of fruit bearing trees compensated based on their type, productive age and the market value of the produce for the remaining period of its average life. The prices of trees were based on the assessment carried out by the agriculture department. The assessment was carried out during the months Feb-April 2021 by the Agriculture department for Sangar settlement while no fruit trees were found at Mouza Ghanool. The rates were finalized by the agriculture department based on their updated price list for different categories of fruit trees. Details are provided in (Table 13.3) below. For individual details of fruit trees see **Appendix-N volume-3** of this report. Official notification of fruit trees is attached as **Appendix-K in volume-2**.

Table 13.3: Nos and unit Price for Fruit Trees (PKR) at Sangar settlement

S. NO	Kind of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost
1.	Walnut	51	5,510,550
2.	Walnut 3rd YN	26	39,000
3.	Walnut 5th YN	6	12,000
4.	Walnut 7th YN	13	26,000

S. NO	Kind of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost
5.	Pear	405	9,740,250
6.	Pear 2nd YN	19	19,000
7.	Pear 3rd YN	70	105,000
8.	Pear 4th YN	76	152,000
9.	Pear 5th YN	45	90,000
10.	Pear 6th YN	7	14,000
11.	Plum	14	210,700
12.	Plum 4th YN	2	4,000
13.	Apricot	80	1,445,600
14.	Apricot 2nd YN	1	1,000
15.	Apricot 3rd YN	2	3,000
16.	Apricot 4th YN	11	22,000
17.	Apple	10	210,700
18.	Banana	1	1,240
19.	Grapes	10	24,500
20.	Grape Fruit 1st YN	3	1,500
21.	Orange	1	7,280
22.	Peach	5	72,350
23.	Peach 2nd YN	1	1,000
24.	Peach 3rd YN	3	4,500
25.	Peach 4th YN	1	2,000
26.	Persimmon	9	162,630
27.	Persimmon 2nd YN	1	1,000
28.	Pomegranate	7	126,280
29.	Pomegranate 2nd YN	1	1,000
30.	Pomegranate 4th YN	5	10,000
Total		886	18,020,080

Source: Assessment carried out by agriculture department during Feb-April, 2021

13.1.5 Non fruit / firewood Trees

285. Forest department of district Mansehra is the main custodian of the non-fruit/forest trees in Kaghan valley. The project affected area comes under the jurisdiction of DFO Kaghan. (**Table 13.4**) below Provides detail of compensation rates of Non-fruit trees. The prices of trees were based on the assessment carried out by the forest department from Feb-April, 2021. Rates provided for non-fruit trees by the forest department based on the schedule rates as issued by the government of KP. Official notification of the assessed trees issued by the forest department is attached as **Appendix-L in volume-2**. The APs after cutting the affected non-fruit trees can take it home. However, in case they refuse to take the trees home then The APs after cutting the affected non-fruit trees can take it home. However, in case they refuse to take the trees home then it is the responsibility of the contractor to cut the trees and clear the area.

286. The value of trees used for fire and timber calculated based on the average volume and quality of wood produced and taking into consideration the size classes as determined by girth, diameter at breast, height and volume as assessed by the Forest Department.

Table 13.4: Unit price for non–fruit trees (PKR)

Species	Mouza									
	Ghanool			Sangar			Total No. of Trees	Total Volume	Rate per cft	Total value (Rs)
	No. of Trees	Volume	Total value (Rs)	No. of Trees	Volume	Total value (Rs)				
Deodar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2250	-
Kail	1	16	19200	34	362	434400	35	378	1200	453,600
Chir	185	5328	2131200	1069	12555	5022000	1254	17883	400	7,153,200
Broad Leaved	6	113	22600	1750	13951	2790200	1756	14064	200	2,812,800
B/leaved (U/Size)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	-
Total	192	5457	2,173,000	2853	26868	8,246,600	3045	32325		10,419,600

Source: Assessment carried out by forest department Mansehra from Feb-April, 2021

13.1.6 Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

287. There would be no liability of the Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas on the project proponent as per contract have shifted this responsibility to the contractor.

