



**Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development
Organization**

**KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA HYDROPOWER
AND RENEWABLE ENERGY
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM**

**GABRAL KALAM HYDROPOWER
PROJECT**

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

DECEMBER 2019



GABRAL KALAM HYDROPOWER PROJECT

Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

Table of Contents

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. PROGRAM BACKGROUND	1
1.2. KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA HYDROPOWER AND RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	2
1.3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	3
1.4. SALIENT FEATURES OF PROJECT.....	7
1.5. OBJECTIVES AND NEED OF RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN	8
1.6. PROJECT COMPONENTS INVOLVING LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	8
1.7. ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES TO AVOID AND/OR MINIMIZE IMPACTS AND ENHANCE PROJECT BENEFITS	9
1.7.1 <i>Project Development Alternatives during Inception Stage</i>	9
1.7.2 <i>Alternatives to Minimize Impact of each Sub-Structure of Selected Layout</i>	11
1.8. PROJECT COST AND IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE.....	14
2. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY.....	15
2.1 OVERVIEW.....	15
2.1.1 <i>Community Participation</i>	15
2.1.2 <i>Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)</i>	15
2.1.3 <i>Stakeholder Mapping</i>	16
2.1.4 <i>Data from Secondary Sources</i>	16
2.2 SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	16
2.2.1 <i>The Census</i>	16
2.2.2 <i>Household Socio-Economic Survey</i>	17
2.2.3 <i>Detailed Measurement Survey</i>	17
2.3 RESETTLEMENT DATABANK	17
2.4 DEVELOP COMPENSATION AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INTERVENTIONS.....	17
2.5 REVIEW OF INSTITUTIONAL SETUP AND ARRANGEMENTS.....	17
2.6 CONDUCTING THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	18
2.7 PREPARING THE COST ESTIMATE AND BUDGET.....	18
3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	19
3.1 PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY LAND RELATED IMPACTS	19
3.1.1 <i>Component Wise Project Impacts Related to Permanent Land Acquisition</i>	26
3.1.2 <i>Project Component Wise Temporary Land Needed on Lease Basis</i>	27
3.2 IMPACT ON CROPPED LAND.....	28
3.3 IMPACT ON TREES	29
3.3.1 <i>Impact on Privately-Owned Timber Trees</i>	29
3.3.2 <i>Impact on Privately-owned Fruit Trees</i>	30
3.3.3 <i>Impact on Wood/Timber Trees owned by Forest Department</i>	30
3.4 IMPACTS ON RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	31
3.5 IMPACT ON COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE.....	31
3.6 IMPACT ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	32
3.7 IMPACTS ON LIVELIHOODS AND SEVERELY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	32
3.8 VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS	32
3.9 IMPACT OF WATER DIVERSION IN UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM.....	33
3.10 IMPACT ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE.....	34
3.11 GENDER IMPACT	34
3.12 SUMMARY OF RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	35
4. BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE.....	38
4.1 GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	38
4.2 METHODOLOGY	38



4.3	DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF AHS	38
4.3.1	<i>Family Size and Gender Composition</i>	38
4.3.2	<i>Age Distribution of Sample Households</i>	39
4.3.3	<i>Family Composition</i>	39
4.3.4	<i>Settlement Pattern</i>	39
4.4	PREVALENCE OF CONFLICT AND COHESION IN THE PROJECT AREA	39
4.5	DECISION MAKING FORUMS IN THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES	40
4.6	EDUCATION.....	40
4.6.1	<i>Access to Educational Institutions</i>	40
4.7	AGRICULTURE.....	41
4.7.1	<i>Distribution of Land Holdings</i>	41
4.7.2	<i>Land Tenure, Land Use and Natural Resources</i>	41
4.8	EMPLOYMENT AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE LOCALS IN THE PROJECT AREA	42
4.8.1	<i>Cropping Pattern</i>	42
4.8.2	<i>Livestock Inventory</i>	42
4.8.3	<i>Income Analysis of Sample Households</i>	43
4.8.4	<i>Source of Income/Livelihood</i>	43
4.8.5	<i>Household Income</i>	43
4.8.6	<i>Household Expenditure</i>	44
4.8.7	<i>Meals per Day</i>	44
4.8.8	<i>Status of Credit Obtained by the Households</i>	44
4.8.9	<i>Housing Conditions</i>	45
4.9	HOUSEHOLD HEALTH	46
4.9.1	<i>Common Diseases and Health Facilities</i>	46
4.10	ACCESS TO SOCIAL AMENITIES	46
4.11	SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER.....	47
4.12	SANITATION IN THE PROJECT AREA	47
4.13	MODES OF TRANSPORTATION.....	47
4.14	ACCESS ROADS	47
4.15	NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	48
4.16	PRESENCE OF LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS/NGOs/CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA	48
4.17	SEASONAL MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE PROJECT AREA	48
4.18	USE OF FOREST BY LOCAL COMMUNITIES.....	48
4.19	GENDER ASSESSMENT	49
4.19.1	<i>Overall Context</i>	49
4.19.2	<i>Family Composition of AHS</i>	49
4.19.3	<i>Education Facilities</i>	49
4.19.4	<i>Constraints in Accessing Schools</i>	50
4.19.5	<i>Non- Enrollment in School</i>	50
4.19.6	<i>Women Specific Health Issues</i>	50
4.19.7	<i>Role of Women in Decision Making</i>	50
4.19.8	<i>Mobility of Women</i>	50
4.19.9	<i>Women Social Protection in the Project Area</i>	51
4.19.10	<i>Availability of Skill Centers in the Project Area</i>	51
4.19.11	<i>Concerns of Women about GKHP</i>	51
4.19.12	<i>Women’s Participation in Income Generating Activities</i>	51
4.19.13	<i>Women Daily Activities</i>	52
4.19.14	<i>Fetching of Drinking Water from nearby Source</i>	53
4.19.15	<i>Women Health</i>	53
4.19.16	<i>Health Facilities/Issues for Women</i>	53
4.19.17	<i>Women and their Routine Activities</i>	53
4.19.18	<i>Development Needs</i>	54
5.	LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK.....	55
5.1	GENERAL INTRODUCTION.....	55
5.2	CONSTITUTION OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN	55
5.3	NATIONAL/PROVINCIAL LEGAL INSTRUMENTS FOR LAND ACQUISITION	55
5.4	LEGAL FRAMEWORK USED IN TRANSMISSION LINES	57



5.5	WORLD BANK INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT POLICY (OP 4.12).....	57
5.5.1.	<i>Scope and Application of OP 4.12</i>	57
5.5.2	<i>Harmonization of Legal Framework with World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement</i>	58
5.5.3	<i>“Good Practices” in Transmission Line Projects</i>	59
6.	COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE	62
6.1	RESETTLEMENT PRINCIPLES AND POLICY ADOPTED FOR THE GKHP	62
6.2	ELIGIBILITY	62
6.3	CUT-OFF DATE	62
6.4	ENTITLEMENTS	63
6.5	ADVANCE NOTICES	69
7.	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN	70
7.1	INTRODUCTION	70
7.2	SHORT TERM ASSISTANCE	71
7.2.1	<i>Shifting Allowance</i>	71
7.2.2	<i>Provision of Subsistence/Transition Allowance</i>	71
7.2.3	<i>Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households</i>	71
7.2.4	<i>Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan</i>	71
7.3	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN	72
7.4	CRITERIA FOR LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES	74
7.5	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION ACTIVITIES	75
7.5.1	<i>Skills Upgrading/Improvement</i>	75
7.5.2	<i>Livelihood Support to Agriculture Tenants</i>	75
7.5.3	<i>Livelihood Activities for Women</i>	75
7.5.4	<i>Support from the Project to APs</i>	76
7.5.5	<i>Institutional Arrangements For LRIP Implementation</i>	77
7.5.6	<i>Costs Estimates for LRIP Implementation</i>	77
7.5.7	<i>Implementation Schedule For LRIP</i>	77
7.5.8	<i>Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRIP</i>	77
7.6	DRAFT SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN	77
7.6.1	<i>Context</i>	77
7.6.3	<i>Scope and Objectives</i>	78
7.6.4	<i>Identification of Priority Potential Projects</i>	78
7.6.5	<i>SDP Implementation Arrangements</i>	80
7.6.6	<i>Cost and Financing</i>	80
8.	STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	81
8.1	INTRODUCTION	81
8.2	OBJECTIVES OF CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	81
8.3	WORLD BANK POLICY REQUIREMENT ON INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AND CONSULTATIONS.....	81
8.4	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STAKEHOLDERS OF GKHP	82
8.5	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	82
8.6	CONSULTATIONS CONDUCTED WITH APs AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS	83
8.7	CONSULTATION WITH NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATIONS AND ACADEMIA	84
8.8	FEEDBACK FROM THE STAKEHOLDER AND THEIR ADDRESSAL	85
8.9	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE AFTER APPROVAL OF RAP	89
8.10	CONSULTATIONS WITH APs DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION	89
9.	GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISMS	92
9.1	REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	92
9.2	WORLD BANK OP 4.12 INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT REQUIREMENTS	92
9.3	EXISTING GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM OF PEDO	92
9.4	GRIEVANCE REDRESS AND MECHANISM FOR THE PROJECT	92
9.4.1	<i>Aims and Objectives of GRM</i>	93
9.4.2	<i>Nature of Complaints to be Redressed</i>	93
9.4.3	<i>Information Dissemination about GRM</i>	93
9.5	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	94



9.5.1	First Tier of GRM	94
9.5.2	Second Tier of GRM.....	95
9.5.3	Third Tier of GRM.....	96
9.6	GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE	96
9.6.1	Role of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Coordination Committee	97
9.6.2	Functions of GRC and LAR Coordination Committee	97
9.7	CAPACITY BUILDING.....	98
10.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION	99
10.1	PROGRAM STEERING COMMITTEE	99
10.2	ENERGY AND POWER DEPARTMENT (EPD)	99
10.3	PEDO	99
10.4	PROGRAM MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (PMO)	100
10.4.1	Role and Responsibilities of PMO Head Office Social Staff.....	102
10.4.2	Social Staff in Field Offices.....	103
10.5	LOCAL/DISTRICT GOVERNMENT	104
10.6	OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS	105
10.7	AFFECTED PERSONS COMMITTEES	105
10.8	CONSULTANTS SUPPORT FOR SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENT SAFEGUARDS	105
10.9	LAR COORDINATION COMMITTEE	107
10.10	WORLD BANK	108
10.11	THIRD PARTY MONITORING AGENCY.....	108
10.12	CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT	108
10.13	SOCIAL MITIGATION	111
10.14	RAP IMPLEMENTATION.....	113
10.14.1	Disclosure of RAP.....	114
10.14.2	Procedures for Disbursement of Payments	115
11.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING	122
11.1	BUDGET FOR LAND AND ASSET	122
11.2	DETERMINING THE UNIT RATES FOR AFFECTED LAND AND ASSETS	123
11.2.1	Valuation of Land to be Acquired	123
11.2.2	Compensation for Loss of Crops	124
11.2.3	Compensation for Loss of Fruit Trees	124
11.2.4	Compensation for Loss of Wood Trees	124
11.2.5	Compensation for Loss Structures	125
11.2.6	Payment for Temporary use of Land by the Contractor	125
11.3	RESETTLEMENT AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE AS PER WORLD BANK POLICY.....	125
11.3.1	Severe Impact Allowance.....	125
11.3.2	Dislocation Allowance:	126
11.3.3	Income and Livelihood Restoration and Improvement.....	126
11.4	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	126
12.	MONITORING AND EVALUATION	129
12.1	INTRODUCTION	129
12.2	INTERNAL MONITORING	129
12.3	MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (MIS)	130
12.4	THIRD PARTY MONITORING	130
12.5	EVALUATION/AUDIT OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT.....	132
12.6	DISCLOSURE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORTS	132



ANNEXES

Annex-A: Methodology for Preparation of Detailed LRIP

Annex-B: Sample Forms for Recording Grievances and Minutes of GRC Meetings

Annex-C: Sample Terms of Reference for Third Party Monitoring Firm

Annex-D: Representative Pictures

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE 1.1: MAIN FEATURES OF THE PROJECT.....	7
TABLE 1.2: DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVE LAYOUTS FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	10
TABLE 1.3: LEVEL OF TERRACES AND SETTLEMENTS IN UTROR AND KANAI VILLAGES.....	11
TABLE 3.1: VILLAGE WISE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION	25
TABLE 3.2: IMPACT CATEGORY WISE PERMANENT/TEMPORARY LAND ACQUISITION.....	25
TABLE 3.3: COMPONENT WISE PERMANENT LAND ACQUISITION	26
TABLE 3.4: COMPONENT WISE TEMPORARY LAND NEEDED.....	27
TABLE 3.5: PERMANENT IMPACT ON CROPPED AREA.....	28
TABLE 3.6: TEMPORARY IMPACTS ON CROPPED AREA	29
TABLE 3.7: PERMANENT IMPACT ON PRIVATELY OWNED WOOD/TIMBER TREES	29
TABLE 3.8: PERMANENT IMPACT ON PRIVATELY OWNED FRUIT TREES	30
TABLE 3.9: AFFECTED TREES OWNED BY FOREST DEPARTMENT	30
TABLE 3.10: AFFECTED RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES	31
TABLE 3.11: AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS HAVING IMPACT ON LIVELIHOOD AND SEVERELY AFFECTED	32
TABLE 3.12: VULNERABLE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	33
TABLE 3.13: SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	35
TABLE 4.1: SUMMARY OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS	38
TABLE 4.2: AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE AND GENDER COMPOSITION	39
TABLE 4.3: GENDER DISAGGREGATED AGE DISTRIBUTION	39
TABLE 4.4: METHODS OF DECISION MAKING IN THE PROJECT AREA.....	40
TABLE 4.5: AVERAGE LITERACY RATE OF THE SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS MEMBERS.....	40
TABLE 4.6: ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.....	41
TABLE 4.7: ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.....	41
TABLE 4.8: TENURIAL ARRANGEMENTS IN THE PROJECT AREA	41
TABLE 4.9: LAND USE PATTERN	42
TABLE 4.10: CROPPING PATTERN ALONG THE ROUTE ALIGNMENT.....	42
TABLE 4.11: LIVESTOCK INVENTORY OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS.....	43
TABLE 4.12: MAJOR SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS.....	43
TABLE 4.13: AVERAGE ANNUAL INCOME OF SAMPLE AHS	44
TABLE 4.14: AVERAGE ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS.....	44
TABLE 4.15: AVERAGE AMOUNT OF CREDIT OBTAINED BY SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS	44
TABLE 4.16: SOURCES OF CREDIT OBTAINED	45
TABLE 4.17: PURPOSE OF CREDIT OBTAINED	45
TABLE 4.18: HOUSING CONDITION OF SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS	46
TABLE 4.19: COMMON DISEASES	46
TABLE 4.20: ACCESS TO SOCIAL AMENITIES	47
TABLE 4.21: MAJOR SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER	47
TABLE 4.22: WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES.....	52
TABLE 4.23: WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL SKILLS.....	53
TABLE 4.24: WOMEN INVOLVEMENT IN TECHNICAL OR VOCATIONAL SKILLS.....	53
TABLE 4.25: RANKING OF DEVELOPMENT NEEDS OF THE SURVEYED HOUSEHOLDS	54
TABLE 5.1: SALIENT FEATURES OF LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894 AND SUCCESSIVE AMENDMENTS	56
TABLE 5.2: GAPS BETWEEN LAND ACQUISITION ACT 1894, TELEGRAPH ACT 1885, WAPDA ACT 1958 AND WORLD BANK OP 4.12 ON INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT, AND MEASURES TO ADDRESS	59
TABLE 6.1: ENTITLEMENT MATRIX.....	64
TABLE 8.1: DETAILS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETINGS.....	84
TABLE 8.2: KEY CONCERNS OF PROJECT APS AND THEIR ADDRESSAL.....	85



TABLE 8.3: KEY CONCERNS OF WOMEN AND THEIR ADDRESSAL.....	87
TABLE 8.4: KEY CONCERNS OF INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS AND THEIR ADDRESSAL.....	88
TABLE 8.5: CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION FRAMEWORK	90
TABLE 9.1: COMPOSITION-PROGRAM LEVEL GRC.....	96
TABLE 9.2: COMPOSITION- LAR COORDINATION COMMITTEE	97
TABLE 10.1: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR CAPACITY ENHANCEMENT	109
TABLE 10.2: RESPONSIBILITIES FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION AND SOCIAL MITIGATION.....	111
TABLE 10.3: PROPOSED TIMELINE FOR UPDATE, APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF RAP	119
TABLE 11.1: UNIT RATES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF LAND.....	124
TABLE 11.2: UNIT RATES FOR DIFFERENT CATEGORIES OF CROPS.....	124
TABLE 11.3: UNIT RATES FOR FRUIT TREES	124
TABLE 11.4: UNIT RATES FOR WOOD TREES.....	125
TABLE 11.5: UNIT RATES FOR DIFFERENT TYPES OF STRUCTURES	125
TABLE 11.6: TOTAL ESTIMATED RESETTLEMENT BUDGET	127

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE 1-1: LOCATION MAP OF GKHP	5
FIGURE 1-2: PROJECT LAYOUT MAP	6
FIGURE 1-3: ALTERNATIVE LAYOUTS FOR PROJECT DEVELOPMENT	10
FIGURE 1-4: POSSIBLE INUNDATION AVOIDED UP TO UTROR VILLAGE	12
FIGURE 3-1: MAJOR VILLAGES AT THE WEIR SITE (KANAI VILLAGE).....	20
FIGURE 3-2: MAJOR VILLAGES AT POWER HOUSE SITE (ASHURAN INCLUDING PALIR, SHER, RAHNAIL, MAHAI AND CHIRAT).....	21
FIGURE 3-3: LAND ACQUISITION AT THE WEIR SITE.....	22
FIGURE 3-4: LAND ACQUISITION AT THE POWERHOUSE SITE (FIGURE-1 OF 2)	23
FIGURE 3-5: LAND ACQUISITION AT THE POWERHOUSE SITE (FIGURE-2 OF 2)	24
FIGURE 9-1: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	94
FIGURE 10-1: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT AT PEDO LEVEL	101
FIGURE 10-2: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR RAP IMPLEMENTATION	103



ABBREVIATIONS

AH	Affected Household
AP	Affected Person
APC(s)	Affected Persons Committee (s)
BOR	Board of Revenue
CDC	Compensation Disbursement Committee
CSO	Civil Government Organization
EA	Executing Agency
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environment and Social Management Plan
ESU	Environment and Social Unit
GoKP	Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GKHP	Gabral-Kalam Hydro Power Project
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GRC	Grievances Redress Committee
GKHP	Gabral Kalam Hydro Power Project
KPHREDP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Hydropower and Renewable Energy Development Program
HH	Household
KBP	Kalkot-Barikot-Patruk
HPP	Hydropower Project
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
LAA	Land Acquisition Act
LAC	Land Acquisition Collector
LAR	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
LCC	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Coordination Committee
LRIP	Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MRS	Market Rate Schedule
NA	Not Applicable
NIC	National Identity Card
OP	Operational Policy
PEDO	Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization
PD	Project Director
PIC	Program Implementation Consultants
PMO	Project Management Organization
PS	Patruk-Shringal
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
R&R	Resettlement and Rehabilitation
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SRS	Social and Resettlement Specialist
TPMA	Third Party Monitoring Agency
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	World Bank