13.1.7 Public and Community Infrastructure in the project affected area

288. Affected public and communal structures have been covered in Section 14.1.2. in addition to cost of construction and land an amount of 20 million allocated for furniture and equipment of health facility to be established in Sangar village. This hospital could be easily approached by the APs and general public of surrounding area. The project have impact on electric poles in Sangar and Ghanool settlements. The affected poles of PESCO require relocation. The concerned department i.e., PESCO relocate the affected infrastructure with the financial assistance of the Project. A cost of PKR. 2,647,213 against the affected poles and wires have been included in this LARP. This estimate was received from PESCO through LAC. see the estimated demand of PESCO (**Appendix- J in Volume 02**).

13.2 Estimated Budgets

13.2.1 Land

289. As detailed in **Section 4**, a total of 226.41 Acre of land required for the construction of different components of the project. **Table 13.5** provides a breakup of estimated prices of land and total cost to acquire 106.05 Acre Marla of land both at Mouza Sangar and Ghanool. Official notification of section-4 and 5 of LAA-1894 issued by the district Land Acquisition collector is attached as **Appendix-J in volume-2**.

Table 13.5: Cost Estimate for Land Acquisition

No.	Mouza/ Settlement	Land Type	Kanal	Marla	Quantity (Kanal)	Unit Rate (PKR/ Kanal)	Total Cost (PKR)	15% CAS	Total Composition
1	Sangar	Barhi (Cultivated Land)	34	8	34.40	548,952	18,883,948.80	2,832,592.32	21,716,541.12
2		Hothar (cultivated land)	88	11	88.55	365,968	32,406,466.40	4,860,969.96	37,267,436.36
3		Rakerh Kalsi (cultivated)	99	5	99.25	182,984	18,161,162.00	2,724,174.30	20,885,336.30
		Total Cultivated	222	4	222.20		69,451,577.20	10,417,736.58	79,869,313.78
4		Band Dhaka Rak (uncultivated)	541	18	541.90	91,492	49,579,514.80	7,436,927.22	57,016,442.02
5		Banjar (Qadeem, Jadeed, Cherah Gah, Darakhtan) Un- cultivated	5	7	5.35	45,746	244,741.10	36,711.17	281,452.27
6		Ghair Mumkin (un- cultivated)	48	0	48.00	22,873	1,097,904.00	164,685.60	1,262,589.60
Total Un-cultivated			595	5	595.25		50,922,159.90	7,638,323.99	58,560,483.89
Sub Total Sangar			817	9	817.45		120,373,737.10	18,056,060.57	138,429,797.67
1	Ghanool	Barhi Aabi/ Mera / Rakerh (Cultivated Land)	15	0	15.00	108048	1,620,720.00	243,108.00	1,863,828.00
		Total Cultivated	15	0	15.00		1,620,720.00	243,108.00	1,863,828.00
2		Band Dhaka Rak (uncultivated)	14	0	14.00	54024	756,336.00	113,450.40	869,786.40
3		Ghair Mumkin (un- cultivated)	1	19	1.95	13506	26,336.70	3,950.51	30,287.21
Total Un-cultivated			15	19	15.95		782,672.70	117,400.91	900,073.61
Sub Total Ghanool			30	19	30.95		2,403,393	360,508.91	2,763,901.61
Grand Total Sangar and Ghanool			848	8	848.40		122,777,129.80	18,416,569.47	141,193,699.27

Source: LAC – December, 2021

13.2.2 Crops

290. Based on average rates of crops cost estimates of compensation of crops are provided in (Table 13.6) below. The following rates are official rates received from the DRD the APs compensated for one-year average income from their crops.

Table 13.6: Cost Estimate for Crops

Location	Cropped Area (Acre)	Unit Price (PKR/Acre)	Compensation (PKR)
Sangar	27.775	34240	951,016
Ghanool	1.875	34240	64200
Total	29.65		1,016,072

13.2.3 Fruit Trees

291. A total of **PKR 18,020,080** was calculated for loss of 886 fruit trees at Sangar while no fruit tree was found at Ghanool. (Table 13.7) below provides details of cost compensation of fruit trees. Individual details of ownership and number of fruit trees has been provided in **Appendix-N Volume 03**.

Table 13.7: Cost Estimate for Fruit Trees (PKR)

S. NO	Kind of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost
1.	Walnut	51	5,510,550
2.	Walnut 3rd YN	26	39,000
3.	Walnut 5th YN	6	12,000
4.	Walnut 7th YN	13	26,000
5.	Pear	405	9,740,250
6.	Pear 2nd YN	19	19,000
7.	Pear 3rd YN	70	105,000
8.	Pear 4th YN	76	152,000
9.	Pear 5th YN	45	90,000
10.	Pear 6th YN	7	14,000
11.	Plum	14	210,700
12.	Plum 4th YN	2	4,000
13.	Apricot	80	1,445,600
14.	Apricot 2nd YN	1	1,000
15.	Apricot 3rd YN	2	3,000
16.	Apricot 4th YN	11	22,000
17.	Apple	10	210,700
18.	Banana	1	1,240
19.	Grapes	10	24,500
20.	Grape Fruit 1st YN	3	1,500
21.	Orange	1	7,280
22.	Peach	5	72,350

S. NO	Kind of Fruit Plant	No of Fruit Plants	Estimated cost
23.	Peach 2nd YN	1	1,000
24.	Peach 3rd YN	3	4,500
25.	Peach 4th YN	1	2,000
26.	Persimmon	9	162,630
27.	Persimmon 2nd YN	1	1,000
28.	Pomegranate	7	126,280
29.	Pomegranate 2nd YN	1	1,000
30.	Pomegranate 4th YN	5	10,000
Total		886	18,020,080

13.2.4 Non-Fruit Trees

292. For the 3045 affected non-fruit trees, compensation is calculated @ PKR 10,419,600. (Table 13.8) below provides details of cost compensation of Non-fruit trees. The individual ownership and cost of trees has been provided in **Appendix-N Volume 03** of this report.

Table 13.8: Cost Estimate for Non- Fruit Trees

Species	Mouza									
	Ghanool			Sangar			Total No. of Trees	Total Volume	Rate per cft	Total value (Rs)
	No. of Trees	Volume	Total value (Rs)	No. of Trees	Volume	Total value (Rs)				
Deodar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2250	-
Kail	1	16	19200	34	362	434400	35	378	1200	453,600
Chir	185	5328	2131200	1069	12555	5022000	1254	17883	400	7,153,200
Broad Leaved	6	113	22600	1750	13951	2790200	1756	14064	200	2,812,800
B/leaved (U/Size)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	-
Total	192	5457	2,173,000	2853	26868	8,246,600	3045	32325		10,419,600

Note: After receiving the Individual ownership and assessed value for compensation to the list of DPs will be attached as Annexures.

13.2.5 Cost of Compensation for Business loss

293. During RFS it was observed that 1 household in addition to loss of land also lost his business. Calculated average value of his income from his business is 50,000 per month. Therefore, total compensation for 12 months is calculated as PKR. 600,000. The average income was verified from different businesses of the same nature and volume in the surrounding area because no income tax or transaction record was available with the owner of the business. This AH is also eligible for sever impact allowance as the AH lost 100% of his business source.