Currency unit: Pak Rupees

Currency exchange rate: PKR 155 equals 1 US\$

Area unit: 8 Kanals equal 1 Acre



Definition of Key Terms

Affected Households	All members of a household operating as a single economic unit, who are affected as a result of the implementation of project activity, etc., loses the right to own, use or otherwise benefit from a built structure, land (residential, agricultural, commercial), annual or perennial crops and trees, or any other fixed or movable assets, either in full or in part, permanently or temporarily that could affect the household's livelihood/economic status.
Affected Persons	The persons (the member of affected households), groups or communities who, as a result of implementation of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Hydropower and Renewable Energy Development Program, are affected by loss of the right to own, use or benefit from land, means of livelihood/income sources, natural resources (pastures, trees, forests, water etc.), crops, wood and fruit trees, structures (fixed or moveable) either in full or in part.
Business Owner	Any person who owns or conducts a business within the project-affected area, the operation of which may be disrupted by the construction work under the project. S/he can be a legal owner, non-titled structure owner, or tenant and will receive different compensation and R&R packages as per the EM.
Census of Affected People	A complete and accurate count of the people based on a questionnaire that cover all affected persons irrespective of ownership status. Inventory of losses the pre-appraisal inventory of assets as a preliminary record of affected or lost assets. It can be used to minimize fraudulent claims made by people who move into the project affected area after the cut-off date.
Compensation	Payment in cash or in-kind for an asset or a resource that is acquired or affected by a project, at the time the asset needs to be replaced.
Community	A group of individuals broader than the household, who identify themselves as a common unit due to recognized social, religious, economic or traditional ties, or through a shared locality.
Cut-off-date	The cut-off-date is publicly announced date used to determine the eligibility of entitlement and compensation. Persons who occupy or build structures in the project area or alignment after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation for their affected assets or other forms of resettlement assistance.
Detailed Measurement Survey	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validation of the results of the inventory of losses, severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during RP preparation. The final cost of resettlement can be determined following completion of the DMS.
Grievance Procedure	This is a mechanism by which project-affected persons (PAPs) or general public can raise their concerns to project executing agency or higher authorities for redressal. In addition to the procedures established under local laws and regulations and administrative setup, a project specific grievance procedures are developed to enable land and property owners and other non-titleholder affected persons or general public to seek redressal of their concerns and issues related to land acquisition, compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, environmental aspects and other issues related to the Project environment and social performance.
Entitlement	Resettlement entitlements with respect to a particular eligibility category are the sum total of compensation and other forms of assistance provided to displaced persons in the respective eligibility category. Entitlements include a variety of measures comprising cash, relocation cost, income restoration assistance, transfer assistance, income restoration, business or livelihood restoration, and



	other benefits, which are due to affected people depending on the type and degree/nature of their losses, to restore their social and economic base.
Household	One or more families residing in same building or compound using same stove to cook their meals and share day to day household expenses can be considered as one household.
Executing Agency	Agency, public or private, that is responsible for planning, design, and implementation of a development project.
Income Restoration	Re-establishing income sources and livelihoods of affected persons to a better or minimum of the pre-project level.
Involuntary Resettlement	Any resettlement, which does not involve consent of the persons being adversely affected but is involuntary through an instrument of law or if they give their consent without having the power to refuse resettlement.
Katcha	A structure with both the walls and roof made of materials that include grass, leaves, mud, un-burnt brick or wood.
Livelihood	A means of living such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, wage labor, services of various types, trade, etc.
Market Value	The value of an asset determined by market transaction of similar assets and finally arrived at after negotiations with the owners. It includes transaction costs and without the depreciation and deductions for salvaged building material.
Non-Titleholder	Non-titled those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land and assets 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.
Pacca	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 cement concrete.
Rehabilitation	Compensatory measures provided under the World Bank Operational Policy 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and other than the payment of replacement cost of acquired assets to re-establish incomes, livelihoods, living, and integration within the social system.
Rehabilitation Assistance	Support provided to displaced 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.
Relocation Assistance	Support provided to persons who are physically displaced by a project. Relocation assistance may include transportation, food, shelter, and social services that are provided to the displaced persons during their relocation. It may also include cash allowances that compensate displaced persons for the inconvenience associated with resettlement and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost work days.
Replacement Cost	For agricultural land, full replacement cost is the pre-project or pre-displacement, whichever is higher, market value of land of equal productive potential or use located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of preparing land to the levels similar to those of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer fee/taxes. For land in urban areas, it is the pre-displacement market value



	<p>of land of equal size and use, with similar or improved public infrastructure facilities and services and located in the vicinity of the affected land, plus the cost of any registration and transfer fee/taxes. For houses and other structures, it is the market cost of the materials to build a replacement structure with an area and quality similar to or better than those of the affected structure, or to repair a partially affected structure, plus the cost of transporting building materials to the construction site, plus the cost of any labour and contractors' fees, plus the cost of any registration and transfer fee/taxes. In determining the replacement cost, depreciation of the asset and the value of salvage materials are not taken into account, nor is the value of benefits to be derived from the project deducted from the valuation of an affected asset.</p> <p>Where domestic law does not meet the standard of compensation at full replacement cost, compensation under domestic law is supplemented by additional measures so as to meet the replacement cost standard.</p>
Resettlement Assistance	Support provided to people who are physically displaced by a project. Assistance may also include cash allowances that compensate affected people for the inconvenience associated with resentment and defray the expenses of a transition to a new locale, such as moving expenses and lost works days.
Resettlement Action Plan	The planning document in which a project sponsor or other responsible entity specifies the procedures that it will follow and the actions it will take to mitigate adverse social and economic impacts effects, compensate losses, and provide development benefits to persons and communities affected by an investment project.
Severely Affected	The affected persons who will experience major impacts, which are defined as (i) being physically displaced from housing, or (ii) losing 10% or more of their productive assets (income generating).
Severance	This means the depreciation in the value of land the affected person retains where part only of land holding is acquired.
Semi Pacca	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.
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 either possess by owner or user.
Stakeholders	A broad term that covers all parties affected by or interested in a project or a specific issue-in other words, all parties who have a stake in a particular issue or initiative. Primary stakeholders are those most directly affected in resettlement situations, the population that loses property or income because of the project and host communities. The secondary stakeholders include that people who have an interest in the project such as the project beneficiaries, interested NGOs, proponents, academia, private businesses, NGOs, host communities, print and electronic media, Environmental Protection Agency and other relevant line departments.
Titleholder	Land Owners as recorded in revenue records, or Land occupiers with claims/ rights recognized under State laws.
Vulnerable Groups	People who, by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status, may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) through the Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) is planning to develop the Gabral – Kalam Hydropower project (The Project) under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Hydropower and Renewable Energy Development Program (KPHREDP), with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB). This run-of-the-river project will be located on Gabral River, a tributary of Swat River, in between Kanai and Kalam villages of Swat. GKHP will have an installed capacity of 88 megawatts (MW) and annual energy generation of about 339 giga watt hours (GWh).

The key elements of the project will include weir and its associated infrastructure (reservoir area, weir/dam and associated work, connecting channel, sand trap, tunnel inlet and associated work, rerouting of existing road, coffer dam and working area), powerhouse (employer's facilities/colony area, road from colony to power house, power house and associated structures, road from power house surge shaft, surge shaft area, access tunnel portal, disposal areas, construction camps) and transmission line (220kV Transmission Line (TL) having 12 towers over a length of 2.7 km and Right of Way (RoW) width of 30m). The total project cost for GKHP is 230.15 million USD and project implementation timeline is six (6) years.

The present Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and regulations of GoKP, the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan, and WB Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. The main objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from land acquisition and loss of assets.

Social Impact Assessment Approach and Methodology

The methodology used for the preparation of RAP included collection and a detailed desk review of project documents covering feasibility study, photogrammetry and Google Earth images, and relevant secondary information including official records, statistical data of district Swat and other related documents as well as other subject matter reports. Primary sources included consultations with APs, community leaders and other key stakeholders through focus group discussions (FGDs), individual interviews with key informants and transact walk in the project area to physically observe the socio-economic conditions. Meetings were held with government officials of revenue, agricultural, forest, building, works departments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Census and a complete assets inventory, on 100 % basis, was carried out by using a structured census questionnaire and a Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS). In addition, a socio-economic baseline survey of 32% sample of affected households¹ (AHs) was undertaken.

¹ A household that is operating as a single economic unit, and affected by a project.



Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

The GKHPP involves: (i) permanent and temporary acquisition of private arable and non-arable land; (ii) impact on residential structures, (iv) damages to community infrastructure (v) loss of crops, fruit and wood trees; and (vi) relocation of public utilities. According to the impact assessment, total AHs are 171 with a population of 1,416 persons residing in six (6) villages. A total of 89 households will be affected due to the permanent loss of land and 82 will be affected due to the temporary loss of land. The 8 AHs will experience physical displacement due to loss of residential structures, substantial loss of arable land, and sources of livelihood. There are 50 severely affected households as they will lose more than 10% or more of their land/productive resources and 49 are the vulnerable households. The crop damage is likely to take place over an area of 207 kanal² cropped area. It will also cause loss of 10 privately owned trees and 19 privately owned fruit trees. Loss of trees also involve uprooting of 636 government-owned timber trees. The impact on public utilities involve loss of seven (7) electric poles and TL that need relocation and rehabilitation. 50 AHs fall below the poverty line.

Baseline Socioeconomic Profile

The primary data was collected through a socioeconomic survey of a randomly selected sample of 32% (56) of the total AHs using a structured questionnaire. The population settled in the project area of GKHPP belongs to a number of caste groups/tribes/ethnic groups. The education level is very low within the project area due to the non-availability of schools or *madrasas* (religious schools) in the nearby locality. Majority of the women are illiterate. The survey results revealed that on the whole, the average family size is 8.0 people per household. The households live as joint families, with the male patriarch as the head of the household.

The major sources of income include farm income including, off-farm work, business, daily wage labor, and some remittances to augment the family income. Poverty is dominant in the project area. The survey results revealed that a major proportion (54%) of the sample households fall in the income category of PKR 25,000 to 50,000, while 20% come under the income bracket of less than PKR 25,000 and 27% above PKR 50,000 per month respectively. In terms of the availability of the social amenities/basic infrastructure for the communities in the project area facilities such as drinking water, electricity and safe access to roads are generally available in the villages.

Legal and Policy Framework

The Project involve land acquisition and resettlement (LAR), which will cause adverse social and resettlement impacts. To mitigate the LAR impacts, the requirements of Land Acquisition Act (1894), GoKP's Regulations for permanent land acquisitions, Telegraph Act, 1885 and WAPDA Act 1958 that provide the framework for access and temporary use of land for the TL and the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement are to be complied under this

² Kanal is used as unit of area in this RAP as locals understand this unit well and it will be easy for them to understand the content of RAP.



Project. Specific provisions are included in the RAP to address any gaps between laws and regulations of GoKP and the WB Policy. In case of gaps between the legal framework of GoKP (the Act and Rules) and WB OP 4.11 Involuntary Resettlement, the WB Policy shall prevail.

Eligibility

Any persons or households or communities that suffer from loss of lands, crops, wood or fruit trees, residential or business structures, income, loss of access to land or other sources of livelihoods due to the Project are eligible for the receiving compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to mitigate such losses and restoration of living standards to improved or equal to prior to the projects. The eligibility has been determined as a result of social impact assessment surveys and studies.

Cut-Off-Date

Eligibility to receive compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance is limited by a cut-off date for GKHP. The cut-off-date is 25 October 2019, the completion date for the census in the project area. Anyone moving to the project site after that date will not be eligible for assistance and/or compensation. This has been discussed with the implementing agency and announced to APs during the survey and consultation with the affected communities. Implementing agency and district government is in process of announcing Section-4.

Entitlements

Adequate provisions have been made in the RAP to mitigate adverse impacts on the socio-economic conditions and livelihood of AHs. The eligibility, entitlements, and compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance are based on the provisions in the LAA 1894 and the WB OP 4.12. The entitlement matrix is developed based on the above discussed eligibility criteria, and nature of losses of the proposed project as in **Table A**.

Table A: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Permanent loss of on-the-road and off-the-road land for siting of Project facilities	All land losses (arable, commercial, residential and barren)	Titleholders and landholders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of off-the-road land at full replacement cost³ on prevailing market rate through private negotiations free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs. • Cash compensation of 50 feet offset to road land at prevailing commercial rates free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.

³ The replacement cost is equivalent to the market value of the land/assets, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Land taken to erect transmission line towers	All adverse effects on land use under towers independent of severity of impact	Titleholders and landholders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for land taken for towers through private negotiations. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewal of lease in other plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield/income of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation against standing crops equal to the market value of the lost harvest share once for temporary impact or twice for permanent impact.
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged due installation of transmission line	Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to its former quality following completion of construction works. Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)/encroachers/ squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including cash for portions in kind) for the remaining part of the cropping season.
Loss of temporary access to agriculture land/ productive asset	Restriction to access	Titleholders/land holders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for loss of land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees (if affected) at market rates. Cash payment for loss of future crop production (if affected) at market rates for the period of loss of crops due to restriction of access. In case of sharecropping/tenancy agreement, partial payment based on specific sharecropping/tenancy agreement with the sharecropper/tenant (written or verbal). Cash payment for loss of income for the period of loss.
		Sharecroppers/tenants/encroachers/squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for loss of land. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market rates, if trees are affected and cultivated by the affected sharecropper/tenant/encroacher/squatter. Cash payment for loss of future crop production (if affected) at market rates for the period of loss of crops due to restriction of access.



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partial payment to the sharecropper/tenant/encroacher/squatter for loss of crops based on their specific sharecropping/tenancy agreement with the owner/possessor (verbal or written).
Severance impacts (permanent or temporary)	<p>Access restricted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture lands cultivated by landholder s/ male or female seasonal agriculture labor/ sharecroppers/squatters • /encroachers, • infrastructure, • social services, • social networks; • drinking water supply, • irrigation water channels, • walkways, formal or informal roads, bridges 	All AHs (Non-titled user or squatter on private or state land).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect severed pieces of lands through access ways, roads or bridges. • Restoration of pipes to irrigate severed land plots. • Restoration of water supply pipeline or installation of water points within 30 minutes round-trip travel time.⁴ • Restoration of formal and informal walkways, roads or bridges. • The affected titleholders of injurious affection and severance will be eligible for 25% of the replacement cost determined for the acquired land as compensation for injurious affection and severance. The remaining plot will remain the property of the AHs. • The lessees or tenants of injurious affection and severance will receive cash payment at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the severed piece of land for the duration of the remaining lease/rental period as per written agreement. • Non-titled land users (squatters or encroachers) of affected land will not receive any payments for injurious affection and severance.
Temporary impacts on arable land or non-arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	Titleholders/ landholders under customary rights/ leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for loss of land. • Land will be temporarily acquired by a short-term lease agreement between the landholders/leaseholder and Contractor with the approval of Project Director. Rental terms to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the AHs. • Full restoration/reclamation of land to original use by the Contractor, as agreed with AHs.

⁴ The United Nations definition of access to an improved water source being within 30 minutes total round-trip travel time



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Contractor will make the payment of temporary land acquisition and full restoration cost. Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused.
		Sharecroppers/ tenants/ squatters/ encroachers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No payment for loss of land. The contractor will make the payment of temporary land acquisition and restoration. Trees (if affected) at market rates. Cash payment for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts. Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees (if affected) at the market price. Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused.
Loss of crops	Arable land	Titleholders/ landholders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at full gross market rate for the standing crops based on average production as calculated by Agriculture Department, GoKP.
Loss of wood trees	Trees affected	All APs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation of timber trees at replacement cost to the cultivator based on the market value of their dry wood volume as calculated by Forest Department, GoKP. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
Loss of fruit trees	Affected trees	Title holders/ cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation to reflect income replacement based on market value of annual net product multiplied by 5 years and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree to the fruit bearing age, based on the information provided by Department of Horticulture, University of Agriculture, Peshawar. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
Loss of structures	All type of structures	Owners of built up structures both titled or non-titleholders (squatters/ encroachers), in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at replacement cost⁵ for affected structures by type of construction and other fixed assets calculated at the latest Market Rate System as fixed by the Communication and Works Department-GoKP, free of

⁵ Replacement cost for structures includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings. The compensation against loss of structures will be compensated at the replacement cost calculated by following latest MRS rates of the GoKP



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
		case of community structures, the members of the committee or appointed administrator by concerned gov't department /community	<p>depreciation, exclusive of taxes. Cost of salvaged material will not be deducted either and salvaged material will be the property of AH(s).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In case of partial loss, cash assistance (compensation) will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure without deducting depreciation and salvaged material costs. • Cash compensation at the replacement cost for immovable assets attached to the land and/or buildings based on the latest MRS of GoKP to be calculated by Communication and Works Department of GoKP. • Provision of allowance to transport salvage material of structure to owners of structures to cover transportation expenses of salvage material including loading/unloading labor charges and other items.
Loss of common property resources	Community/ Public assets	Community/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reconstruction of the loss of resource/asset in consultation with affected communities and restoration of their functions.
Severe impact due to loss of income and employment	Land and non-land losses based on severe impacts due to loss of agriculture land or productive asset/income	All AHs losing more than 10% of family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-time lump-sum allowance for severe impact to the landholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for three years. • One-time transitional allowance lump-sum allowance equal to one-year loss of income based on assessment of annual income. • If placement of a tower or installation of transmission line damaged more than 10% of crop of an AP, the compensation against loss of crop will be one-time lump-sum allowance for severe impact to the landholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for one years.
Dislocation Allowance	Loss of residence or land	Physically displaced households of owners/tenants/ sharecroppers/ squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of shifting allowance to physically displaced households to cover transportation cost of belongings, loading and unloading expenses based on average rent of local transport. • One-time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent to one-year prevailing average rent of the area for moving to alternate premises. • Provision of one-time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses at the rate



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
			<p>of PKR 50,000/ household (lump-sum) to the AHs relocating within the affected village and PKR100,000/household to the AHs relocating to another area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation to residents for loss of utilities instead of owners if installation expenses born by the residents.
Loss of livelihood	Livelihood restoration and rehabilitation of vulnerable AHs	All vulnerable AHs (below poverty line (small landholders /tenants/ squatters, full time agriculture workers, female headed households, disabled headed households)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One adult member of the AH will be entitled for skill development and improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with 100,000/ cash assistance to utilize the existing or new income generating skills or establishment of micro enterprises with technical assistance under Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan (LRIP). • Eligibility of AHs to livelihood restoration interventions as per provisions under the LRIP. • Preference for full time employment opportunity to at least one member of the AHs during construction and operation, subject to meeting the requirements.
Loss of public services and facilities/ community assets	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full restoration/rehabilitation at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities or community assets, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers, etc.).
Project benefits		All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All affected households are entitled to get benefit from the interventions under Social Development Plan.
Unanticipated impacts			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the entire course of project implementation, the EA will deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts in the light of spirit of the Entitlement Matrix, if required, the Entitlement Matrix will be updated to mitigate adverse impacts by following Resettlement Policy Framework for KPHRED Program in compliance with WB Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. OP 4.12.

Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan

A Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan (LRIP) has been designed by exploring possible options to mitigate impacts of imposed socioeconomic changes and is to promote human and community well-being and vulnerable groups based on assessments of AHs and analysis of the project impacts. In this regard an assessment of means of livelihoods of AHs



was conducted through participatory appraisal tools to identify the full range of means of livelihoods of AHs to make a living. The results revealed that the primary source of income of 33 titleholders and 8 non-titleholder vulnerable AHs are land based. They have high dependency on the affected agriculture lands for their incomes and household food security.

The institutional arrangements will be developed for the implementation of LRIP with clear roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in implementation of LRIP. PEDO will hire an NGO or a Consultant to support implementation of LRIP. The Consultant/NGO will act as the executor of the implementation of LRIP. The PMO will make provision in the contractors' agreements for employment of qualified and skilled or semi-skilled AHs and their household members in the recruitment of local skilled and unskilled labor, and operations and maintenance jobs including affected women. Both men and women from eligible households will be given a choice to select any of the vocations/technical training for them. An initial amount of PKR 150 million (USD 0.965 million) has been budgeted in the RAP for the implementation of LRIP. The LRIP will be implemented over a period of 4 years. An implementation schedule will be prepared for LRIP activities and vocational training. The LRIP is expected to start within a quarter after start of the project implementation.

Stakeholder Consultations and Disclosure

Extensive consultation and information dissemination (also including women) was carried out from 31 August 2019 up till 14 Nov 2019. These consultations were held in a participatory manner with all stakeholders. Consultations were carried out through key informants' interviews, structured surveys, informal group meetings and consultative workshops. These consultation meetings proved very useful in information sharing and consensus building. Main topic discussed included description of project components, project activities and its impact assessment; compensation and allowances payment, eligibility criteria, cut-off-date, compensation package, entitlement matrix; grievances redress procedures and general concerns of the AHs. The following **Table B** provides a summary of the consultation meeting over the project preparation period at different level – from local to provincial consultation.

Table B: Stakeholders Meetings - Summary

Sr. No.	Location	Date	Number of Participants		Stakeholder Groups
			Male	Female	
1	Weir and powerhouse, transmission line corridor	Aug 31 to Sep 2019	249	36	44 meetings held.
2	Ashuran and Kanai villages	Oct 17 2019	23	4	2 consultation meetings.
3	Swat and Peshawar cities	Oct and Nov 2019	12	-	7 meetings with government officials.
Information Disclosure Workshops					



4	PEDO Complex, Peshawar	21 Oct 2019	24	3	Institutional Stakeholders
5	PEDO Complex, Peshawar	21 Oct 2019	24	-	Institutional stakeholders
6	Golden Star Hotel, Kalam	7 Nov 2019	70	-	AHs, gov't departments, public representatives, academia, civil society organizations
7	Kanai village at weir site Kanai in the house of Omar Mohammad	14 Nov 2019	-	12	Women specific workshop
8	Palir village at powerhouse site.	14 Nov 2019	-	9	Women specific workshop

Feedback from the consultations was overall supportive of primary and secondary stakeholders of the Project but request was made to enhance the benefits of the project to the local population through provision of social services. The general concerns of the APs (also including women) focused minimization of impacts on private land, payment of compensation based on the market rates, forms of payment, employment in the construction activities, and adequate mechanism for grievance redress. Similarly, jobs will be provided preferably to local people in the construction activities. The RAP will be disclosed to the APs and key stakeholders and posted on the PEDO website and other prominent places.

During project preparatory work, the NGOs in the project area were also consulted. The NGOs viewed the project positively, but emphasized on timely payment of compensation, good management of the environmental issues, employment for local people and community development programs by the project in the project area to benefit the affected communities.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

A program -specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected parties' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the environmental and social performance at the level of the Project. A three-tier grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs. PEDO will follow the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to address any dissatisfaction and complaints by APs and other stakeholder grievances. In addition, Communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a World Bank supported project may submit complaints to existing project-level grievance redress mechanisms or the WB's Grievance Redress Service (GRS).