13.2.6 Cost for trainings

13.2.6.1 Skill Development Training

294. The purpose of the training program is to improve, or at least restore, incomes and living standards of the affected households. Under the Skill development PIC will identify skill gaps and ensure develop these skills through skill development training program. An amount of PKR 36,000,000 has been allocated for training of 500 youth in the whole of project area. The trainees enrolled in different trades given monthly stipend to meet their food and other day to day expenses. Each training is spread over a period of 3 months. Selection criteria and details of budget were provided in the livelihood restoration plan **attached this report as a separate.**

- i. Per month per trainee stipend for 3 months ($8000 \times 3 = 24000$): PKR 24000
- ii. Per Month material to be consumed during training for 3 months ($2000 \times 3 = 6000$): PKR 6000
- iii. Per month per trainee cost of Institute (including hostel charges, tuition fee, depreciation of machinery etc.) for 3 months ($14000 \times 3 = 42000$): PKR 42000
- iv. Total per trainee per training= PKR 72,000

295. Different trades for these trainings decided after due consultations with the community, contractor and other stakeholders to know about the demand of the most market-oriented training and by thus finalize and arrange trainings schedule with the training institutes. PIC help the PIU in organizing the trainings.

296. Both from Ghanool and Sangar settlements a total of 150 trainees selected for these trainings. Selection criteria and details of the trades are provided in the livelihood Restoration plan.

13.2.7 Pilot Agricultural Extension, fisheries, livestock and forest development Program

297. It is proposed to restore the, crop, animal and fruit production at least to the pre-project levels, develop fish farming and facilitate adoption of environment friendly techniques. New varieties and appropriate technology would be introduced through diversified pilot programs, while training in agricultural extension delivered to the interested groups. The importance of forests cannot be underestimated. We depend on forests for our survival, from the air we breathe to the wood we use. Besides providing habitats for animals and livelihoods for humans, forests also offer watershed protection, prevent soil erosion and mitigate climate change.

298. To bring changes in the conventional agriculture techniques, develop livestock and adopt modern techniques for development of forest and caring /raring of livestock a lump sum amount allocated for this program is PKR: 3,0000,000/-. The allocation of the given amount being spend in the whole of the project affected area. Demonstration plots on new varieties of crops, forest introduced for the project affected people. This help farmers earn more from their small land holdings. Due attention has been given to the livestock caring and raring. In collaboration with the agriculture extension program and livestock directorate the trainings on different skills introduced and imparted including artificial insemination. It help the farmers increase their income from their livestock. Secondly the modern techniques of livestock caring and income generation made available at their door steps. This save farmers time and money on their livestock.

299. Both for Mouza Ghanool and Sangar an amount of PKR. 10,000,000/- has been allocated for the agriculture extension, forest and livestock trainings and development. These include demonstration plots and other activities with the support of the line departments.

13.2.8 Vocational Centers for Women

300. Training on kitchen gardening, washing powder, Jam making, handicraft etc. being arranged for the women folks to help them earn their livelihood and support their family in a dignified manner. Vocational training centers established within the project area and for the women of the affected community and surrounding population in an easily accessible location. This help them enhance their income through handicrafts. This also help them in enhance their socio-economic condition and by thus the poor and neglected population have an opportunity to help themselves and their families. An amount of PKR. 5,000,000 has been allocated for the vocational trainings of the project area.

301. Both for Mouza/settlement Ghanool and Sangar one vocational center established at Mouza Sangar. An amount of PKR. 2,500,000/- has been allocated for the woman vocational center.

13.2.9 Resettlement Allowances

302. The following (**Table 13.9**) provides details of resettlement allowances. During the RFS, 18 households identified as poor with income below the national poverty line including 2 woman headed households. These vulnerable AHs are eligible for the vulnerability allowance. The households who lost more than 10% of their monthly income earning as a result of land acquisition are eligible to the severe impact allowance and household need relocation require relocation allowance, and self-managed relocation allowance. All the AHs losing residence were provided 4 months house rent @ PKR 25,000 per month. All those affected houses whose houses dislocated due full damage are entitled for one time electricity meter replacement allowance @ PKR 20000/- as they need electricity connection in their relocated houses. The electricity allowance is in addition to the allowances already proposed in the draft LARP and approved by the competent authorities. In addition to other allowances a household dislocation/Chula allowance proposed by PEDO and approved by the provincial cabinet. This allowance is for all those AHs whose houses being affected by the project and they are dislocated due to full loss of their houses. All those households whose houses are dislocated are entitled for this allowance. Details of individual allocation of allowances is shown in **Appendix-P in volume -03**