Institutional Arrangement and RAP Implementation

PEDO will be the EA of the Project. The Energy and Power Department (EPD) will be the lead counterpart agency. A Program Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for policy guidance and to coordinate program implementation. The PEDO has the overall responsibility of Program implementation, projects design under the Program, land acquisition and resettlement, construction, environment and social management during construction,



supervision and monitoring of the Program and projects implementation. PEDO will exercise its functions through Program Management Organization (PMO) which will be responsible for planning and implementation of all Program related activities, including social safeguards management. The PMO will establish an Environment and Social Unit (ESU) having one Director Social supported by two (2) social deputy directors. The ESU field office staff will facilitate the RAP implementation activities in the field. The ESU will be supported by district-based agencies, affected persons committees (APCs) and consultant support for social and environment safeguards and Third-Party Monitoring Agency.

The Project works will be implemented over a period of 06 years including one-year pre-construction period and four years of implementation and one year for defect liability period.

Resettlement Budget and Financing

The cost of preparation and implementation of RAP, including the cost of compensation and resettlement and administration, will be part of the overall budget of the Program and respective projects' budget. The PEDO will be responsible for securing the project-related financing. The budget will also make provisions for additional resettlement assistance for vulnerable and severely AHs and particularly for their resettlement and livelihood restoration. The compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance payments will be completed prior to the start of civil works. The RAP includes procedures for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. The overall budget for the implementation of RAP is estimated PKR 3914.376 at equivalent USD 25.173 million.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A Monitoring and Evaluation system will be developed for the timely identification, analysis and removal of the bottlenecks at various stages of program/projects implementation and expediting actions. PMO will conduct internal monitoring that will include review of status of RAP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and duration as laid down in the RAP. PMO with the assistance of social, resettlement and IT staff of PMO will establish a Management Information System (MIS) to collect and organize monitoring outputs on a regular basis. The database generated through the census, baseline socioeconomic survey, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation payments, and consultations/stakeholder engagement activities will become essential inputs of the MIS. The PMO will hire services of a qualified and experienced Social and Resettlement Specialist or a firm for third party monitoring with advice and concurrence of WB on the selection process, to verify monitoring information of project to undertake resettlement monitoring during the RAP implementation and an evaluation after the implementation of the RAP. A RAP completion evaluation will be conducted after completion of RAP implementation.



1. INTRODUCTION

The Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) through the Pakhtunkhwa Energy Development Organization (PEDO) is planning to develop the Gabral – Kalam Hydropower project (GKHPP) under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Hydropower and Renewable Energy Development Program (KPHREDP) (the Program), with financial assistance from the World Bank (WB).

To address the involuntary resettlement impacts of the GKHPP, the present Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared, in compliance with the national/provincial regulatory and WB policy requirements. In addition, an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for proposed project, and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), and a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have also been prepared and presented under separate covers.

1.1. Program Background

Pakistan is suffering from an acute power and energy crisis, which is primarily caused by the increasing gap between the supply and the demand for electricity. The current (2017) generating capability of Pakistan is 19,020 MW in summer and 14,833 MW in winter, whereas the current demand is about 25,117 MW. Thus, the current shortfall is 6,097 MW and 10,224 MW in the summer and winter seasons, respectively. Pakistan's power needs are increasing with a growth rate of 7 to 8 % (according to Pakistan Electric Power Company), the demand will be 96,000 MW by 2029-2030 whereas the generation additions are too slow to accompany the same pace, and there will be insufficient generation to meet the future demand in the coming years.

Per Capita Energy Generation and Consumption in Pakistan is among the lowest in the World: The per capita energy generation of Pakistan was 585 kWh⁶, and per capita energy consumption was 475 kWh. The per capita energy consumption in Pakistan is significantly lower than the average of middle-income countries (2355 kWh), and the neighboring countries of China (4475 kWh) and India (1122 kWh). According to the recent census, there are over 32 million households in Pakistan who do not have access to electricity.

The Energy Generation of Pakistan is mainly from Fossil Fuels: The total installed generating capacity of Pakistan⁷ was 28,172 MW out of which 18,190 MW (64%) are from thermal sources, 7,115 MW (25%) from hydro, and the rest 2,866 MW are from other sources. The major problem with the thermal is the high cost of electricity generation. These plants are not running up to their full capacity due to their dependence on imported fuel. With limited indigenous oil, Pakistan has to import over 70% of its requirements resulting in a debilitating drain on the country's balance of payments. Lack of foreign exchange to pay for fuel supplies

⁶ In 2017.

⁷ ibid



has resulted in the production of electricity below the capacity of the present plants. Although several gas-field plants have been commissioned during the last two decades, the reserves in these gas fields are dwindling. The energy sector is also the largest contributor to Pakistan's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at 46 percent of total emissions.

Lack of access to electricity and power shortages result in long hours of load shedding, impacting households, industrial and commercial activities. Lack of power affects people's quality of life, schools, colleges, clinics and hospitals; shops and businesses, reducing sales and revenues; and industry, reducing productivity. It also deters investment. This means, on a macro level, reduced economic growth, which translates into the loss of livelihoods, jobs, and income. The financial impact of load shedding has been estimated at 3 percent to 4 percent of GDP, costing about USD 10 billion a year. This situation is causing serious economic losses to the country and is responsible for increased unemployment and poverty. According to some estimates, Pakistani households spend about US\$ 2.3 billion annually on alternative lighting products and services such as kerosene, gasoline, and battery-powered lighting.

Pakistan has immense hydropower potential. Most of which lies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province. Pakistan is endowed with a hydropower potential of 40,000 MW, out of which about 25,000 MW potential lies in KP province. The total installed hydropower capacity in the country is about 7,000 MW, out of which about 4,000 MW is in KP province. Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority (WAPDA) is a federal agency responsible for developing major to mega hydropower projects in the country, while the PEDO is the provincial agency responsible for developing major hydropower projects within the KP. PEDO, with the support of the German government, has identified several projects with an overall potential to generate 6,000 MW through the public sector, private sector, or public-private partnership. PEDO has approached the World Bank for funding of priority hydropower projects identified in the above study and GKHP is one of these projects. WB has also positively responded to the request of PEDO for financing its three priority hydropower projects through the proposed Pakhtunkhwa Hydropower Development Program.

1.2. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Hydropower and Renewable Energy Development Program

The proposed 'Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Hydropower and Renewable Energy Development Program' (KPHRED) (the Program) aims to help address the issues discussed in the previous Chapter through the development of renewable energy sources in KP. The Program will have the following components:

Component A:

A1. Development of Gabral-Kalam Hydropower Project (GKHPP),

A2. Cascade development of Swat River Basin. Currently, two projects have been identified namely Kalkot-Barikot-Patruk (KBP) HPP and Patruk-Shringal (PS) HPP, both on Panjkora



river in the Upper Dir District. Additional projects may be added in the Program at a later stage.

A3. Solar PV systems on hydropower asset.

Component B: Institutional Strengthening and Energy Sector Development:

This component will help prepare and implement a strategic roadmap and business plan for development of KP energy systems and associated infrastructure to promote renewable energy, maximize investments and government revenue. It will also entail strengthening of institutional systems and processes so that the Energy Department GoKP and PEDO can efficiently and effectively manage their duties as developer of renewable energy program as well as operations and maintenance of existing and future energy projects. The objectives of this component will be achieved through two sub-components including: (i) project planning and institutional strengthening and (ii) accelerating renewable energy development in KP

Component C: Environment and Social Management:

The objective of this component is to improve environment, local living and economic development in the project area for GKH and other hydropower projects under component A2. These hydropower sites are in areas with limited access but vast potential for development of local economy. This component will help align hydropower development with broader objectives to support local area development through tourism, social services and improving access and electricity supply in the project area. For example, GKH project which is located upstream of main tourist hub will be structured in a manner that promotes winter and summer tourism primarily by meeting year-round energy needs, and also by embedding development of tourist attractions/recreational activities for tourists (e.g., water parks in lake area, walking/bicycle tracks, tourist/education centers) in the design of the project.

Component D: Project Implementation Support and Technical Assistance:

This component would cover the Project Implementation Support including the cost of consulting and other services to implement the three hydropower projects starting with GKH and solar PV projects, as defined under Component A and fulfill training and capacity building needs of PEDO and PMO to effectively implement project related activities.

1.3. Project Description

GKHPP site is located in the Swat district and is accessible from Peshawar and Islamabad via Motorway (M1) and National Highway (N-95). Kalam is at a distance of about 239 kilometers (km) from Peshawar through Motorway M-1 up to Rashakai, National Highway N-45 up to Chakdara Bridge and N-95 up to Kalam. Kalam is at a distance of about 100 km from Mingora and 41 km from Madyan. The project location is shown in **Figure 1.1**. This run-of-the-river project will be located on Gabral River, a tributary of Swat River, in between Kanai and Kalam villages of Swat Kohistan where Gabral and Ushu Rivers converge to form Swat River. The GKHPP will utilize the water resources of the Gabral River for power generation and will have an installed capacity of 88 megawatts (MW) and annual energy generation of about 339 giga watt hours (GWh).



The weir (N 3931930.0594; E 274963.4787) will be located on Gabral River about nine kilometers upstream of Kalam town at an elevation of 2,120m above mean sea level (amsl). The powerhouse (N 3931470.192; E 280289.3343) will be located about 1.5 km upstream of main road bridge on Gabral River, north of Kalam town at an elevation of 2,000 m amsl near village Ashuran. Other key elements of the project will include power intake, sand trap, inlet pond, headrace tunnel, surge shaft, pressure tunnel, tailrace, flood protection wall, access bridge, access road, switchyard, transmission line, offices and staff colony. The project layout map is shown in **Figure 1.2**.

The weir is designed to safely pass the 1,000 years flood in the basin. Normal conservation level of the reservoir is 2,161m amsl. To pass the 1000 years flood, a surcharge of 3.9m is expected. Thus 2164.9m amsl is the extreme flood level. A freeboard of 1.85m is kept above the flood level up to the underside of the bridge, whereas the bridge top on the weir is 2,168m. PEDO, in consultation with its design consultants, has finalized a level of 2,165m amsl for the permanent land acquisition and resettlement.



Figure 1-1: Location Map of GKHP

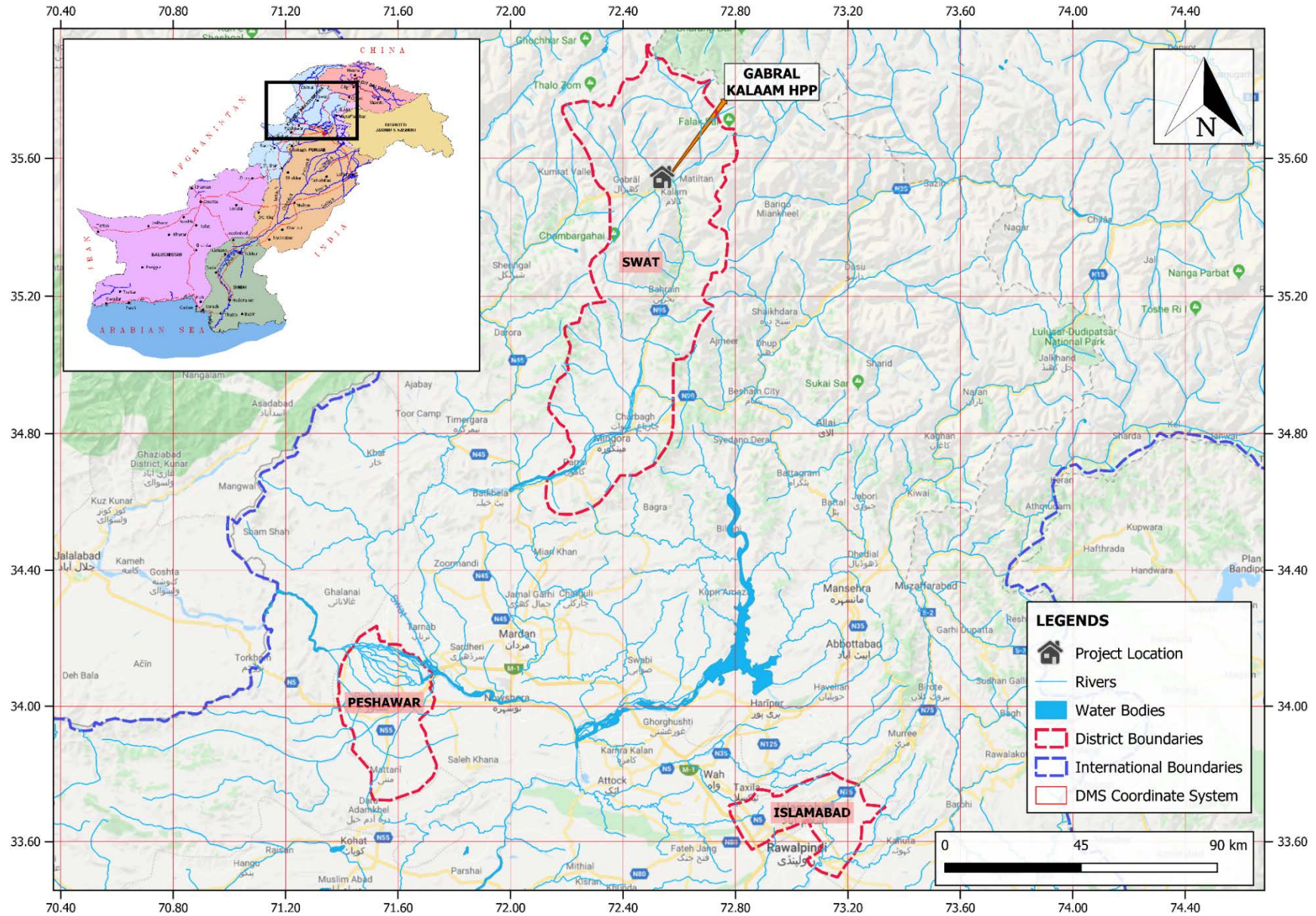
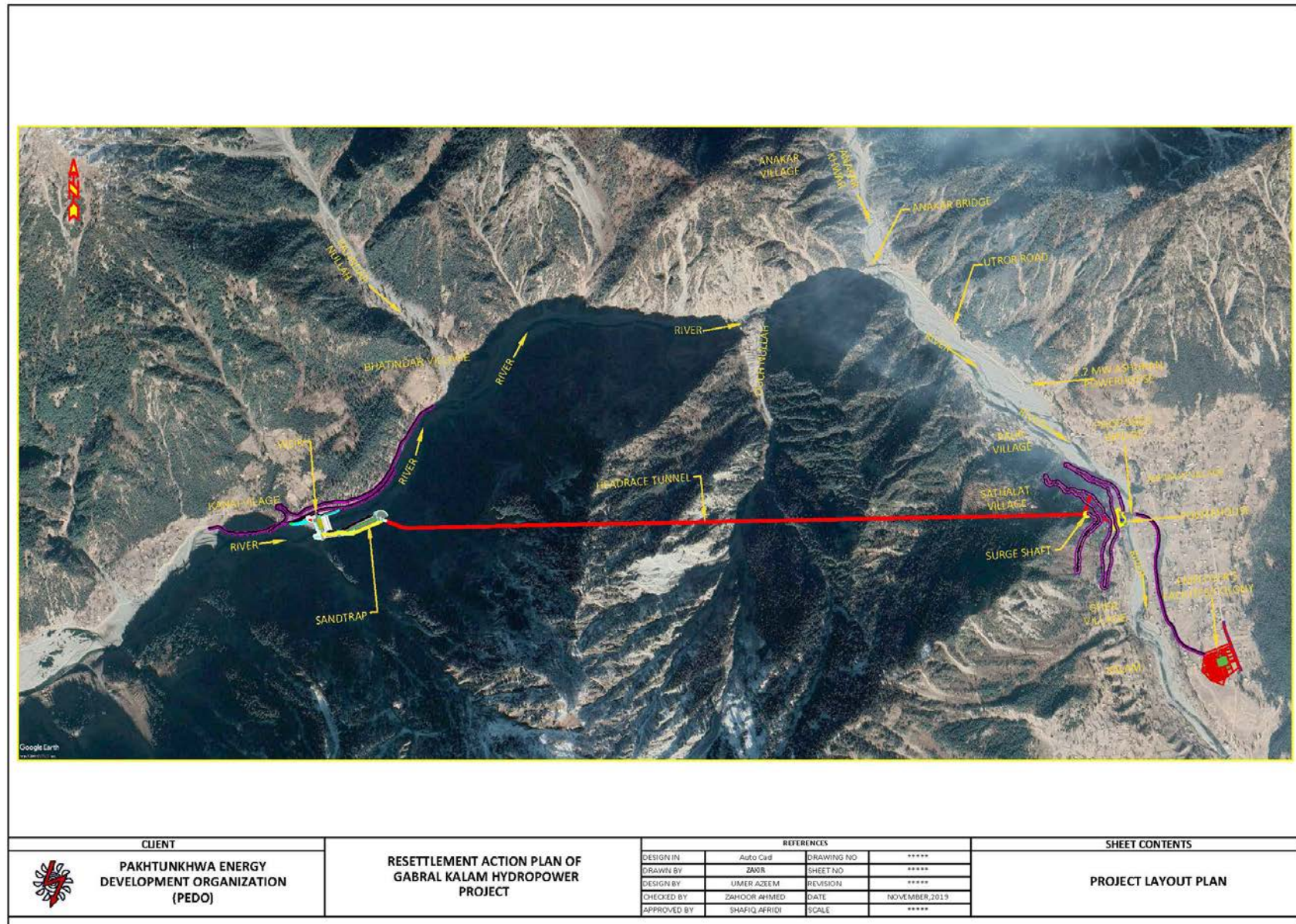




Figure 1-2: Project Layout Map





1.4. Salient Features of Project

The Salient features of the project are provided in the **Table 1.1** below.

Table 1.1: Main Features of the Project

	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	
1	Project location		
	Country	Islamic Republic of Pakistan	
	Province	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
	District	Swat	
	Project Site	About 8 km northeast of Kalam	
2	Implementation Agency		
	Executing Agency (EA)	PEDO Power and Energy Department, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	
3	Hydrology		
	Catchment Area at Dam Site	957	Square kilometers
	Catchment Area at Powerhouse Site	1212	Square kilometers
	Design Flood (Q _{1,000})	1735	m ³ /sec
4	Reservoir		
	Normal Conservation Level (NCL)	2161.0	m amsl
	Flood Surcharge Level	2165.1	m amsl
	Minimum Operating Level	2160.5	m amsl
	Depth of Reservoir at Weir Site	21	m
	Length of Reservoir	875	m
	Reservoir Capacity at NCL	1.07	Million cubic meters
5	Weir		
	Weir Type	Concrete Gravity	
	Crest Elevation	2166.5	m amsl
	Freeboard	5.5	m
	Slope: Upstream Face	1 in 0.1m	
	Slope: Downstream Face	1 in 1.5m	
	Height of weir above River Bed	26.5	m
6	Overflow Spillway		
	Type	Overflow ogee	
	Crest Level	2161.0	m amsl
	Length of Crest	67.5	m
	No. of Bays	5.0	m
7	Fish Ladder		
	Type	Pool Pass type	
	Design Discharge	0.23	m ³ /sec
	Step Pools	119	
	Size of Pool	2.0m x 1.6m, (L x W)	
	Size of orifice	0.3m x 0.3m	
	Min. water depth	0.75	m
	Total Length of Fish Ladder	239.5	m
	Start Invert Level	2161.0	m amsl
	End Invert Level	2140.0	m amsl
8	River Diversion during Construction		
	Coffer Dam		
	Freeboard (Above maximum Water Level)	5.5	m
9	HEADRCE TUNNEL		
	Type	Low pressure headrace	
	Shape	Modified Horse shoe type	
	Invert Elevation of Tunnel	2147.5	m amsl



	DESCRIPTION	VALUE	
	Flow Area	27.34	m ²
	Average Flow Velocity	2.35	m
	Diameter of Tunnel	5.9	m
	Length of Tunnel upto Surge Shaft	4705	m
	Invert Level of Tunnel at Surge Shaft	2123.37	m asl
	Head Loss in Tunnel	3.59	m
10	PRESSURE SHAFT / TUNNEL		
	Type	Pressurized tunnel	
	Geometry	Circular section	
	Pressure Shaft centerline at start	2127.27	m asl
	Diameter of Pressure Shaft and Tunnel	4.0	m
	Flow Area	12.5	m ²
	Length of Pressure Shaft	143.5	m
	Length of Pressure Tunnel	51.5	m
	Average Flow Velocity	5.2	m/sec
11	POWERHOUSE AND ACCESSORIES		
	Type	Surface/Open	
	Unit Discharge	21.67	m ³ /sec
12	TRANSMISSION LINE		
	Transmission line Length		
	Type	Loop in loop out (double circuit twin bundle)	

1.5. Objectives and Need of Resettlement Action Plan

The present RAP complies with the requirements of the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and regulations of GoKP, the legal instrument governing land acquisition in Pakistan, and WB Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement. In case of any changes in the project design, the RAP may need to be revised.

The main objective of the RAP is to identify impacts and to plan measures to mitigate adverse social impacts resulting from loss of land and other assets, and income and livelihoods due to construction of the project main infrastructure. The RAP presents (a) type and extent of loss of assets, including land and structures; (b) principles and legal framework applicable for mitigating these losses; (c) the entitlement matrix; (d) compensation and assistance, including provisions for livelihoods; (e) resettlement budget; and (v) institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including monitoring and evaluation.

1.6. Project Components involving Land Acquisition and Resettlement

The project components and sub-components will be requiring land acquisition include weir, power house, headrace tunnel, sand trap, power intake channel, inlet pond, surge shaft, pressure tunnel, tailrace, flood protection wall, access bridge, access road, switchyard, transmission line, offices and staff colony. In addition, temporary land acquisition will also be needed for construction camp, temporary access tracks, and area for muck/spoil disposal.