Table 13.9: Cost Estimate for Resettlement Allowances

Category	Eligible HHs	Unit Price (PKR/HH)	Total Amount (PKR)
Vulnerability Allowance	18	63,000	1,134,000
Structure Relocation Allowance	27	31,000	837,000
Shifting Allowance for Houses	27	31,000	837,000
Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	1	31,000	31,000
Transition Allowance	25	57,000	1,425,000
Business Moving Assistance	1	63,000	63,000

Category	Eligible HHs	Unit Price (PKR/HH)	Total Amount (PKR)
House Rent	25	100,000	2,500,000
Severe Impact Allowance	26	63,000	1,638,000
Business Allowance for 12 months (To be determined on the per month average loss of business for 12 months)	1	50,000	600,000
Electricity Allowance	25	20,000	500,000
Household Dislocation /Chula Allowance	25	2,000,000	50,000,000
Total			59,565,000

13.2.10 Comparison of resettlement allowances

303. The allowances below in **Table 13.10** shows the comparison of allowances as proposed in Draft LARP in the year 2018 and as proposed by the RFST during updating of LARP. The RFST added inflation for the year 2019-2021 to bring justified increase in the allowances. The purpose of all this exercise was to compensate the APs in line with the ADB SPS-2009 wherein, it has been mentioned to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups. Two additional allowances were added to the already proposed allowances in the Implementation Ready LARP i.e., electricity allowance and household dislocation/Chula allowance.

Table 13.10: Updated Resettlement Allowances

S. No	Unit Price (PKR) as per LARP(Draft) 2018		Year wise and total %age of Inflation Rate				Total inflation during the period 2019-21 in PKR	Sum of Allowances after adding inflation for the period (2019-21)	Allowances in up-dated LARP-draft (2022)	Entitlements and Remarks
	Category	Unit Price (PKR/HH)	2019	2020	2021	Total Inflation %age			Unit Rate	
1	Vulnerability Allowance	50,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	13,525	63,525	63,000	The marginalized or those distinct households or people who might face the risk of marginalization and suffer disproportionately from resettlement affects. These may include households with income below the poverty line, the landless, households headed by an elderly, female headed households, women and children, indigenous peoples, and those without legal title to land.
2	Structure Relocation Allowance	25,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	6,763	31,763	31,000	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure.
3	Shifting Allowance for Houses	25,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	6,763	31,763	31,000	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure
4	Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	25,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	6,763	31,763	31,000	APs relocating due to their loss of residential and/or business structure
5	Transition Allowance	45,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	12,173	57,173	57,000	On a case-to-case basis, the residential structure owner APs will be provided with transitional allowance during the transition period (initially calculated at 6 months of recorded income or equal to officially designated minimum wage rate) in addition to other applicable compensation entitlements. This addition is for all those affectees who's houses are affected by the project interventions. A one-time transition allowance @PKR. 57000 has been allocated for all those AHs whose houses being dislocated due to the project.
6	Business Moving Assistance	50,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	13,525	63,525	63,000	Those APs relocating their business due to adverse impact of the project are eligible for this allowance.
7	House Rent	80,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	21,640	101,640	100,000	Relocating APs requiring temporary accommodation while new structures are being built on alternative site are given a rent of 4 months.
8	Severe Impact Allowance	50,000	10.49	8.21	8.35	27.05	13,525	63,525	63,000	Loss of 10% or more of arable productive land. Physical relocation and complete loss of commercial structure.
9	Business Allowance for 12 months (To be determined on the per month average loss of business for 12 months)									One-year average income if loss is permanent OR up to six months average income if the loss is temporary
10	Electricity Allowance							20,000	20,000	This allowance is proposed by the LARP team to PEDO to cover expenditures to be incurred on electricity connection, meter, transportation, application and other related processes for installation of electricity connection in the relocated house. All APs losing their electricity connection will be entitled for this amount after approval from the competent forums.
11	Household Dislocation Allowance/C hula Allowance								2,000,000	This allowance is a form of financial assistance granted to eligible households whose houses/residential structures will be dismantled and they will be forced to dislocate. By dislocating they will lose sources of their income as they will no more be able to access their earning sources. This entitlement will enable the households (house owners) to rebuild their houses in the surrounding locations. Compensation to the APs will be made after due approvals from the competent forum.