The present RAP is based on the findings of the census of affected persons (APs), inventory, field visits, meetings and consultations with various APs in the project area. The project would need to acquire about 1,260 kanal (about 158 acres/64 hectares) of land for power house and weir site on a permanent basis, while about 341 kanal (about 43 acres/17 hectares) of land



will be required on a temporary basis. All privately owned land (residential, cultivable, non-cultivable and wasteland) are owned by individuals.

A total of 89 households with a population of 801 persons will be affected due to permanent land acquisition and 82 households with a population of 713 persons will be affected due to temporary land acquisition. Out of them, 49 affected households (AHs) fall in the category of vulnerable households. The eight (8) AHs will experience severe impacts due to physical displacement caused by loss of residential structures, substantial loss of arable land, and loss of livelihoods. The crop damage is likely to take place over an area of 207 kanal cropped area. It will also cause loss of 10 privately owned trees and 19 privately owned fruit trees. Loss of trees also involve uprooting of 636 government-owned timber trees. The impact on public utilities involve loss of 7 electric poles and transmission line that need relocation and rehabilitation. The loss of community infrastructure involves loss of a footbridge owned by the community of Kanai village at the level of river. Amongst the AHs, 50 AHs fall below the poverty line, where the household income computed to be up to PKR 25,475=155 USD per month of a household, and they are termed as 'Vulnerable AHs'.

The Project also needs to install a 2.7-km long 220 kV transmission line (TL) for evacuation of the power produced by the Project. It will connect powerhouse to Matiltan TL at Janu Chowk (junction of Gabral and Mahdund lake) and will be constructed by National Transmission and Dispatch Company (NTDC). It will also require installation of 12 pylons, each having a base of 100 square meters. The TL including its pylons would also cause impacts on crops.

1.7. Analysis of Alternatives to Avoid and/or Minimize Impacts and Enhance Project Benefits

During the project conception and development stages, a number of alternatives were considered while taking into account the technical and socio-environmental aspects. After selection of the technically feasible, financially viable and socio-environmentally acceptable alternatives, the selected project layout and sub-structures were further fine-tuned to minimize the related impacts through alternative planning/design options. Various aspects of the alternatives and fine tuning of the finally selected project layouts are described below.

1.7.1 Project Development Alternatives during Inception Stage

At the inception stage, various alternatives were considered based on the boundary limit from downstream of Kalam Town to the confluence of Gabral and Batal Khwar near Utror village. Three possible locations for weir (W1, W2 and W3) and two possible locations for powerhouses (P1 and P2) were identified. From the available locations of weirs and powerhouses, eight alternatives were developed and best options were selected from the perspective of avoiding and minimizing LAR and environmental impacts as shown in the **Figure 1.3** and **Table 1.2**.



Figure 1-3: Alternative Layouts for Project Development

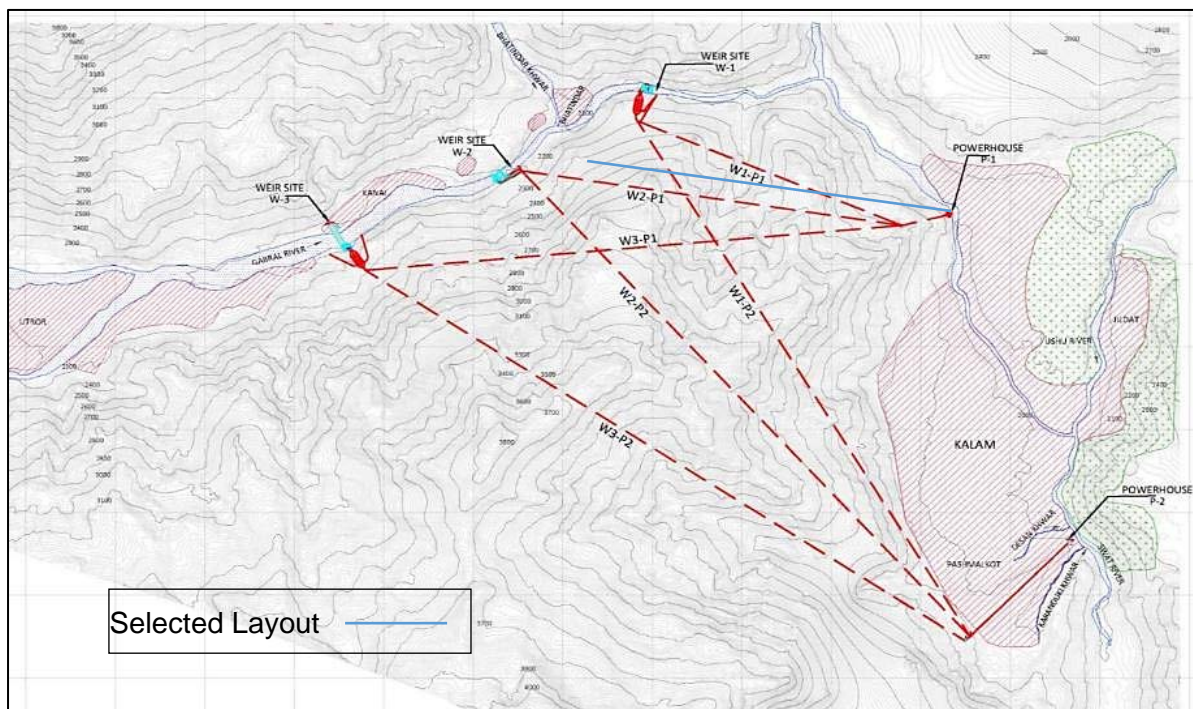


Table 1.2: Description of Alternative Layouts for Project development

	Alternative Name	Description	Power Potential (MW)
1	W1A – P1	Dam (50 meter) at GTZ-proposed location and Powerhouse opposite Ashuran	82
2	W1B – P1	Diversion Weir (10 meter) at GTZ-proposed location and Powerhouse opposite Ashuran	57
3	W1A – P2	Dam (50 meter) at GTZ-proposed location and Powerhouse at right bank of Desan Khwar	116
4	W1B – P2	Weir (10 meter) at GTZ-proposed location and Powerhouse at right bank of Desan Khwar	91
5	W2 – P1	Diversion Weir (20 meter) near Batindar and Powerhouse opposite Ashuran	88
6	W2 – P2	Diversion Weir (10 meter) near Batindar and Powerhouse at right bank of Desan Khwar	122
7	W3 – P1	Diversion Weir (5 meter) at Dhamaka ⁸ Jheel (lake) and Powerhouse opposite Ashuran	112
8	W3 – P2	Diversion Weir (5 meter) at Dhamaka Jheel/lake and Powerhouse at right bank of Desan Khwar	147

Amongst the alternatives, ranking was done on the basis of power potential, geology, socio-environmental and planning and design aspects. Each important component of the scheme, i.e., weir, sand trap, tunnel, powerhouse, accessories and access roads was given due weightage for ranking. After working out various aspects, alternative W2-P1 was selected for

⁸ Jheel is a local term for a lake



the feasibility study. Though, with increase in height of weir, the power potential of the selected layout could have been increased, however, due to socio-environmental aspects, project was optimized at 88 MW. All P2 options of powerhouse were downstream of the Kalam town. Gabral River is the lifeline of Kalam and tourism in Swat valley, and significant depletion of water in Gabral River could severally affect the tourism, local economy and water resources of local population that could cause associated socio-economic and environmental risks.

1.7.2 Alternatives to Minimize Impact of each Sub-Structure of Selected Layout

a) Reservoir Limitations and Weir Height

Theoretically, a dam of more than 70-100m height is possible at the selected location due to high abutment on both banks of the river however, due to fear of inundation of Kanai and Utror villages, the height of weir was selected to keep at a level such that both the villages have no inundation and marginal socio-economic and environmental impacts.

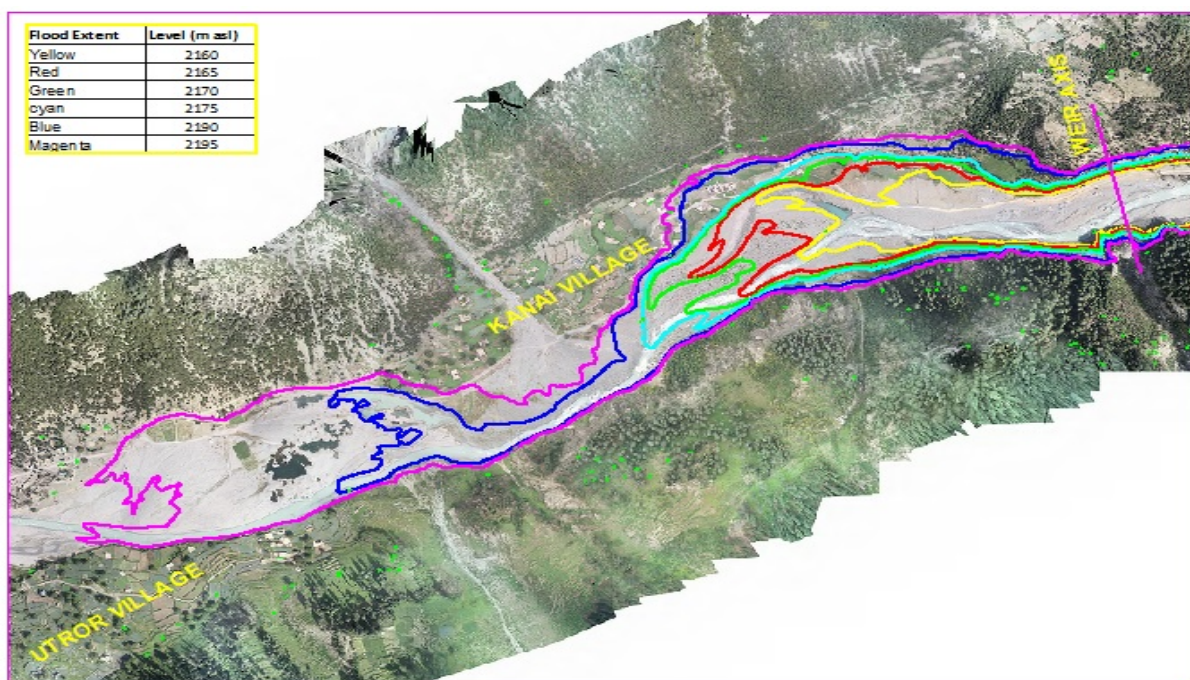
River level at the proposed weir site is 2,140 m amsl. Corresponding level of the villages/terraces in Utror and Kanai villages are given in **Table 1.3** below:

Table 1.3: Level of Terraces and Settlements in Utror and Kanai Villages

Location	Terraces Level (m amsl)	Settlement Level (m amsl)
Lower Terraces of Utror Village	2195	2195
Upper Terraces of Kanai Village (Right of Kanai Nallah)	2190	2195
Upper Terraces of Kanai Village (Left of Kanai Nallah)	2170	2175
Lower Terraces of Kanai Village	2160	2165

As evident from the above table, most critical one is the level of the lower terraces of Kanai village. Main settlements of the Kanai village are along the left and right banks of the Kanai nallah at lower terraces. There are few isolated houses in the lower terraces of Kanai village whereas most of the irrigated land of lower terraces was eroded by the 2010 flood. Level of the five houses is about 2,165 m amsl. **Figure 1.4** shows the above-mentioned limits of the possible inundation up to Utror village.

Figure 1-4: Possible inundation avoided up to Utror village



b) Non-Peaking Reservoir

A peaking reservoir could have been recommended for economic reasons in the run off river GKHPP, wherein, water could have been stored in the reservoir for 20 hours and released during the peak electricity demand. However, during the study, it was learned that the Swat River flow is being utilized at Upper Swat and Lower Swat Canals, which irrigate 188,000 acres of land. If the peaking system is used in GKHPP, the 100-year-old irrigation system would be disturbed in terms of water distribution timings (*warbandi*), and would require additional infrastructure to be built to re-regulate irrigation water distribution. Therefore, peaking concept was dropped and a non-peaking reservoir has been proposed.

c) Headrace Tunnel Alignment

Headrace tunnel is passing deep in the intermediate valley to avoid the possibility of opening of tunnel in the nallah (day lighting), which would have required acquisition of additional private and forest land as well as would have impacted the small landholding due to construction of new access road.

d) Flood from Overflow Spillway

Although weir is designed for 1,000 years return flood, however, the other important aspect is the overflow portion. It was possible to minimize the cost by a gated spillway but the reservoir in remote area like Gabral-Kalam may be prone to threat in case of extreme flood event due to delay in opening of mechanical gates or any other unanticipated reason – causing inundation in the nearby areas and the associated damages to lives and property. In case of overflow spillway, a flood of 100 years can safely pass even if all the outlets are closed, thus avoiding the aforementioned risks.



e) Fish Pass / Ladder

Due to the migration of fish in the Gabral River, a fish pass/ladder has been proposed along the right bank of the weir abutment wall. Any disruption in the fish migration can potentially impact fish population in the area, ultimately affecting the livelihood of fishermen community.

f) Employer's Facilities

Three different locations were considered for the project Employer's facility. An area which is safe from sloughing/landslides from hill slope and away from flood plain is selected. This is also closer to the community so that the facilities like school, hospital, and shops provided in colony are available to be used by the locals as well. The affected population has already expressed their expectations from the project to provide such facilities.

g) Reclamation/Reuse of Area

Some part of the lower irrigated terrace of Kanai Village will be inundated in the reservoir. A flood protection bund is proposed along the existing road to protect land in the vicinity from inundation. However, due to low level, the area may become water logged. To avoid this scenario, it is proposed to put the dump material in this area to raise it, which is also a strong demand by local population. After raising the area, a clay cover will be spread on the top to reuse the lands for agriculture purposes without water logging.

h) Muck Disposal Areas

Apart from the muck disposal areas at weir site, a number of areas were identified at powerhouse as well. These areas are basically the washed irrigated land due to 2010 flood event. The areas will be leased on temporary basis for muck disposal, which will recover the lost agriculture lands. On the request of local community, the land will be levelled to enable them to reuse these lands for agriculture after construction activities. These lands can also be used for commercial activities.

i) Aesthetics / Tourism Attractions

The proposed GKHPP is located in Kalam, which is the tourism hub of Swat valley. The construction activities and hard concrete surfaces may destroy the natural beauty to some extent due to loss of vegetation but it can be converted to better aesthetics and tourist attraction places, if properly planned. Some of the considerations in this regard are described here to not only restore but also enhance the natural beauty of the project area.

- Most important aspects with respect to tourism and environment are the shifting of powerhouse upstream of the Kalam village and weir downstream of Dhamaka Jheel/lake at the inception stage. A number of options with three weirs and two possible powerhouse sites were identified. Advantages and disadvantages of these alternative options were discussed at the inception stage and have briefly been described in the earlier chapter of the report. By shifting the powerhouse, the entire Gabral River water is allowed to flow in Kalam round the year to keep the attraction for tourism. Similarly, weir W3 at Dhamaka Jheel/lake near Kanai village was shifted to the W2 location based on various reasons including tourism.



- An artificial lake is itself an attraction for tourists as well as the locals to develop commercial activities along the reservoir banks. The dumping area along the reservoir can be handed over after restoration to the original owners, which can be used for livelihood activities such as establishment of small eateries, kiosks, water sports during operation phase of the Project.
- Although a spillway fall is an attraction for tourists during high flow months when surplus water can be released from the spillway, yet another attempt was made to keep the spillway further attractive. The chute of spillway is provided with deflector blocks so that even with the small surplus water, the chute beauty can be improved for tourists' attraction. This will also help in dissipating the flow as well.
- Upstream of the weir, the left bank will be stabilized by constructing a wall along the river side. Due to construction of this wall, a space of 15-20m in addition to the proposed road will be available as a raised platform. This is the location from where both the spillway chute and reservoir can be seen simultaneously. Therefore, the space up to a distance of 150-200m will be converted into a scenic point for tourists.
- Protection wall along the right bank at weir site will be designed with the architectural measures to improve its scenic beauty.
- The road at powerhouse location with bridge will be an additional facility to the locals to cross the river through a short route instead of going far away to cross the river, the two third distance will be reduced.
- Road from powerhouse to the surge shaft is passing through a dense forest on the upstream side however, there is less dense forest on the downstream side. A part of additional plantation, this road, after construction of the project will be a very good track for the tourists for hiking. An open space near the surge shaft area will be developed for tourists to see the Kalam village along with the Ushu and Gabral Rivers.
- There is a very narrow unpaved track used by the locals to reach to Kalam. The construction of road will also cover significant part of this track, which will be used by the locals to reach to Kalam town and their mobility will be facilitated.

1.8. Project Cost and Implementation Timeline

The total project cost for GKHPP is 230.15 million USD and project implementation timeline is six (6) years including one (1) year for pre-construction activities, four (4) years for construction and one (1) for defect liability period.



2. SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

The methodology used for the preparation of RAP included collection and a detailed desk review of project documents including previous feasibility study report⁹ prepared by PEDO, photogrammetry and Google Earth images, and relevant secondary information including official records, statistical data of district Swat and other related documents as well as other subject matter reports.

Primary sources included consultations with APs, community leaders and other key stakeholders through focus group discussions (FGDs), individual interviews with key informants and transect walk in the project area to physically observe the socio-economic conditions. Meetings were held with government officials of revenue, agricultural, forest, building and works departments. A complete assets inventory, on 100 % basis, was prepared by using a structured census questionnaire and a detailed measurement survey (DMS). In addition, a socio-economic baseline survey of 32% sample AHs was undertaken. The survey and census aimed at to register and document the number and status of APs likely to be physically displaced or affected otherwise as a result of the project and, therefore, entitled to compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Consultation with general public, project APs and other key stakeholders were undertaken for the social impact analysis. The social impact assessment process has followed consultation and participation and use of participatory rural appraisal tools for gender and social assessment as discussed below.

2.1.1 Community Participation

To ensure participation of directly and indirectly affected population, the RAP included the results of consultations carried out in a socio-culturally appropriate manner with APs and other stakeholders. Consultations were started from the inception phase and continued throughout the resettlement planning phase. Care was taken to identify the most vulnerable subgroups and to ensure that their interests are adequately represented in this process. Community consultations were led by the Resettlement Specialist and Gender Specialist with a team of surveys after prior intimation to the communities.

2.1.2 Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)

Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) techniques were used for social and gender assessment and to supplement socio-economic profiling of the community. The involvement and participation of the AHs has been an important aspect of the methodology. PRA included a number of questions and elements directed at assessing community opinions and expectations for the project to assess the impacts of displacement and resettlement on productive activities, daily life, customary practices; and social relationships. This is particularly so, as it will enable them to fully understand the process of their resettlement and rehabilitation.

⁹ Hydropower Development Master plan for the Northern Area of the then Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PEDO and German Agency for Technical Cooperation (GTZ) 1990-1995



2.1.3 Stakeholder Mapping

A stakeholder mapping exercise was undertaken to identify interested and affected stakeholders of the project. The mapping exercise was conducted simultaneously with the scoping exercise before risks and social impact assessment. The exercise identified all the stakeholders in the project area including the APs, community leaders, public representatives, district and tehsil administration, relevant government departments, local journalists of print and electronic media, local NGOs and other stakeholders. Key elements of the stakeholder mapping were to ascertain the degree of 'impact' as well as 'influence' of the respective stakeholders.

2.1.4 Data from Secondary Sources

Data from secondary sources were collected and reviewed including relevant policy documents and development statistics of the project area. The important documents included the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and KP specific rules and the World Bank OP4.12 Involuntary Resettlement. The main documents reviewed enabled the consultant to follow an appropriate line of action for the preparation of RAP.

2.2 Social Impact Assessment

Social impacts assessment was conducted based on the latest available feasibility level design using a mix of qualitative and quantitative tools, mentioned in the above sections, to determine the likely impacts on APs. It took into account the views and preferences of APs and other stakeholders to improve the design of the project, explored alternatives and establish a participatory process for project implementation and monitoring. Concerted efforts were made to integrate gender aspects into the project design and social assessment process for collecting gender disaggregated data.

The key objective of the social impact assessment was to prepare an inventory of all affected assets including land, buildings, crops, fruit and wood trees, and compile a list of all APs and households taking into accounts the impacts caused by the project.

2.2.1 The Census

The Census was carried out for 100 % directly affected households. A structured questionnaire was administered to collect qualitative information on APs. The following information was collected during the survey:

- Demographics of the AHs
- Family structure and number of family members
- Literacy levels
- Occupation type and income levels
- Impacts on assets due to the project by type and degree of loss
- Impact on community resources
- Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures
- Perceived income restoration measures
- Project related awareness and knowledge



- Perceived benefits and losses due to project

The findings of the survey have been analyzed and presented in the succeeding sections. The survey information helped to generate necessary input for the preparation of RAP. It also provided a baseline assessment of potential impacts on AHs and formed the basis for estimating the entitlement-based resettlement budget. The census will be updated following the detailed design.

2.2.2 Household Socio-Economic Survey

The objective of this task was to provide a detailed socio-economic profile of the project affected population. The information was gathered on: (i) demography and settlement pattern; (ii) social organization; (iii) resource economics and livelihood patterns; (iv) land ownership; (v) customary practices, (vi) governance and administrative system (vii) leadership and power structure (viii) availability of social services in project areas; (ix) specific impacts on the poor, women and other vulnerable groups and other socio-economic aspects.

2.2.3 Detailed Measurement Survey

Detailed measurement survey (DMS) was conducted for each affected asset to determine the exact size, type, and quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets appended to land) with quantum of impacted/acquired part thereof with ownership title, type and use were determined and inventory of losses consistent with the present feasibility level design stage.

The details were documented by using pre-structured questionnaire to enumerate inventory of losses. The DMS was carried with participation of APs for identifying and measuring of the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets, including, as applicable, lands, buildings, crops, and trees.

2.3 Resettlement Databank

To accomplish the desired objectives and results, different databases were developed using Microsoft Excel such as socioeconomic indicators database, inventory/assets, public and private infrastructure, trees inventory, land acquisition database, community consultations, compensation and entitlements, payments and relocation. Upon completion, the survey data was entered into computer for necessary processing. This data bank was used as a basis of information for RAP implementation, monitoring and reporting purposes and facilitate efficient resettlement management.

2.4 Develop Compensation and Livelihood Restoration Interventions

The required measures for compensation and livelihood restoration were developed. These were developed against the identified impacts, including on private, communal and public assets. The compensation package and resettlement interventions were developed in consultation with local communities. This followed a highly participatory process to ensure that the compensation and resettlement packages take into full consideration feedback from the communities and that they are compatible and acceptable with local cultural preferences and traditions.

2.5 Review of Institutional Setup and Arrangements

The consultant discussed with PMO/PEDO, reviewed the proposed organizational setup and implementation arrangements for resettlement implementation, and proposed additions or adjustments required.



2.6 Conducting the Stakeholder Consultation and Participation

Resettlement planning was conducted with full participation of the key stakeholders. The consultant identified the stakeholders, particularly local primary stakeholders, and engaged them closely in the planning process. The stakeholder consultation process was documented and a strategy for their continued engagement during the resettlement implementation process was developed as a part of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (included as a part of ESIA). Care was taken to include women and other vulnerable groups.

2.7 Preparing the Cost Estimate and Budget

The consultant prepared cost estimates and proposed the budget for the RAP, as well as its financing arrangements. Costs and budget covered itemized cost estimates for all resettlement and compensation activities including compensation for loss of assets, livelihood restoration, allowances, transaction fees, contingencies and management cost for the RAP implementation. The budget was discussed and agreed with government.



3. LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

This Chapter provides detailed quantification of the Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) related impacts of GKHPP based on the feasibility level design of November 2019. The Project will cause LAR impacts due to the construction of main infrastructure mainly including:

1. **Weir and its associated components:** This will include reservoir area, weir/dam and associated work, connecting channel, sand trap, tunnel inlet and associated work, rerouting of existing road, coffer dam and working area.
2. **Powerhouse and its associated components:** This includes employer's facilities/colony area, road from colony to power house, power house and associated structures, road from power house surge shaft, surge shaft area, access tunnel portal, disposal areas, construction camps.
3. **Transmission Line:** This included a 220kV Transmission Line (TL) having 12 towers over a length of 2.7 km and Right of Way (RoW) width of 30m.

The GKHPP Project involves: (i) permanent and temporary acquisition of private arable and non-arable land; (ii) impact on residential structures, (iv) damages to community infrastructure (v) loss of crops, fruit and wood trees; and (vi) relocation of public utilities. According to the impact assessment survey, total affected households¹⁰ (AHs) are 171 with a population of 1,416 persons residing in six (6) villages as shown in **Figures 3.1** and **3.2**. The 8 AHs will experience physical displacement due to loss of residential structures, substantial loss of arable land, and sources of livelihood. out of 171 AHs, 89 AHs will be affected due to the permanent loss of land. There are 50 severely AHs as they will lose more than 10% or more of their land/productive resources and 49 are the vulnerable households.

The details of the LAR related impacts are described in subsections below and detailed maps showing the permanent and temporary land acquisition are presented as **Figure 3.3, 3.4** and **3.5**.

3.1 Permanent and Temporary Land Related Impacts

The project will acquire a total land of 1601.149 kanals (200.144 acres/80.993 hectares) for the construction of weir, power house and associated infrastructure. Out of this land, only 1,259.57 kanals (157.44 acres/63.716 hectares) will be acquired permanently while remaining land will only be needed on temporary basis. Out of total land needed for the project, 1514.039 kanals (76.587 acres/189.255 hectares) are owned privately. All privately owned land (residential, cultivable, non-cultivable and wasteland) are owned by 171 AHs. The overall village and category wise impacts due to permanent/temporary loss of land are provided in **Tables 3.1 & 3.2**.

¹⁰. A household that is operating as a single economic unit, and affected by a project.



Figure 3-1: Major Villages at the Weir Site (Kanai Village)

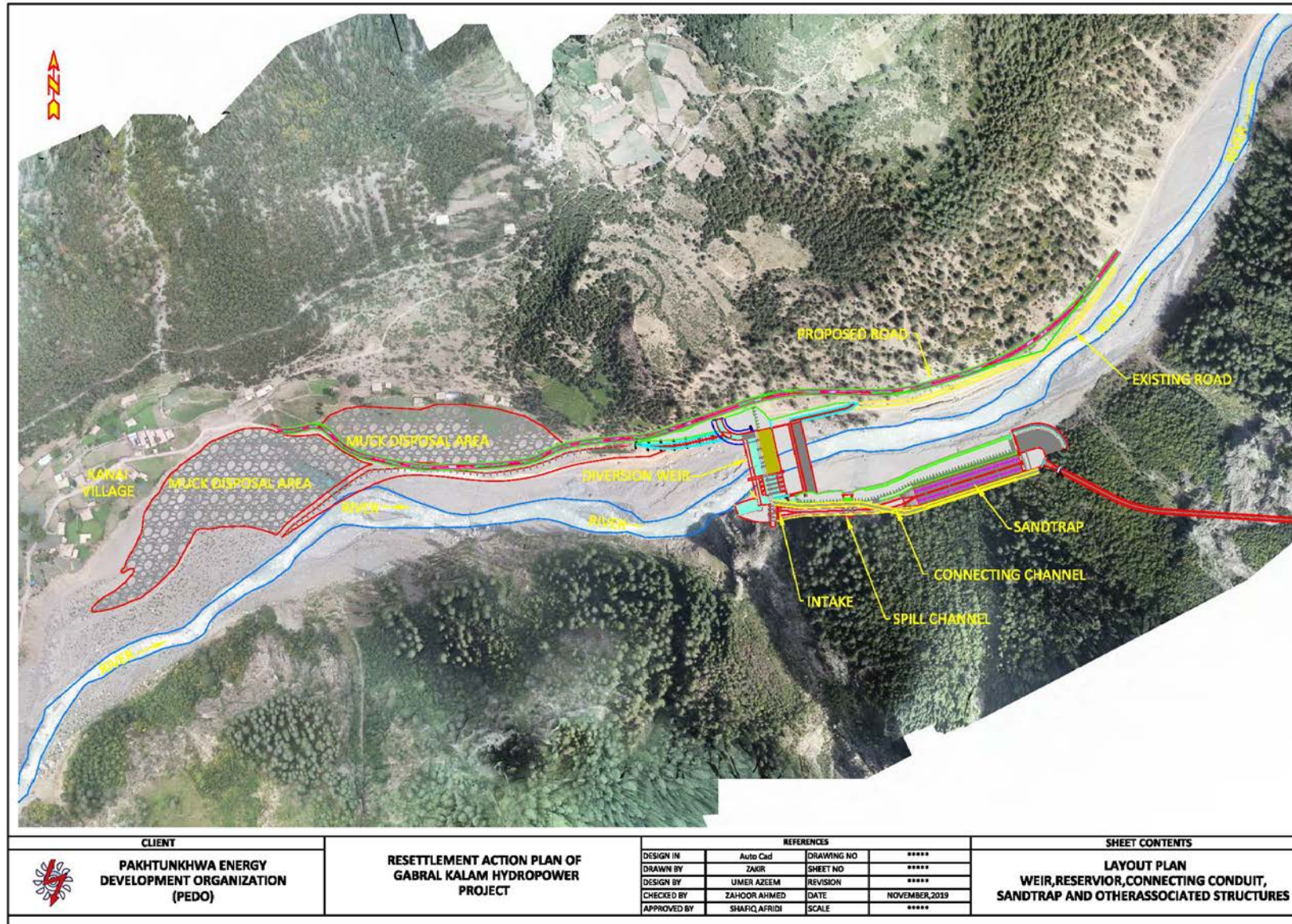




Figure 3-2: Major Villages at Power House Site (Ashuran including Palir, Sher, Rahnal, Mahai and Chirat)

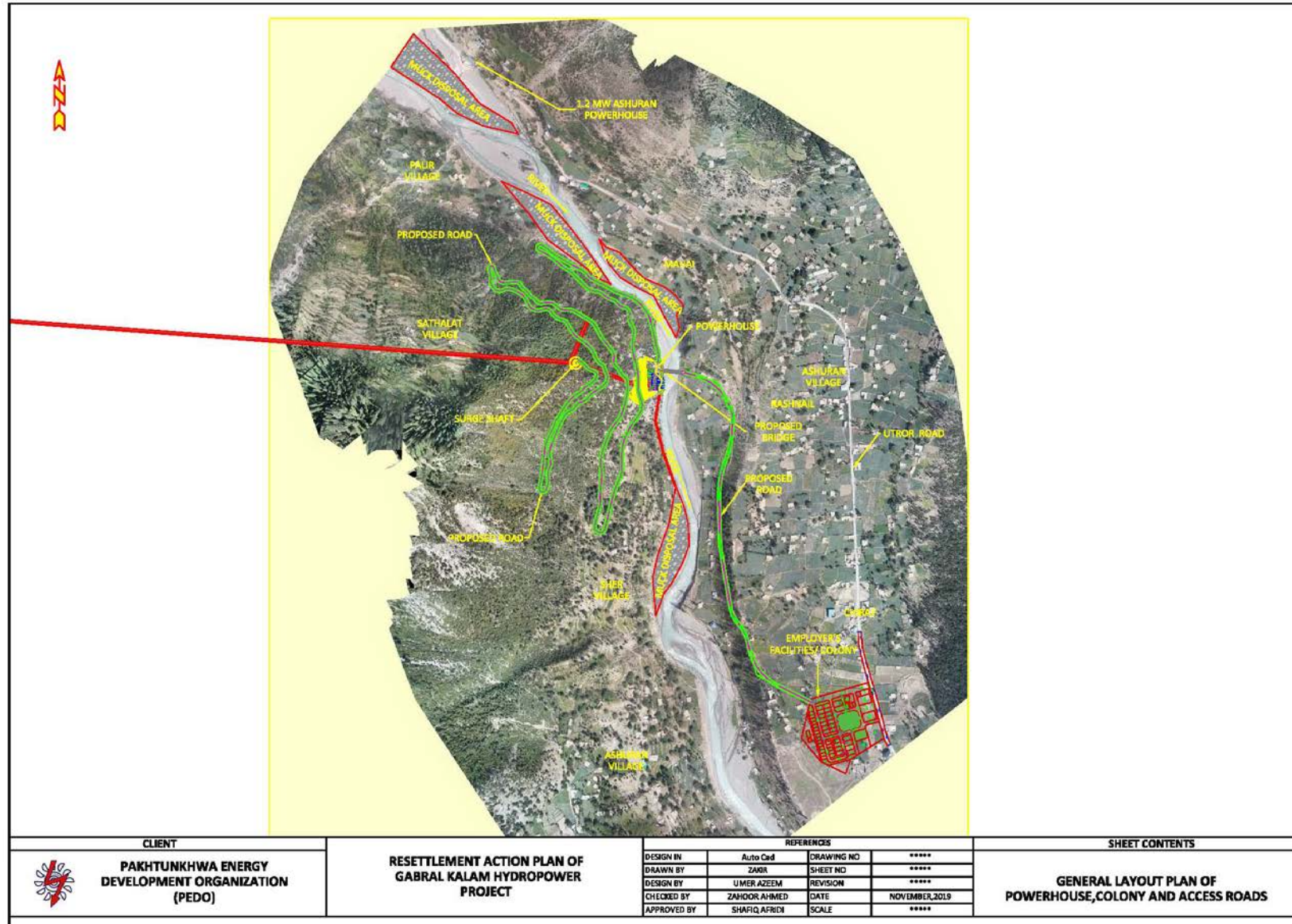




Figure 3-3: Land Acquisition at the Weir Site

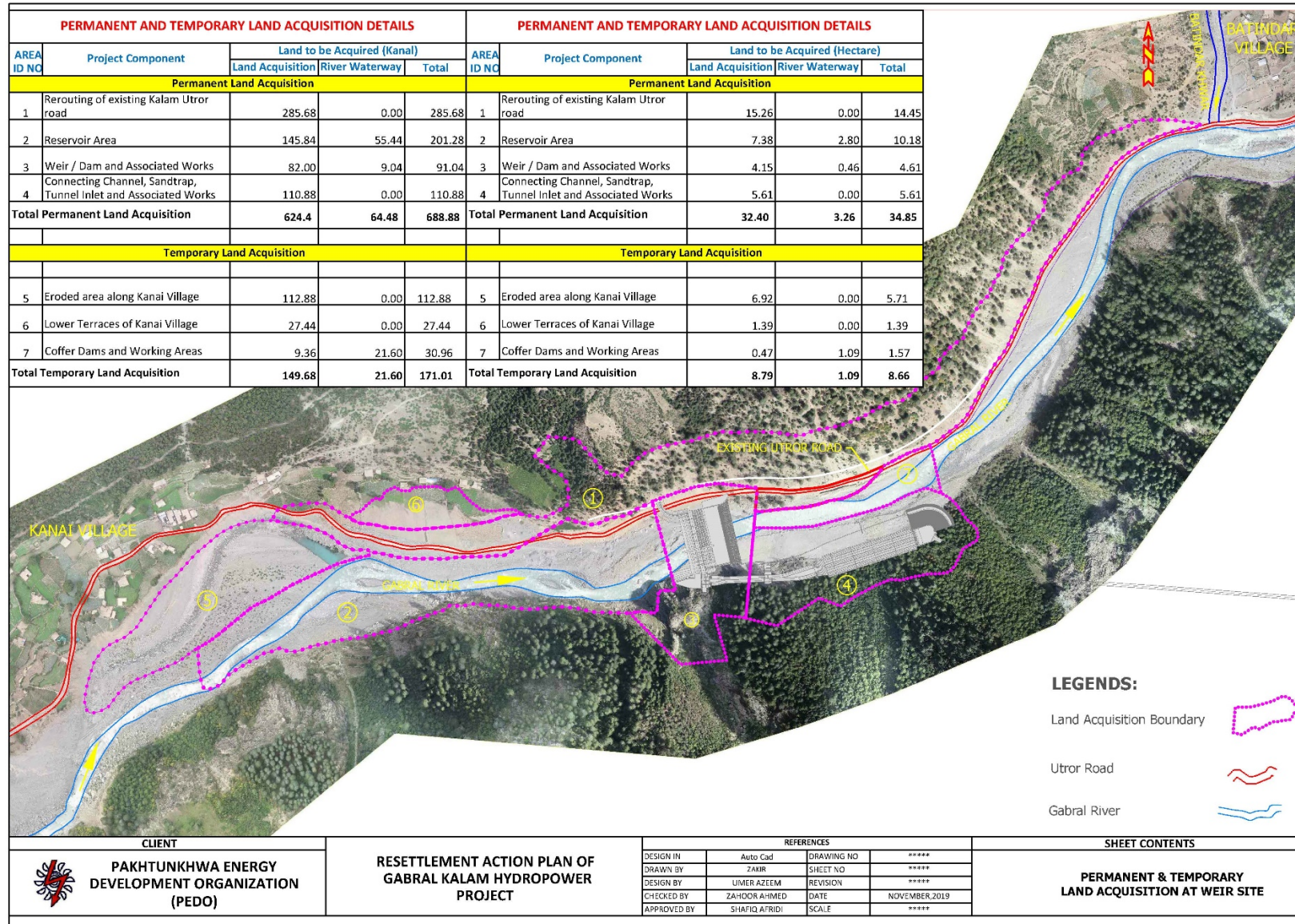




Figure 3-4: Land Acquisition at the Powerhouse Site (Figure-1 of 2)

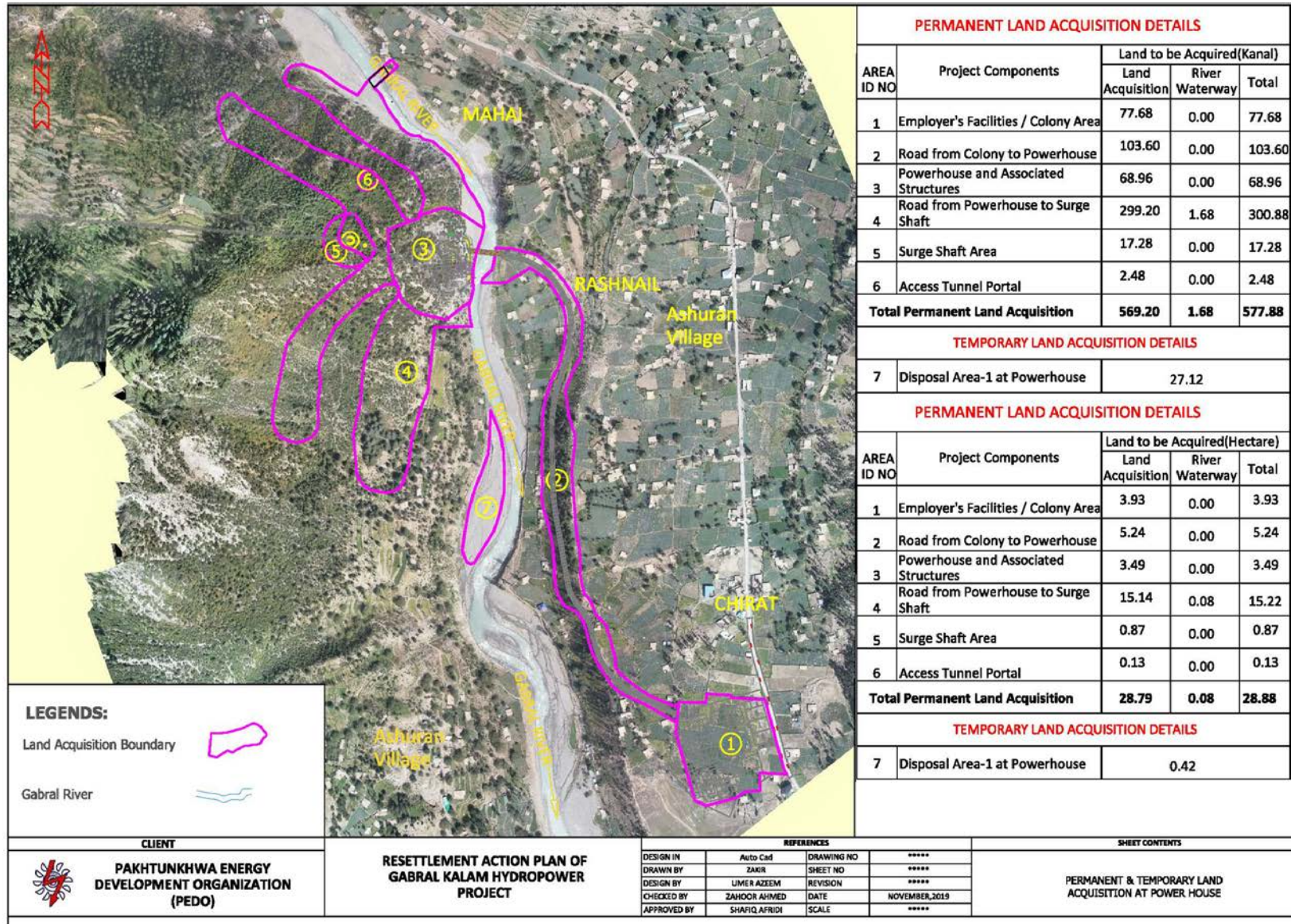
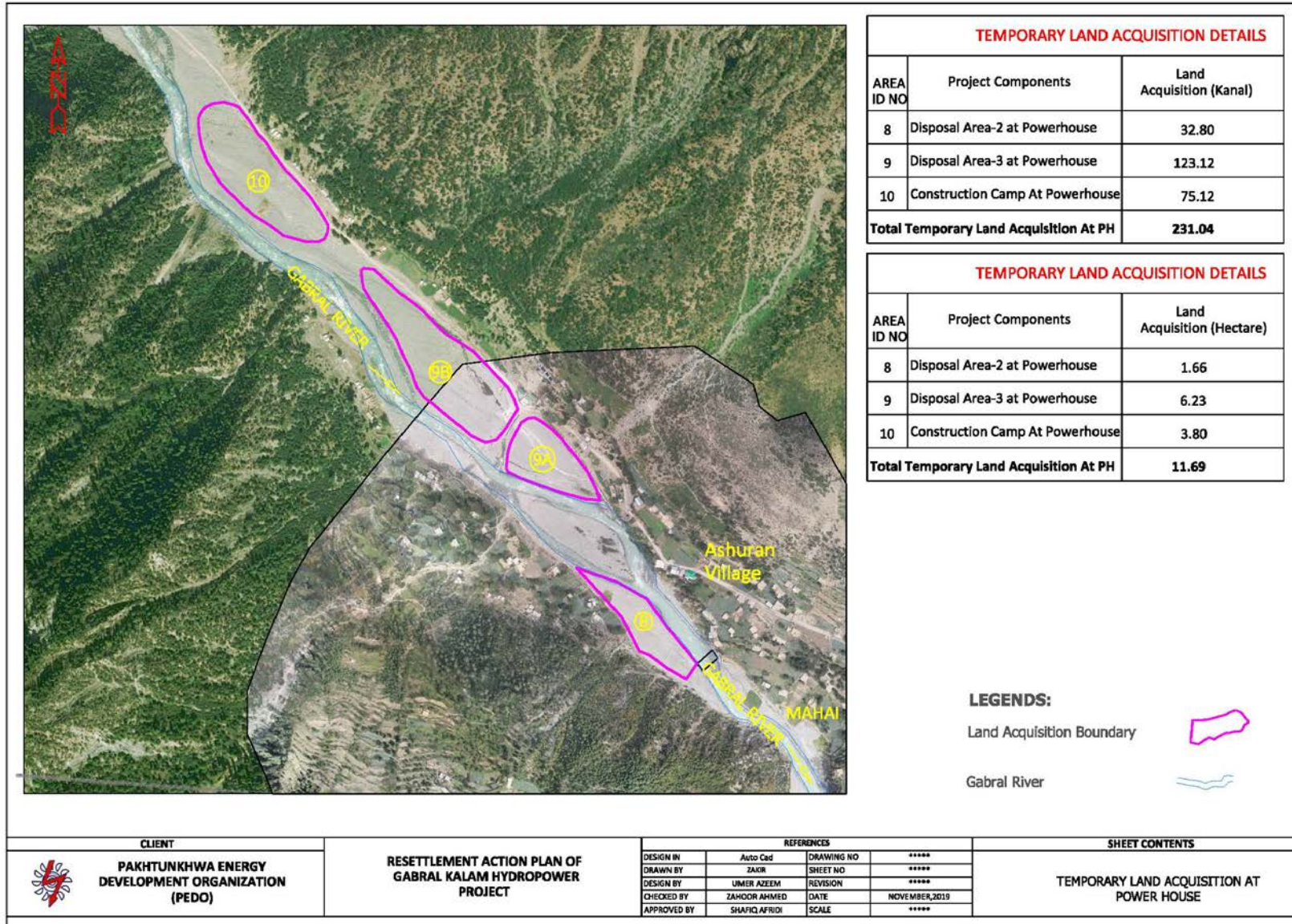