13.2.11 Graves Management

304. After due consultations with the community an amount of PKR. 30,000,000/- has been allocated for the management of the graveyards in all 4 Mouza/settlements of the project area. It will be decided with bilateral consensus whether to shift the graves to an alternate place or to leave them at their place and treat them with cement and wrap in the plastic.

305. In Mouza Sangar and Ghanool there are only 14 graves are affected by the project. By thus an amount of 1,400,000/- has been allocated for the graves management in these settlements.

13.2.12 Technical Assistance

306. For all four Mouza/Settlements a provision of PKR 53.8 million has been made for 78 months (690,000 X 78) for implementation of the LARP. An External Monitoring expert have been engaged for independent review of implementation of LARP and identification of gaps and shortcomings for which a provision of PKR10.4 million has been made for an intermittent input for 13 Person/month monitoring visits (800,000 X 13) of ERM. Moreover, a lumpsum amount of PKR 5 million based on the past experience) has been allocated for additional survey to update RFS and to conduct cadastral survey to support the RD.

Table 13.11: Technical Assistance

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.
C.1	PIU/PMU	78	month	690,000	53,820,000
C.2	ERM	13	Person/month	800,000	10,400,000
C.3	Support for health facility	1	Lumpsum	20,000,000	20,000,000
C.4	Additional surveys	–	Lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000
C	Total	–	–	–	89,220,000

13.2.13 Cost of land of Quarries Areas and Spoil Disposal Areas

307. Earlier an amount of PKR 16 million was allocated for acquisition of quarries area and spoil disposal areas which was based on initial assessments of 64 Kanal at a rate of PKR 250,000 per Kanal. However, as per contract with the contractor this responsibility has been shifted to the contractor in lieu of the project proponent as this was an Engineering Procurement Construction (EPC) contract wherein, all the responsibilities of EP and C has to be bore by the contractor.

13.3 Overall Resettlement Budget

308. The total estimated cost of this LARP (**Table 13.12**), including compensations for the affected lands, houses, crops, trees, cost of replacement of affected community structures, relocation allowances and technical assistance, 2% contingency has been estimated at **PKR 434.091million (US\$ 2.478 million)**.

Table 13.12: Estimated Resettlement Cost of Hydropower Development Investment Project