Figure 3-5: Land Acquisition at the Powerhouse Site (Figure-2 of 2)



**Table 3.1: Village Wise Permanent/Temporary Land Acquisition**

Sr. No.	Village/ location		River Bank	Permanent Land Acquisition			Temporary Land Acquisition		
				Kanals	Hectares	AHs (Nos.)	Kanals	Hectares	AHs (Nos.)
1	Kanai		Both	633.890	32.066	13	177.719	8.990	18
2	Ashuran Village	Sher	Right	444.410	22.481	7	36.600	1.851	6
3		Chirat	Left	92.554	4.682	37	-	-	-
4		Rashnail	Left	88.716	4.488	32	-	-	-
5		Mahai	Left	-	-	-	28.160	1.424	11
6		Palir	Both	-	-	-	99.000	5.008	47
Total			-	1,259.57	63.717	89	341.479	17.274	82

Table 3.2: Impact Category Wise Permanent/Temporary Land Acquisition

Category of LAR Impact	Permanent Affected Land		AHs (Nos.)	Temporary Affected Land		AHs (Nos.)
	Kanals	Hectares		Kanals	Hectares	
(i) Impact on land						
- Cultivated/Arable land	206.64	10.453	44	37.894	1.917	6
- Barren land	927.223	46.904	42	282.685	14.299	76
- Hilly land	57.38	2.902	1	-	-	-
- Cultivated/Arable land (having residential structures)	2.217	0.112	8	-	-	-
- River bed	66.11	3.344		21	1.062	-
Sub-total (A)	1,259.57	63.715	89	341.579	17.278	82
(ii) Affected crop area	206.64	10.453	44	198.883	10.061	16*
(iii) Affected wood/timber trees (Nos.)	10 Nos.	-	4	-	-	-
(iv) Affected fruit trees (Nos.)	19 Nos.	-	4	-	-	-
(v) Affected residential structures (Nos.)	8 Nos. (10,619 sq.ft.)	-	8	-	-	-
(vi) Affected trees of Forest Department (Nos.)	636 Nos.					



3.1.1 Component Wise Project Impacts Related to Permanent Land Acquisition

The project will permanently acquire 1259.57 kanals (63.715 acres/157.45 hectares) of land for the construction of weir, power house and associated infrastructure. Out of total permanently affected land 16.4% is cultivated land, while 73.61% is barren land (non-cultivated). Moreover, 4.56% of land is hilly and 0.18% is residential. The details of impacts due to permanent loss of land are provided in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Component wise Permanent Land Acquisition

Land Use Category/ Component	Affected land		AHs (Nos.)
	Kanals	Hectares	
A. Powerhouse and associated components			
(i) Cultivated/Arable land	183.814	9.298	43
(ii) Barren (Un-cultivated land)	380.609	19.253	29
(iii) Hilly (Un-cultivated land)	2.480	0.125	1
(iv) Cultivated/Arable land (having residential structures)	2.217	0.112	8
(v) Community land	-	-	-
(vi) River land	1.660	0.084	-
Sub-total (A)	570.780	28.873	75
B. Weir and associated components			
(i) Cultivated/Arable land	22.826	1.155	1
(ii) Barren (Un-cultivated land)	546.614	27.651	13
(iii) Hilly (Un-cultivated land)	54.9	2.777	Combined property
(iv) Cultivated/Arable land (having residential structures)	-	-	-
(v) Community land	-	-	-
(vi) River land	64.45	3.260	-
Sub-total (B)	688.79	34.843	14
Total (A+B)	1,259.57	63.715	89



3.1.2 Project Component Wise Temporary Land Needed on Lease Basis

The temporary acquisition/occupation of land will cause temporary impacts on 341.579 kanals (42.697 acres/17.278 hectares) of land as the land will be required temporarily for construction camp, temporary access tracks, muck/spoil. All privately owned land (residential, cultivable/arable, non-cultivable and wasteland) are permanently owned by individuals. Out of this total land, 11.1% is cultivated and 82.8% is barren land owned privately. A total of 82 households will be affected due to this and 160.124 kanals (20.016 acres/8.100 hectares) of Land will be taken for the installation of towers and stringing of TL.

According to design layout, muck disposal area and one construction camp at powerhouse will be established by the contractor, near Paler, Sher and Mahai villages. The Contractor through negotiation with the land owners in the form of lease agreement, and under the intimation and approval of the Project Director, will get the land on lease basis, which will be restored and returned to the land owners in its original condition.

Potential Impacts due to temporary land acquisition are presented in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Component Wise Temporary Land Needed

Land Use Category/Component	Project Affected Land (Nos.)	Affected Land (Hectare)	AH (Nos.)
A. Powerhouse and associated components			
(i) Cultivated/Arable land	3.000	0.152	1
(ii) Barren (non-cultivated land)	159.500	8.068	63
(iii) Hilly (non-cultivated land)	-	-	-
(iv) Cultivated/Arable land (having residential structures)	-	-	-
(v) Community Land	-	-	-
(vi) River Land	-	-	-
Sub-total (A)	162.500	8.220	64
B. Weir and associated components			
(i) Cultivated/Arable land	34.894	1.765	5
(ii) Barren (non-cultivated land)	123.185	6.231	13
(iii) Hilly (non-cultivated land)	-	-	-
(iv) Cultivated/Arable land (having residential structures)	-	-	-



(v) Community Land	-	-	-
(vi) River Land	21.000	1.062	-
Sub-total (B)	179.079	9.059	18
Total (A+B)	341.579	17.279	82

C. Transmission Line			
I. Land taken for installation of towers			
(i) Cultivated/Arable land	0.988	0.050	5
(ii) Barren (non-cultivated land)	1.383	0.070	6
II. Land affected due to installation of conductor			
(i) Cultivated/Arable land	87.970	4.450	5
(ii) Barren (non-cultivated land)	69.783	3.530	6
Total (C)	160.124	8.100	11

3.2 Impact on Cropped Land

The crop damage will occur over an area of 333.492 kanals (41.687 acres/16.864 hectares). This includes i) permanent loss of 206.640 kanal (25.830 acres/10.453 hectares) of cropped land, owned by 44 AHs; and ii) temporary loss of 126.852 kanals (15.857 acres/6.411 hectares) owned by 16 AHs, as shown in **Table 3.5 & 3.6**.

Table 3.5: Permanent Impact on Cropped Area

Component	Affected Cropped Area		AHs (Nos.)
	Kanals	Hectares	
A. Powerhouse and associated components			
(i) Affected cropped area	183.814	9.298	43
B. Weir and associated components			
(i) Affected cropped area	22.826	1.155	1
C. Transmission Line			
Total	206.640	10.453	44

**Table 3.6: Temporary Impacts on Cropped Area**

Component	Affected Cropped Area		AHs (Nos.)
	Kanal	Hectares	
A. Powerhouse and associated components			
(i) Affected cropped area	3.000	0.152	1
B. Weir and associated components			
(i) Affected cropped area	34.894	1.765	4
C. Transmission Line			
(i) Affected cropped area for tower installation (5 TL towers are on cropped area)	0.988	0.044	5
(ii) Affected cropped area for conductor installation	87.970	4.450	6
Total	126.852	6.411	16

3.3 Impact on Trees

The results of inventory survey indicate that a total of 29 privately owned trees and 636 trees owned by the forest Department will be affected. Details of affected trees (wood/timbers and fruit) are presented in following sub-sections.

3.3.1 Impact on Privately-Owned Timber Trees

The permanent acquisition of land for powerhouse and associated infrastructure will cause loss of 10 privately owned wood/ timber trees will be uprooted owned by four (4) AH. The detail is provided in **Table 3.7**. There are no trees in the areas to be acquired on lease basis.

Table 3.7: Permanent Impact on Privately Owned Wood/Timber Trees

Type of Tree	Girth Range (Feet)				Total Quantity (Nos.)
	Upto 2	2 - 4	4 - 6	Above 6	
A. Powerhouse and associated components					
- Eucalyptus (<i>Safeda</i>)	2	-	8	-	10
B. Weir and associated components					
-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Transmission Line					
-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2		8		10



3.3.2 Impact on Privately-owned Fruit Trees

The survey results indicated that due to construction of powerhouse and associated components, a total of 19 privately owned fruit trees owned privately by four (4) AHs will be affected. The detail is given in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Permanent Impact on Privately Owned Fruit Trees

Type of Tree/ Component	Age (years)			Total (Nos.)
	Upto 5	5 - 10	Above10	
	(No.)	(No.)	(No.)	
A. Powerhouse and associated components				
(i) Apple	-	1	14	15
(ii) Apricot	-	-	2	2
(iii) Peaches	-	1	-	1
(iv) Walnut	-	-	1	1
B. Weir and associated components	-	-	-	-
C. Transmission Line	-	-	-	-
Total	-	2	17	19

3.3.3 Impact on Wood/Timber Trees owned by Forest Department

A total of 636 wood/timber trees owned by the Forest Department¹¹ will need to be uprooted (**Table 3.9**).

Table 3.9: Affected Trees Owned by Forest Department

Type of Tree	Girth Range (Feet)				Total (Nos.)
	Up to 2	2 to 4	4 to 6	Above 6	
A. Powerhouse and associated components					
- Diyar	-	-	466	-	466
B. Weir site and associated components					

¹¹ These trees are grown on the land owned by the community



- Diyar	-	-	160	10	170
C. Transmission Line	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	626	10	636

Note: There are about 500 shrubs, which are not considered trees.

3.4 Impacts on Residential Structures

The data given in **Table 3.10** shows that eight (8) residential structures consisting of 68 sub-structures, (i.e., living rooms, kitchens, animal sheds, wash rooms etc.) will be affected due to construction of powerhouse and associated components. These structures owned by 8 AHs are located in Chirat, Sher and Rashnail villages. All of these AHs have built structures on their own lands. This will cause physical relocation of these eight (8) households. It was confirmed that most of these households have nearby place to relocate their structures after getting compensation of land and structures as per entitlement matrix. The detail is presented in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Affected Residential Structures

Component	Type of Structure	Construction Type	Affected sub-structures (Nos.)	Area of affected sub-structures (Sq.ft)	Project Affected Households (Nos.)
A. Powerhouse and associated components	Residential	Concrete	-	-	-
		Semi-Concrete	62	9,807	7
		Mud	5	812	1
	Boundary Wall (90 r.ft)	Concrete	1	(90 r.ft)	-
B. Weir and associated components	-	-	-	-	-
C. Transmission Line	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	68	10,619 (90 r.ft)	8

3.5 Impact on Community Infrastructure

Due to construction of weir and associated components, a 0.3 km long foot bridge owned by the local community of Kanai Village will be submerged. The bridge was built by the local community and about 15 families of local community are using this foot-bridge. In addition, about 129 people use the bridge daily for collecting wood, and it also facilitate movement of livestock. The communities agreed to use the access bridge to be constructed over the weir, under the project, which will be ready before this bridge is submerged in the reservoir.



3.6 Impact on Public Utilities

The impact assessment revealed that seven (7) electric poles owned by Peshawar Electric Supply Company (PESCO) will need to be relocated and the affected power supply system will need to be rehabilitated.

3.7 Impacts on Livelihoods and Severely Affected Households

Out of total 171 AHs, 50 will have an impact on livelihood and will also be severely affected as they are losing more than 10% of the productive resources (land). The details are given in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Affected Households Having Impact on Livelihood and Severely Affected

Component	Severely AHs (Nos.)	Remarks
A. Powerhouse and associated components		
(i) Residential Titleholders AHs	8	These AHs will lose structures and will be displaced
(ii) Land owners/ titleholders	33	Affected on productive resource is more than 10%.
(iii) Physically displaced AHs	1	AH is losing productive land and farm house and come under severe impact.
B. Weir and associated components		
Project Affected Tenants	8	The tenants who have the impact on more than 10% of their livelihood/income and their livelihood resources will be acquired permanently.
C. Transmission line		
Total	50	

3.8 Vulnerable Households

Out of 171 project affected households, 49 households fall below the poverty line¹² and considered as vulnerable households. Of these 49 vulnerable households, 33 AHs are land owners, 8 are the owners of affected residential structures and 8 are tenants. Further detail is presented **Table 3.12**.

¹² The income at poverty line is PKR 25,475/ month per household.

**Table 3.12: Vulnerable Affected Households**

Component	Severely AHs (Nos.)	Remarks
A. Powerhouse and associated components		
(i) Residential Titleholders AHs	8	These AHs will lose structures and will be displaced
(ii) Land owners/ titleholders	33	Affected on productive resource is more that 10%.
B. Weir and associated components		
Project Affected Tenants	8	The tenants who have the impact of more 10% on their livelihood/income and resources as the land under their will acquired permanently.
C. Transmission line		
Total	49	

3.9 Impact of Water Diversion in Upstream and Downstream

A rapid assessment survey was carried out from Weir site to Powerhouse (6 km) to assess the project impacts due to water diversion in upstream to downstream areas of water diversion. The present use of river water is as under:

- At chainage 0+500 (towards upstream from Weir site), a pipe supplying the drinking water to the adjacent community of the village 'Kanai' is passing through the river bed. However, the water source for this is a spring located on a mountain. The pipeline will not be affected as it is located upstream of weir axis. As the water source is spring water, there will be no impact on this water supply.
- At a number of locations downstream of Weir site, (i.e., 0+700; 1+500; km), the empty space of river bed is being used for making of brick/cement blocks and river water is used for bricks and blocks manufacturing. This economic activity may not have any adverse impact due to the 'water diversion' and will continue during and after the implementation of the project. The water releases after the weir construction are sufficient to meet these needs.
- The river water as well as empty river bed is presently being used at a number of locations as a mean of transportation of wood/timber from the mountain at right side to the nearby settlement or in the Kalam market/town as well as other areas. After the diversion of water flow, there will not be any impact on this activity, as the quantity of river flow will be adequate to continue this economic activity in area.
- At chainage 3+500 km, there is a mini power house (1 MW) which is being operated using the river water. This mini power house will not be affected after the diversion of water under the proposed project.



- At chainage (2+500; 5+600 km), river water is used for drinking/washing of animals especially cows, sheep/goat and others. This activity will not be affected after the implementation of the project (water diversion).
- At chainage (5+400; 5+900; km), river water is used by the women of some adjacent households for domestic activities including washing of clothes. This activity will not be affected after the implementation of the project (water diversion).

The water flows in this stretch before construction of Weir is 8 to 127 m³/s, which will be reduced to 12 – 62 m³/s after water diversion. No impact is anticipated due to reduced water flows as the minimum releases after construction of Weir will be more than the pre-project condition and will be sufficient to meet the current uses of the project.

3.10 Impact on Indigenous People

There will be no impact on indigenous people as there are no indigenous people in the Project area. People in three valleys of Kalash in Pakistan are the only indigenous people which are outside of the project area.

3.11 Gender Impact

The gender assessment revealed that primarily women are responsible in managing the household chores within their households. In the Project area, the unequal gender roles are reinforced and maintained, and influence male and female life circumstances. Women has limited access to resources, opportunities, and public services necessary to improve the standard of living for themselves and their families. Women tend to rely more heavily than men do on agriculture labor and informal support networks, such as the help of relatives for child care. Women with children also have less physical mobility to travel to find ways of earning a livelihood. For these reasons, the socially and culturally appropriate alternative livelihood opportunities will be explored for women.

The results of livelihood assessment of women show that the affected women from low income group involve in farming and work with their families to economically survive either on their small landholdings or lands under tenancy. The men and women from low income group also work as agriculture laborer particular for picking of fruits and vegetables. Due to the topography of the area, the plain lands particularly arable lands are scarce. Almost all of the AHs, both men and women, involve in livestock farming which is another key source of regular source of income of AHs, which is also a source of nutrition for their families and they use it as buffer to save from economic shocks. Women and men also pick grass from the nearby forest areas. Whilst responding to questions, the women of the area relayed that while working in these fields, they can easily leave work and go to their homes in case of any emergencies or take the days off. Most of the middle-income groups involve in farming and also have other means of income. Most of the women from middle income groups involve in household related daily tasks.



The women would not be able to benefit from income opportunities during construction phase as they do not involve in construction activities due to cultural and social reasons. Alternative sources of livelihoods for women are essential that are culturally and socially appropriate in the context of the Project area.

Women from low income groups also stitch clothes and involve in embroidery work on order from the city or men of their families take their products to the market. Some women are involved in sewing the clothes and almost all of the adult women stitch their and children clothes. The construction works adjacent to the agriculture land and settlement of villages will have an impact on the privacy, safety and security of the population of affected villages and surrounding communities. The local population demanded that the construction camp should be established away from settlements to respect privacy, safety and security of the communities residing in the adjacent and surrounding areas particularly of women, young boys and girls. Actions have been incorporated in ESMP to protect privacy of women and children.

There will be temporary impacts on mobility and access of women due to construction works, and a few informal walkways will be submerged in the weir, which are used by women to collect wood for fuel and grass for livestock. The contractor will restore the informal walkways through alternative routes and ensure no inconvenience to women and men. Women fear of accidents due to increase traffic. The contractor has to identify the impacts and address them during the construction. No violence against women was reported by any male or female.

A number of measures have been laid down in RAP and ESIA to mitigate the adverse gender impacts and enhance positive impacts. A livelihood restoration and improvement plan, and a gender action plan (GAP) has been prepared for the Project, which details actions for gender mainstreaming in the project. The GAP has been prepared based on the key findings of the poverty, social and gender assessment and consultations carried out during RAP and ESIA preparation. The GAP will be implemented in consonance with the RAP. The results of gender assessment have been reported in the ESIA and Gender Action Plan is a part of the ESIA.

3.12 Summary of Resettlement Impacts

The resettlement impacts discussed in the earlier sections are summarized in **Table 3.13** below. The total permanently and temporary AHs are 89 and 82 respectively. These AHs have other multiple impacts as summarized for different categories below.