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.	APs	AHS
A.	Asset Compensation						
A.1	Affected Structures:						
A.1.1	B/Wall	6	Sq.ft / ft		91,494.67		
A.1.2	Bathroom	11	Sq.ft / ft		669,061.46		
A.1.3	Cattle Shed	17	Sq.ft / ft		8,805,334.29		
A.1.4	Flooring	1	Sq.ft / ft		35,554.70		
A.1.5	Gate	2	Sq.ft / ft		36,292.64		
A.1.6	Kerb	1	Sq.ft / ft		20,779.16		
A.1.7	Kitchen	2	Sq.ft / ft		368,570.83		
A.1.8	Lawn	1	Sq.ft / ft		18,167.52		
A.1.9	Masjid	3	Sq.ft / ft		3,372,976.59		
A.1.10	Mesh	1	Sq.ft / ft		7,776.74		
A.1.11	Parapet	3	Sq.ft / ft		271,225.34		
A.1.12	PCC	1	Sq.ft / ft		39,733.25		
A.1.13	R/Wall	12	Sq.ft / ft		799,598.65		
A.1.14	Res	56	Sq.ft / ft		48,401,926.77		
A.1.15	Shed	2	Sq.ft / ft		811,934.34		
A.1.16	Shop	2	Sq.ft / ft		466,409.48		
A.1.17	Stair	2	Sq.ft / ft		48,175.65		
A.1.18	Store	5	Sq.ft / ft		461,840.15		
A.1.19	Water Tank	3	Sq.ft / ft		84,466.52		
A.1	Total including 15%	131			74,533,016.56		
A.2	PESCO				2,647,213.00		
A.3	Land:						
A.3.1	Cultivated Land	29.650 Acre	Acre	-	81,733,142.00	1492	223
A.3.2	Un-cultivated Land	76.4 Acre	Acre	-	59,460,557.00	2950	400
A.3	Total	106.05 Acre			141,193,699		
A.4	Trees						
A.4.1	Fruit Trees:	886	Number	–	20,723,092	49	37
A.4.2	Non-Fruit Trees:	3045	Number	–	11,982,540	1725	336
A.4	Total	3931			32,705,632		
A.5	Crops: (Winter and Summer)	29.65 Acre	Kanal	4280	1,015,216	1030	223
A.6	Trainings (LRP)ⁱ						
A.6.1	Skills Dev Trainings:	150	Person	72,000	10,800,000	150	
A.6.2	Women vocational Center	1	Number	2,500,000	2,500,000		
A.6.3	Agriculture extension, forest and livestock development Program		Training-demonstration plots		10,000,000		

No.	Resettlement Activity	No.	Unit	PKR/Unit	Total PKR.	APs	AHS
A.6	Total				23,300,000		
A.7	Management of graves:	14	Grave	100,000	1,400,000		
A.	Total of A				276,794,777		
B	Resettlement Allowances						
B.1	Vulnerability Allowance	18	Number	63,000	1,134,000	94	18
B.2	Structure Relocation Allowance	27	Number	31000	837,000	115	25
B.3	Shifting Allowance for Houses	27	Number	31000	837,000	115	25
B.4	Shifting Allowance for Commercial Structures	1	Number	31000	31,000	8	1
B.5	Transition Allowance	25	Number	57,000	1,425,000	115	25
B.6	Business Moving Assistance	1	Number	63,000	63,000	8	1
B.7	House Rent	25	households	100,000	2,500,000	115	25
B.8	Severe Impact Allowance	26	Number	63,000	1,638,000	123	26
B.9	Business Allowance for 12 months (To be determined on the per month average loss of business for 12 months)	1	Number	50,000	600,000	8	1
B.10	Electricity Allowance	25	Electricity Connection	20,000	500,000	115	25
B.11	Household Dislocation /Chula Allowance	25	Household	2,000,000	50,000,000	115	25
B	Total		-		59,565,000		
Total A and B					336,359,777		
C	Technical Assistance: (for all project area)						
C.1	PIU/PMU	78	month	690,000	53,820,000		
C.2	ERM	13	Person/month	800,000	10,400,000		
C.3	Support for health facility	1	Lumpsum	20,000,000	20,000,000		
C.4	Additional surveys	-	Lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000		
C	Total	-	-	-	89,220,000		
D	Subtotal (A+B+C)				425,579,777		
E	Contingency (2% of D)		Lumpsum	1,554,131,130	8,511,596		
Total Amount (Pak. Rupees):ⁱⁱ		-			434,091,372		
Total Amount (US Dollars*):		-			2,478,256		
*Exchange Rate US \$ 1 = 175.16 PKR							

ⁱ The same figures have also been given in LRP and the budget is meant for the same activity.

ⁱⁱ This budget covers all available and not available AP / DPs / AHs which is reflected in Volume-3 of this LARP. The total figure of 1863 AHs / DPs is catered by this budget.