Table 3.13: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Sr. No.	Category of Impacts	Affected Land		AHs (Nos.)	APs (Nos.)	Remarks
		(Kanals)	(Hectares)			
A. Permanent Land Acquisition						
i)	Cultivated/Arable land	206.63	10.453	44	366	Permanent land acquisition



ii)	Barren (Un-cultivated land)	927.223	46.904	42	349	
iii)	Hilly (Un-cultivated land)	57.38	2.902	1	6	
v)	Cultivated/Arable land having residential structures	2.217	0.112	8	22	
vi)	River Bed	66.11	3.344			
	Total	1,259.57	63.715	89	743	
B. Temporary Land Acquisition						
i)	Cultivated/Arable land	37.894	1.917	6	64	Land on lease, which will be restored and returned to the land owners in its original condition.
ii)	Barren (non-cultivated land)	282.685	14.299	76	600	
iii)	Hilly (non-cultivated land)	-	-	-		
iv)	Residential land	-	-	-		
v)	River Bed	21	1.062	-		
	Total	341.579	17.278	82	664	
C. Affected Cropped Area						
i)	Permanent impact	206.640	10.453	44	366	Affected cropped area
ii)	Temporary impact	126.852	6.411	16	64	Affected cropped area
	Total	333.492	16.864	60	430	
D. Affected Structures						
i)	Residential structures (Nos.)	8	-	8	22	Loss of residential structures
E. Affected Trees (Private)						
i)	Affected wood/ timber trees (Nos.)	10	-	4	32	
ii)	Affected fruit trees (Nos.)	19	-	4	32	
F. Affected Trees (Forest Department)						
i)	Affected wood/ timber trees (Nos.)	636	-	-	-	
G. Project Affected Household						
i)	Total permanent AHs			89	801	These AHs have multiple



ii)	Total temporary AHs			82	713	impacts as summarized below.
iii)	AHs facing loss of livelihood and severe impact			50	452	
iv)	AHs losing permanent Cultivable/Arable land and crops (Nos.)	-	-	44	366	
v)	AHs having temporary impacts on Cultivable/Arable land and crops (Nos.)			6	64	
vi)	AHs losing structures (Nos.)	-	-	8	22	
vii)	AHs (tenants) losing crops (Nos.)	-	-	8	73	8 households tenants
viii)	AHs losing trees (Nos.)	-	-	4	32	
ix)	AHs having livelihood related impacts			-		
x)	Vulnerable AHs	-	-	49	421	



4. BASELINE SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE

4.1 General Introduction

This Chapter presents the baseline socioeconomic conditions of a sample of AHs for detailed understanding of the social and economic conditions of the AHs and to provide baseline data for monitoring of RAP implementation and the impacts of the project. The main objective was to obtain the socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the population in the project area in order to understand their interrelationships, social dynamics, and inequalities and to identify opportunities and constraints in accessing project benefits. This also included those with special characteristics (based on gender, ethnicity, level of income, geographical remoteness etc.).

4.2 Methodology

The primary data was collected through a socioeconomic survey of a randomly selected sample of 32% (56) of the total affected households (AHs) including all income groups by using a structured questionnaire. In addition, a poverty and gender assessment was also conducted through individual in-depth and key informant interviews, focus group discussions, transect walks and visual observations. The socio-economic data has been used to analyze and document the social and economic conditions of AHs to determine their eligibility for entitlements and to be used as pre-project baseline information for subsequent monitoring and evaluation studies. The socio-economic data consists of basic socio-economic information about AHs such as demographic features, culture and customs, housing patterns, nature of agriculture activities, availability of social infrastructure and amenities, livelihood opportunities, and economic well-being, poverty and gender analysis. **Table 4.1** presents the detail of socio-economic surveyed HHs by village.

Table 4.1: Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

Village (Tehsil Bahrain)	No of Surveyed Household	Area of Project Component
Kannai	6	Weir site
Ashuran	28	Proposed access road from colony to powerhouse located in this village.
Cherat	1	Area proposed for Powerhouse colony
Mahai	18	Muck disposal area of powerhouse
Sher Killay	3	Powerhouse
Total	56	

4.3 Demographic Profile of AHs

4.3.1 Family Size and Gender Composition

The survey results revealed that on the whole, the average family size is 8.0 people per household. Further details have been given in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.2: Average Family Size and Gender Composition**

Average Family Size (Nos.)	% of Gender Composition		Gender Ratio
	Male	Female	
8.0 (448 Nos.)	52%	48%	1: 1.09

Note: Figure in parentheses indicate the total family members of sample households.

4.3.2 Age Distribution of Sample Households

The data regarding age of each household member, that is, both male and female members, have been collected and presented in **Table 4.3**. The age of the family members has been distributed into the age groups to understand pattern and their level of contribution to the household income keeping in view number of adults in the household. The data shows that on the whole, a major portion of both male and female comes under the age group of 15 to 40 years indicating the adult family members, which can be considered as potential income earners/well-being of the household.

Table 4.3: Gender Disaggregated Age Distribution

Age Bracket	% of Gender Composition		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
10 - 15 Years	9.0	12.1	10.5
>15 – 30 Years	25.3	24.0	24.2
>30 – 40 years	30.3	29.0	28.8
>40-60 Years	24.0	28.4	26.9
Above 60 Years	11.4	6.5	9.6

4.3.3 Family Composition

Elder men of the household act as head of the household and his unmarried children, married sons and their young offspring's live together. Each male son and his family within the household have a separate room for the husband, wife and children. A common phenomenon in the project area is that during winters, the entire extended family stay in a common living room as it is expensive to keep warm many rooms and thus one large room is used for living, cooking and resting purposes. There is one common kitchen and toilet available for all family members within the same compound. Thus, lower income and middle-income families in winters live in one big hall which is kept warm.

4.3.4 Settlement Pattern

The population settled in the project area of GKHP belongs to a number of caste groups/tribes/ethnic groups. The major tribes/sub-tribes include: Diryakhel, Mirzakhel, Nalyoorkhel, Kalamkhel, Cheenarkhel, Kanai, Gujar, Malyer, Bozaekhel and Mahai.

4.4 Prevalence of Conflict and Cohesion in the Project Area

Peace and solidarity prevail in the Project area. The community is homogeneous and members are known to each. There are not many serious issues or conflicts in the local communities except few individuals having feuds and rivalries. In case of any feud, the local *Jirga* resolves the issues then and there.



4.5 Decision Making Forums in the Local Communities

Jirga is commonly acceptable decision-making forum in the project area for conflict resolution, as reported by the 83.9% sample respondents. A *Jirga* is a traditional assembly of leaders that make decisions by consensus and according to the teachings of *Pakhtunwali*. The *Pakhtunwali* is a traditional lifestyle of the Pakhtuns and interpreted as "the way of the Pakhtuns" or "the code of honor".

Table 4.4: Methods of Decision making in the Project Area

% of Sample HHs		
Local Jirga (Assembly of local elders)	Court of Law	Within the Caste Group
83.9	1.8	1.8

4.6 Education

The survey results indicate that the literacy rate in the project area is quite low. The level of illiteracy amongst men is 40% and 84% for women. Similarly, in case of literacy rate, the corresponding figures were estimated as 60% and 16% for male and female respectively. Gender disaggregated education details have been summarized in **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5: Average Literacy Rate of the Sample Households Members

Gender	Level of Education (%)						
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Metric	Inter-mediate	Bachelor	Masters
Male	40	24	12	15	4	3	2
Female	84	10	3	1	2	0	0
Overall	61	18	8	8	3	2	1

4.6.1 Access to Educational Institutions

The data given in **Table 4.6** reflects the access to primary school education for boys and girls. At the weir site, there is a private primary school both for boys and girls from class 1-5 and around 200 children from the project affected area attend the schools. The middle and high schools for girls are situated at downstream of Kanai and are around 12 km away and thus the school dropout rate is high due to lack of transportation facilities and social pressures as the girls cannot travel to and from schools alone and need a male member to accompany them due to cultural and social reasons. The middle and better-off school for both boys and girls are located at 8km upstream from Kanai and 12km downstream in Kalam. The kids enrolled in these schools either walk to school or dropped off by their family members on motorbikes.

Ashuran village, at the power house area, has a primary school for girls and boys separately. Around 300 boys and 180 girls attend this school. The kids from Palir village also attend the primary school of Ashuran village which is 2.5 km away from Palir. 130 boys and 70 girls from the area attend the primary school at Cherat. The children walk to school. A total 80 percent of the girls and boys attend primary schools; however, from class 5, this percentage falls to 30 percent. The APs, their village community and nearby communities demanded that middle and high schools, separately for girls and boys, should be built in the area.

**Table 4.6: Access to Educational Institutions**

Access to Educational Facilities (%)					
Primary Schools		Middle Schools		High School	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
34	14	12	2	5	1

4.7 Agriculture

4.7.1 Distribution of Land Holdings

The size of land holdings is essential to examine the level of household well-being and livelihood. The survey results presented in **Table 4.7** indicate that on overall basis, it can be concluded that the majority of the sample households (71%) possess small landholdings up to 0.42 ha, and remaining 29% have land holding from 0.42 – 2.0 ha.

Table 4.7: Access to Educational Institutions

Distribution of Land Holding (% of HHHs)				
Up to 0.42 ha	0.42 to 2.0 ha	2 to 5 ha	5 to 10 ha	Above 10 ha
71	29	-	-	-

4.7.2 Land Tenure, Land Use and Natural Resources

There is no formal or regular system of land tenure in the entire project area. Most of the local residents own the agriculture land and whilst some respondents are also tenant farmers. However, all of them owned a piece of land on which their houses are built. In cases of tenant farming, the tenant farmers take one third of the total produce of the farm. Until the head of the family is alive, only residential land is allotted to the boys, and once the patriarch head passes away, the agriculture land is divided. A majority of the households only distribute land among sons and daughters rarely get a share. In cases the daughters are offered their share of agriculture land, they refuse to take it due to cultural reasons. Most of the land is allocated to individuals using informal methods of identification of plots like placing stones/markers at the boundaries by community's elders.

Land distribution and tenorial arrangements are presented in **Table 4.8** and **4.9**.

Table 4.8: Tenorial Arrangements in the Project Area

Tenorial arrangements	Land Holding (Kanals)
Total Land Holding	490.13 (24.8)
Area Rented-in/Shared-in	44
Area Rented-out/Shared-out	2
Net Land Holding	536.13

Likewise, there are no land titles or records due to lack of Cadastral maps or land surveys. In general, the area is hilly/mountainous with scarce agricultural land. It is noted that on the whole about 81% land is hilly/mountainous & barren/forest/waste land and is not being cultivated and comes under the category of Un-cultivable land. About only 19% land is cultivated. Thus, only terrace land is available for cultivation. Water streams, ponds and so on are generally divided among community/sub-tribes/families and everyone knows who owns what. There are forests



on both right and left bank of the Gabral Kalam River which comes under the Forest Department.

Table 4.9: Land Use Pattern

Land Use and Tenurial Arrangements	Area in Kanals	Area in Hectares	Percentage
I. Land Use			
i) Cultivated Area	93.42	4.70	19.10
ii) Un-cultivated area	396.71	20.10	80.90
Total Area	490.13	24.80	100.0
II. Irrigated Area (area and %age out of cultivated area)	82.15	4.20	87.9 (% of the cultivated area)

4.8 Employment and Business Opportunities for the Locals in the Project Area

Men from better-off families are employed in public and private sectors or run their own businesses. The survey revealed that majority of the middle-income group run their businesses whilst the poorer households work as daily wage laborers. Out of the total, 70 percent of the men from middle income groups work in agriculture fields whilst a majority of the men from lower income AHs work as daily wage laborers or as agriculture tenants. The females from both middle income and low-income groups work in agriculture fields to support the male members of their families. Almost 15 percent of the men from middle income households run their own dry fruit and other small businesses and 15 percent work as government and private sector employees. Men and women are also involved in animal rearing and wood cutting and collecting.

4.8.1 Cropping Pattern

The cropping pattern illustrates the types of crops grown during the winter and summer seasons. The survey results show that the major crops being grown in the area during the winter season include wheat, vegetables, tomatoes, and potatoes; while the crops grown during the summer season include maize, rice, oilseeds, pulses, and millets. The cropping pattern in the project area is presented in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10: Cropping Pattern along the Route Alignment

Summer Crops (%)					Winter Crops (%)				Cropping Intensity (%)
Maize	Rice	Pulses	Vegetables	Millet	Wheat	Tomatoes	Vegetables	Potatoes	
46	4		14	-	-	1	30	41	136

4.8.2 Livestock Inventory

In the project areas, the livestock is considered to be a major source of livelihood for the households and include milk production and animal sale and purchase. The data presented in the **Table 4.11** shows that on the whole 54% of the sample households raise an average of



3 animals per household. The average numbers of poultry birds per household were noted to be 8.

Table 4.11: Livestock Inventory of Sample Households

Type of Animal	No. of AHs, who kept animals	No. of total animals	Average No. of Animals/AH
Goat	30	109	4
Cows	26	87	3
Sheep	10	48	5
Buffaloes	1	1	1
Donkey	4	4	1
Horse	1	1	1
Poultry birds	22	167	8

4.8.3 Income Analysis of Sample Households

The aspects covered under this sub-heading include major occupation, sources of income and income analysis.

4.8.4 Source of Income/Livelihood

The entire project area falls within the rural jurisdiction. A number of income-generating activities are practiced. These include farming, especially vegetable farming, employment in government and private sectors, daily wage labor, business/shops, livestock rearing and few works abroad. The major sources of income include farm income, off-farm work, business, daily wage labor, and some remittances. Details are provided in **Table 4.12**.

Table 4.12: Major Sources of Livelihood of Sample Households

Farming/ Livestock Rearing	Labor	Government Service	Private Service	Business	Employed Abroad	Others (Unemployed/ students)
38	30	1	4	3	0.0	25

4.8.5 Household Income

The assessment of annual household income is one of the important indicators to measure the well-being of the household. The average annual household income computed to be within the range of PKR 63,657 and PKR 763,882. The survey results shown in **Table 4.13**, revealed that a major proportion (54%) of the sample households fall in the income category of PKR 25,000 to 50,000, while 20% come under the income bracket of less than PKR 25,000 and 27% above PKR 50,000 per month respectively.

**Table 4.13: Average Annual Income of Sample AHs**

Income	HH Income Bracket			Total
	Upto PKR 25,000	Above PKR 25,000 – PKR 50,000	Above PKR 50,000	
Percent of HHs	19.6	53.6	26.8	100.0
No. of HHs	11	30	15	56
Average HH Income (PKR)	➤ Average Annual Income			763,882
	➤ Average Monthly Income			63,657
Average Per Capita (PKR)	➤ PKR/ Annum			13,641
	➤ PKR/ Month			1,137
Level of Poverty (%)	➤ PKR 3,030/ person per month			19.4%

4.8.6 Household Expenditure

The expenditure on food items include wheat or maize flour, cereals, pulses, sugar, cooking oil, and milk; while the non-food items include fuel, education, health, clothing, shoes, cosmetics, utility charges, and other miscellaneous expenditures. The data given in **Table 4.14** reveals that on the whole the average household expenditure was estimated to be PKR 715,600, out of which, the proportion of food and non-food expenditure was to the extent of 48% and 52% respectively. Therefore, the households spend a major portion of their income on food.

Table 4.14: Average Annual Expenditure of Surveyed Households

Total Expenditure on Food & Non-Food Items (PKR/annum)	Expenditure (%) PKR		Breakup of Non-Food Items (%)			
	Food Items	Non-Food Items	Non-Food Items (clothes, cosmetics)	Utilities Bills	Health Care	Occasional Expenses (social events, education)
715,600	48.4 (346,350)	51.6 (369,250)	35.0	32.0	15.4	17.6

4.8.7 Meals per Day

The AHs in the project take meals three times a day (breakfast, lunch and dinner) wherein, both male and female can have access to same food. The people are very fond of meat.

4.8.8 Status of Credit Obtained by the Households

In general, loan obtained from banks is limited due to high markup. The 90% of the AHs, who have obtained credit, have got above PKR 50,000, while remaining 10% households obtained credit within the range of PKR 20,000 - PKR 50,000. Details are given in **Table 4.15**.

Table 4.15: Average Amount of Credit Obtained by Sample Households

Amount of Credit Bracket	Households Obtained Credit	
	(Nos.)	%
PKR 20,000	0	0.0
PKR 20,000 – 50,000	1	10.0



Amount of Credit Bracket	Households Obtained Credit	
	(Nos.)	%
PKR 50,000	9	90.0
Total	10	100.0

The 18 percent sample households have obtained credit from their relatives, friends, and land owners; as formal institutions charge high mark ups. The details regarding sources of credit have been presented in **Table 4.16**. Purpose of obtaining credit is to supplement income, as to meet routine and some occasional expenditures of the household. It is indicated that most of the sample households (about 21%) obtained credit for household expenses, i.e., meeting social obligations and treatment for health-related issues. Details of purpose and amount of credit are summarized in **Table 4.17**.

Table 4.16: Sources of Credit Obtained

Sources of Credit Obtained	Households Obtained Credit (Nos.)	%
Relatives	7	70
Private money lender	2	20
Other	1	10
Total	10	100.0

Table 4.17: Purpose of Credit Obtained

Purpose of Credit	Sample Households Obtained Credit (Nos.)	%	Amount (PKR.)
Purchase of house	2	16.7	1,015,000
Business	1	8.3	500,000
Farm inputs	1	8.3	100,000
Livestock (purchase of animals)	0	0.0	-
Household matters	4	33.3	565,000
Repair & maintenance of house	1	8.3	100,000
Others (health)	3	25.0	590,000
Total	12 (21.4%)	100.0	2,870,000

4.8.9 Housing Conditions

The ownership and housing condition are some of the key indicators for the assessment of living standard and well-being of households. The better-off households have concrete houses, the middle-income households live in semi-pacca houses made of cement, mud and stone and the families from lower income households live in katcha houses made of stone and mud. The main household structures consist of living rooms, animal shed/room and



washroom. The details regarding type of construction/housing conditions of different structures/sub-structures are presented in **Table 4.18**.

Table 4.18: Housing Condition of Sample Households

Housing Condition	Percentage of Housing Conditions			
	Concrete	Semi-concrete	Mud	Wooden structures
Type of Room				
Living rooms	53.0	28.1	10.8	8.1
Animal shed/ room	35.7	14.3	32.1	17.9
Other sheds	35.3	23.5	23.5	17.6
Shelters	20.0	20.0	10.0	50.0
Bathroom	47.4	27.8	17.5	7.2

4.9 Household Health

4.9.1 Common Diseases and Health Facilities

According to the information provided by the surveyed households, flu and fever were reported by 11% of the respondents and 2% of the respondents complained about the prevalence of stomach related problems in their area, especially in the summer season and 5% reported other common diseases such as asthma, chest congestion, eye infection, heart diseases, joints issues, kidney related diseases, paralysis, and shoulder pain. Tuberculosis (TB) was reported by 4% of the respondents and reasons for prevalence of these diseases are: i) unhygienic water, ii) lack of drainage facilities, and iii) indoor smoke from cooking and heating. Details are given in the **Table 4.19**. The middle income and lower income families take their sick and the emergency cases to a BHU in Kalam town. Kalam only has one (1) BHU and it closes at 3 pm in the afternoon. It is 10 km from Kanai and 4km form Ashuran village.

Table 4.19: Common Diseases

Common Diseases	No. of HHs	%
Chest Congestion	1	1.8
Cough	2	3.6
Diarrhea	1	1.8
Fever	4	7.1
Flu	2	3.6
Seasonal Diseases	3	5.4
Stomach problem	1	1.8
Diabetes (Sugar)	1	1.8
TB	1	1.8
Typhoid	1	1.8

4.10 Access to Social Amenities

During the field survey, the availability of the social amenities/basic infrastructure for the communities in the project area was examined. The results indicate that facilities such as drinking water, electricity and safe access to roads are generally available in the villages. The availability of fuel such as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and access to telecommunication facilities is quite limited. The details are shown in **Table 4.20**.

**Table 4.20: Access to Social Amenities**

Access to Social Amenities (% of respondents)									
Road	Electricity	School	Drinking Water	Dispensary	Mobile	Internet	Telephone (land line)	Fuel	LPG
79.7	89.1	33.5	48.3	0.6	62.5	12.1	1.7	62.5	-

4.11 Sources of Drinking Water

As shown in **Table 4.21**, natural water springs, tap water installed to get water from springs to the settlement and streams are the major source of drinking water in the project area.

Table 4.21: Major Sources of Drinking Water

Springs	Tap Water	Stream/river Water	Water Supply Scheme
91.1	7.1	19.6	0.0

4.12 Sanitation in the Project Area

In majority of the AHs flush latrines are available within the compounds of better-off and middle-income households and they have dug 5 to 6 feet deep trenches to dispose of drain water being used in the washrooms. Whilst lower income households have Ventilated Improved Pit Latrines within their houses. The sanitation water is collected and drained from the kitchen and cleaning areas in to the adjacent agriculture fields through open drains from their houses to an open space. The women take clothes and utensils to the banks of River Gabral for washing.

4.13 Modes of Transportation

During data collection, the respondents reported that majority of the better-off income households have their own means of transportation whilst the middle income and lower income households use public transportation. Private taxis are also available in the area and in case the locals are unable to catch the public transport, they use private taxis. Thus the middle income and poor income households use the local jeeps, cars and motorcycles for transport.

4.14 Access Roads

Due to land sliding and bad weather, the local roads are not in good shape. These roads have not been repaired for years and hence these are bumpy and difficult to drive on. The roads of the villages are connecting to Kalam, Gabral, Kohistan, Utror, Batinder, Blue water and Maho Dan areas. A number of earthen tracks also run around the project area and are frequently used by the men, women and children of the AHs. These tracks also attract a lot of tourists, however, the locals do not want outsiders and tourists to use these tracks as these tracks run around their homes and agriculture lands, where women work outside of their homes in routine. The local culture is conservative and the women observe strict *purdah*, therefore, it is seen as an intrusion. The tourists use the local jeeps and fielder vans for transportation.



4.15 Natural Disasters in the Project Area

Floods, earthquake, land and glacier sliding are the most common natural disasters in the Project area. In the last ten years, Kalam has been flooded twice and has badly affected the local people and their assets.

4.16 Presence of Local Organizations/NGOs/Civil Society Organizations in the Project Area

The Sarhad Rural Support Program (SRSP) and a local organization named Kalam Development Foundation (KDF) work in the Project area. SRSP's mandate is to alleviate poverty by harnessing people's potential and undertake development activities in Pakistan. After 2010 floods, the SRSP helped build flood protection walls in a few areas. The SRSP also runs a small powerhouse, charges up to PKR 300 rupees per month per household and provide electricity 24 hours to the to the entire Kalam area. A women committee, formed by SRSP, exists in the project area but is limited to provision of books only as they are not involved in women development activities.

4.17 Seasonal Migration Trends in the Project Area

Kalam is also a tourist destination during the summer season and therefore, the men in the area are engaged in seasonal employment. However, in winter it is hard to find any tourists in Kalam. During winter, due to extreme cold weather, a number of locals migrate to plain areas, mainly the central districts of KP and Punjab provinces. Migration starts in the month of October and November, before the start of snowfall. Due to harsh weather conditions, schools remain closed in winters and open in spring. The affected families migrate to cities in the province of Punjab that include Bahawalpur, Jhelum, Rawalpindi, and Lahore; and Peshawar and Mardan cities in KP. The men work in cities and towns as agriculture labor, household helpers, and drivers and as shopkeepers. Families from better-off families of project do not migrate during the winter season as they can afford to live in the harsh weather. Some of the well-off families in the area also own homes in the lower districts and move there. The families from middle income and lower income households migrate to the central districts of KP and Punjab province during the winter season to work as agriculture and daily wage labor. In the central district, all basic facilities are widely available and include clean drinking water, sanitation facilities, health services and safe access to roads. Thus, it becomes harder for middle income and lower income families to live in the villages in extreme winters. However, families from lower income backgrounds who do choose to stay back, look after the homes, animals and land of the families that migrate and are paid to do so by the owners.

4.18 Use of Forest by Local Communities

The local communities use the forest for multiple purposes including fuel wood, construction, and for income generation purposes. Throughout the summers, the locals from middle income and low-income groups collect 500-600 kg of wood and store this wood for the winter season. The wood is then used for the construction purposes to manufacture doors, roofs and windows of the houses. The wood is sold to better-off and middle-income households and thus becomes a source of income for the poorer families. The wood is also used to keep houses warm and for cooking purposes. The locals also produce furniture and make decoration pieces from wood. The locals believe that the forest keeps them safe from land erosion and land



sliding. The women and girls collect fodder or bushes in the winters to feed animals, and use their branches as fire wood and for fuel purposes.

4.19 Gender Assessment

4.19.1 Overall Context

As per Human Development Report 2018, Pakistan ranks 150 out of 189 on the Gender Development Index, with a value of 0.750 and on the Gender Inequality Index ranks at 150 out of 189 and has a value 0.541. As per the Global Gender Gap Report 2018, Pakistan ranks at 148, and has a score of 0.550 points. Gender inequalities are deeply rooted in the country's social and cultural norms and practices, resulting in discrimination with women and girls, which affect quality of their life. Gender inequality in Pakistan in general and specifically in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, is characterized by the society and thereby, men on average are better positioned in social, economic, and political hierarchies. The gender analysis of AHs revealed that female' domestic roles, strict cultural values and their early marriages is a great reason for low enrolment of female in the schools and higher-level education.

The sections below documented the outcome of gender assessment. As a result of gender assessment, a Gender Action Plan for gender mainstreaming in the Project has been developed and attached in ESIA of the project.

4.19.2 Family Composition of AHs

The households live as joint families, with the male patriarch as the head of the household. Single marriage system is in vogue, but in case a wife continually has 3 or 4 girls, then in majority of the cases, the husband opts for a second marriage. Second wife lives in the same house with children. Joint family systems are prevalent in the project area wherein all family members deposit their earning in one exchequer and fulfill their needs from the same exchequer. Patriarchal family system persists in the project area; the elder male member of the family is head of the family.

The respondents mentioned that commonly acceptable age for marriage, for both boys and girls is 18 years but the better-off income households prefer to marry their boys at the age of 25 and girls after 18 years of age. The better-off income households believe that the boys should first complete their education and then marry.

4.19.3 Education Facilities

There are no social and cultural restrictions for the girls of better-off income group to get an education from outside of Kalam. Middle income and lower income families do not send their children outside of the locality for an education due to financial unaffordability, non-availability of educational facilities in the periphery and due to social pressures to keep the girls at home. People of the area are aware about the importance of education, especially for girls. They are of the view that by getting formal education girls become good wives, mothers, and daughters and thus become aware of their duties, rights and responsibilities in the society. On the other hand, non-formal education is a big source of socialization within the society. They are also aware that education helps them improve their life style.

The education level is very low within the project area. The reasons for this are the non-availability of schools or madrasas (religious schools) in the nearby locality. Students have to go too far away areas to get an education. The ratio of education in men is slightly higher than



that of women. Majority of the women are illiterate; however, they are aware about the importance of education for their new generation.

4.19.4 Constraints in Accessing Schools

Due to hilly terrain, harsh weather, lack of transport facilities, non-affordability of transportation, and due to social and cultural barriers, many children are deprived of education. There are some small madrassas where students are getting religious education. There is need for skill development in the project area, including that of making decoration items, embroidery, and dress making etc.

4.19.5 Non- Enrollment in School

There are common cases where girls are not enrolled in schools. The major reasons of non-enrollment, especially for the girls, are the social and cultural barriers along with unaffordability. Majority of the households in the project area are poor. They are unable to afford the educational and transportation expenses of their children.

4.19.6 Women Specific Health Issues

The most common illnesses among women are joint pain, anemia, seasonal fever and depression. Women relayed that bearing of children without any break is a cause of concern for their health and is also added financial burden on the household. As the lifestyles of middle income and lower income households are similar, the people have reported to have similar diseases. There are no registered traditional Birth Attendants, Midwives, available within the project area and people turn to local midwives and in case of emergencies either visit the Kalam BHU or the hospital in Mingora. The better-off families take their women to Mingora (Head Quarters of Swat District) for consultations, whilst the women from middle income and lower income groups give birth to their children at home with the help of elderly women.

4.19.7 Role of Women in Decision Making

The assessment reflects that majority of the decisions within the households are made by the male members of the family, whilst decision about children marriages are made in consultation with elderly women. Decision about the sale and purchase of property and major expenditures is made by men across all income groups. Community level decisions are always taken by the male members through the customary *Jirga* system.

4.19.8 Mobility of Women

Women visit families, friends and weddings and go out for shopping. However as the markets are on an average of 4.5 km away from the villages, the women are accompanied by either an elder woman or a male member of the family or a male child. Women travel for up to 30 minutes, 3-4 times a day to collect water from nearby streams and river for drinking, cooking and cleaning and washing purposes. Women also travel to the river bed for washing and cleaning purposes. They also help the male members of their families in agriculture fields which are generally next to their homes. However, women go in pairs and do not travel alone. Women are always accompanied by the male members of the households to the BHU and to the hospital. Women rear animals and collect wood. It is pertinent to mention here that the women are allowed to visit their relatives and family friends on their own tribe within or outside their villages. Women rarely go out for the purchase of grocery items and the grocery shopping is mostly done by the male members of the family. The girls of better-off and middle-income



households are allowed to go out to get education while in lower income households they are not allowed to go out without an accompanying male member of the household.

4.19.9 Women Social Protection in the Project Area

The women in consultation reported that there none of the AHs have access to any social protection program such as Benazir Income Support Program, Baitul Mall or any other charity organization.

4.19.10 Availability of Skill Centers in the Project Area

There are no technical or vocational training centers for the women in the project area or in Kalam or in other nearby towns. The local artisans, both male and female, prepare many items from the local wood including decoration pieces, beaded bracelets, and other such items. Some of the women are engaged in embroidery but their products are taken to the market by men for selling. About 30 % women of AHs are involved in stitching for women and children clothing and earn up to PKR 200 per suit. On a monthly basis a woman earns up to PKR 5,000. The 25% of women from AHs stitch clothes of female members of their families and children.

4.19.11 Concerns of Women about GKHP

The local women know that the government intends to start a hydropower project in their area. Women reported to have the following concerns about the project:

- Cutting of forest trees;
- They fear that if s disaster damages the weir, it will have an impact on the villages;
- Their houses might be submerged in the reservoir area in case of flooding or in case the water in the reservoir overflows the communities will lose their homes and would experience physical displacement and having a fear of losing their social network due to dislocation.

The women have an expectation that the project will elevate their low-lying barren lands and after leveling they will be able to grow crops on it. Local women identified following problems in their area for the interventions through the Project:

- A middle and high school for girls in Kanai and Ashuran village;
- Vocational training center in Kanai and Ashuran villages;
- Micro finance for women income generating activities including skill development as they want to improve their craft by designing handmade embroidery so they can compete in the market and get better rates for their products;
- Maternity home for women;
- Opportunities to polish the skills of the local women as it would enable them to take loans, expand their work and be able to sell them to the locals and the tourists; and
- Pavement of road from Kalam Town to Kanai village.

4.19.12 Women's Participation in Income Generating Activities

It was noted that about half of the total population is women. Women are involved in several household and income generation activities including:



- Employment as private and government school teachers, lady health visitors/workers and traditional birth attendants;
- Poultry, supervise hatching, feeding and animal rearing;
- Other households chores include washing clothes, fetching water and fire wood, cooking, child caring, cleaning and repairs of household items, participation in social obligations/marriages and gathering;
- Agricultural and farming activities such as harvesting, picking of vegetables and drying fruits; and
- Livestock rearing, collection of fodder, grazing, washing buffaloes, processing the milk products.

4.19.13 Women Daily Activities

The women participation in different activities were analyzed for better understanding of the workload on women in various households, and according to the findings, all the local women responded that they are involved in household activities. These views were obtained from mix groups of women including housewives. The women daily activities, social obligations, business activities, employment and other activities given in **Table 4.22**.

Table 4.22: Women Involvement in Household Activities

Activities	No. of HHs Women Members	%
➤ Extent of women involvement		
Household activities	56	100.0
Child caring	54	96.4
Farming including vegetable growing & picking	23	41.1
Livestock rearing	17	30.4
Preparing fodder	44	78.6
Feeding animals	21	37.5
Veterinary care	14	25.0
Milking	32	57.1
Washing animals	29	51.8
Cleaning	41	73.2
Social obligations (marriage, birthday & other functions)	41	73.2
Fetching of drinking water	32	57.1
Collecting fire/fuel wood	8	14.3
➤ Decisions are taken by women in your home		
Children issues	4	7.1
Education of children	6	10.7
Health issues	2	3.6
Marriages of children	5	8.9
Food and cooking	17	30.4

The women of the project area also contribute in income generation of their families through some woodwork and dress making. The percentage of these skills being practiced are given



in **Table 4.23**.

Table 4.23: Women Involvement in Technical or Vocational Skills

Activities	No. of HHs Women Members	%
Woodwork	1	1.8
Dress making	3	5.4

4.19.14 Fetching of Drinking Water from nearby Source

The major sources of drinking water in the project area are the springs. So the people have to fetch water from the springs to their homes. Women and children fetch water to their homes and none of the male members of the household are involved in this activity (**Table 4.24**).

Table 4.24: Women Involvement in Technical or Vocational Skills

Fetching of Drinking Water	No. of HHs Members	%	Average distance of drinking water source (meters)
Women	5	8.9	145
Children	1	1.8	188
Women & children	22	39.3	320
All members of sample HHs	2	3.6	154

4.19.15 Women Health

Information on the women health issues has been gathered through discussions with the respondents as well as meetings with the health officials in the project area. According to the information gathered, very few women receive treatment from antenatal care centers; similarly a very negligible number of women receive any form of post-natal care from skilled birth attendants. Majority of the respondents perceive it as unnecessary. Other reasons are cost of treatment, long distance from the health facilities, lack of roads and financial constraints and social pressures.

4.19.16 Health Facilities/Issues for Women

There are no facilities for general healthcare; e.g. RHC, BHU or any dispensary in the project area. Even in case of delivery TBAs are not available in the nearby localities. Common diseases of the project area are tetanus, seasonal fever, depression, asthma, chest infection, diarrhea and blood pressure.

4.19.17 Women and their Routine Activities

There are very few occupational opportunities available for the women in the area. Very few women are doing jobs, due to social and cultural pressure. A few of them are teachers. Some women from the lower income group working in the agriculture fields, alongside the male members of the household. The cash crop of the project area is vegetable and maize. Women are mostly busy in their household activities such as cooking, cleaning of houses, fetching



water and taking care of their children as well as other family members. Due to heavy load of household work, it is very difficult for women to have any leisure time. But whenever they find some time, they stitch, do embroidery, and sew clothes. Some girls keep themselves busy in making decoration items in different designs.

4.19.18 Development Needs

During the household survey the community prioritized their development needs such as roads, electricity, water supply and health facilities. The respondents were asked to rank their needs on the scale of 1 to 5, with 1 being the highest priority and 5 being the lowest priority. The responses of the sample respondents reflecting their priorities are given in **Table 4.25**.

Table 4.25: Ranking of Development Needs of the Surveyed Households

Rank their needs on the scale	% of Sample Respondents						
	Road	Electricity	Water supply	Health care center	Primary school for girls	Middle school for boys	Middle school for girls
Less than 1 Km	7.1%	-	-	-	-	-	-
Between 1 and 5 km	46.4%	1.8%	-	-	50.0%	-	-
5 km and above	-	-	21.4%	21.4%	30.4%	30.4%	30.4%



5. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

5.1 General Introduction

The GKHP involve LAR, which will cause adverse social and resettlement impacts. To mitigate the LAR impacts sufficiently and promptly, the requirements of Land Acquisition Act 1894 ('the Act'), GoKP and Regulations, and the World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement will be complied with. Specific provisions are included in the RAP to address any gaps between laws and regulations of GoKP and the WB Policy. In case of gaps between the legal framework of GoKP (the Act and Rules) and WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, the WB Policy shall prevail.

5.2 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Presently the Land Acquisition Act of Pakistan derives its sanctity under Article 24 of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. The Article 24(1) states "no person shall be compulsorily deprived of his/her property save in accordance with law". Article 24(2) provides that: "no property shall be compulsorily acquired or taken possession of save for a public purpose and save by the authority of law¹³, which provides for compensation therefore and either fixes the amount of compensation or specifies the principles on, and the manner in which, compensation is to be determined and given". The Article 4 (2a) also protects the legislative right of people of Pakistan and states: "No action detrimental to the life, liberty, body, reputation or property of any person shall be taken except in accordance with law".

5.3 National/Provincial Legal Instruments for Land Acquisition

The concept of land acquisition in the sub-continent was brought into operation by the British by promulgation of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (the Act). After emergence of Pakistan as an independent country, the Act continued to apply to Pakistan. The Act with successive amendments is the main law regulating land acquisition for public purpose in Pakistan. It regulates the land acquisition process and empowers the provincial governments to exercise the right of eminent domain. The Act facilitates project executing/implementing agencies (EAs/IAs) in land acquisition for development projects. The provinces have developed province specific rules to guide the application of the Act. The Act does not inherently mandate specifically for resettlement assistance and rehabilitation provisions benefiting the non-title holders and other vulnerable groups, or severely affected APs, nor directly provides for rehabilitation of income/livelihood losses or resettlement costs. The Act mandates only for titleholders and registered leaseholders and sharecroppers of land and associated assets attached to affected land such as structures, crops and trees.

The Act specifies a systematic approach for acquisition and compensation of land and other properties fixed to the land. The right of the government to acquire land for public purpose is

¹³ The expression —save by authority of law" in this Article provides for acquisition in accordance with law which in the present case is the Act.



established through issuance of Section 4 notification of the Act. It stipulates various sections pertaining to notifications, surveys, acquisition, compensation and apportionment awards, along with right to raise objections and hearing, penalties and exemptions. A brief description of the salient features of different sections of the Act is given in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Salient Features of Land Acquisition Act 1894 and Successive Amendments

Key Sections	Salient Features with GoKP Amendments
Section 4	Publication of preliminary notification by District Collector (DC) to inform the ¹⁴ persons interested that the land in a locality is needed or likely to be needed for public purpose and power for conducting survey.
Section 5	Formal notification by DC that a particular land needed for a public purpose and inquires for objections or concerns from persons interested (Section 5a).
Section 6	The DC makes a more formal declaration of intent to acquire land.
Section 7	The Land Commissioner directs the DC to take order the acquisition of the specific land.
Section 8	DC directs that land required to be physically marked out, measured and planned to be acquired.
Section 9	DC gives notice to all persons interested that the Government intends to take possession of the land and requests to approach him/her if they have any claims for compensation then these claims are to be made to him at an appointed time.
Section 10	DC delegate power to the Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) to record statements of persons interested in the area of land to be acquired or any part thereof as co-proprietor, sub-proprietor, mortgagee, and tenant or otherwise.
Section 11	Enables the Collector to make enquiries into the measurements, value and claim and then to issue the final "award". 11 A-acquisition through private negotiation. 11 B Process of Compensation requires that the land acquisition process should be completed within a period of 6 months.
Section 18	In case of dissatisfaction with the award, persons interested may request the Collector to refer the case onward to the court for a decision. This does not affect the Government taking possession of the land.
Section 23	Matters to be considered in determining compensation: 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) expanses 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.
Section 28	Relates to the determination of compensation values and interest premium for land acquisition.
Section 31	Payment of compensation or deposit of the same in Court. Notwithstanding anything in this section the Collector may, with the sanction of the [Commissioner] ¹⁶ instead of awarding a money compensation in respect of

¹⁴ In the LAA, "persons interested" are those who: (a) claim an interest in compensation to be made for the acquisition of land; and (b) have an interest in an easement affecting the land, such persons may also be the tenants, lessees, mortgages, etc.

¹⁵ 11 A and 11 B Inserted vide Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ordinance No.XVII Of 2001

¹⁶ Inserted vide Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Ordinance No. XVII of 2001



Key Sections	Salient Features with GoKP Amendments
	any land, make any arrangement with a person having a limited interest in such land, either by the grant of other lands in exchange, the remission of land-revenue on other lands held under the same tide, or in such other way as may be equitable having regard to the interests of the parties concerned.
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.

5.4 Legal Framework Used in Transmission Lines

Two legal instruments are used for temporary use of land for construction of transmission lines that include Telegraph Act 1885 and WAPDA Act 1958, these provide a legal framework for access and use of land for the transmission lines. The Telegraphic Act of 1885 enacted to define the authority and responsibility of the Telegraph Authority. Under this Act, the land required for the towers is not acquired from the owners, nor the title of the land transferred. Compensation is only paid to the owners for affected structures, crop or tree that exists on the land. PEDO will install the transmission lines and their towers, and would determine the associated compensation, on the basis of this Act. Table 2 summarizes the differences between the Act and OP 4.12. **Table 5.2** summarizes the differences between these Act and OP 4.12.

5.5 World Bank Involuntary Resettlement Policy (OP 4.12)

The involuntary resettlement may cause severe long-term hardship, impoverishment, and environmental damage unless appropriate measures are carefully planned and carried out. For these reasons, the overall objectives of the WB's policy on involuntary resettlement are: (i) avoid where feasible or minimize involuntary resettlement, exploring all viable alternative project designs; (ii) if not feasible to avoid resettlement, resettlement activities be conceived and executed as sustainable development programs providing sufficient resources to enable the displaced persons to share in project benefits; (iii) ensure that the displaced persons are informed about their options and rights pertaining to resettlement; (iv) meaningfully consult the displaced persons and provide them with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programs; (v) assist the displaced persons in their efforts to improve their standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher.

5.5.1. Scope and Application of OP 4.12

The policy covers both direct economic and social impacts that are caused by involuntary taking of land, resulting in (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihoods, whether or not the APs must move to another location; or (iv) the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.



Displaced persons that are eligible for compensation and resettlement assistance will include not only the APs with legal rights under the law but all those without formal legal rights to own or use land and other assets or natural resources such as people with customary rights. The policy also requires that compensation and resettlement assistance should be paid prior to the displacement or before the impacts occur.

If a project involves physical relocation, the borrower will ensure that displaced persons are provided with (i) assistance for relocation such as moving allowances; (ii) improved housing; (iii) agricultural sites for which a combination of productive potential, locational advantages, and other factors are at least equivalent to the advantages of the old site; (iv) support for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore the livelihoods and standards of living; (v) development assistance in addition to compensation measures such as land preparation, training, credit, or job opportunities; (vi) specific measures should be taken to address the needs of vulnerable APs. If land for land is not provided due to scarcity of land, non-land options should also be provided in addition to cash compensation at full replacement cost¹⁷ such as employment or self-employment.

5.5.2 Harmonization of Legal Framework with World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement

This RAP has been developed to harmonize the gaps between LAA 1894, Telegraph Act 1885, WAPDA Act 1958 and WB OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement. The measures specific to the involuntary resettlement impacts of the GKHPP have been addressed and stated in Table 5.2.

A key gap between LAA 1894 and World Bank OP 4.12 is that WB policy encourages the purchase of land through negotiated resettlement based on pre-displacement market value of land to be expropriated through full compensation at market value, independently with advance public notice, negotiation and right of appeal. The processes undertaken in GKHPP complies with OP 4.12 IR Policy guidelines. As explained earlier, the entire processes of land acquisition will be through private negotiation, including the role of DC/Revenue Office demonstrate both the legitimacy of the processes and ensure transparency from the part of PEDO and Revenue Department.

For GKHPP, the compensation rates are determined based on recent market data (obtained from nearby Matiltan Hydropower Project for which land is being purchased through negotiations); and the rates are eventually above market value. For other land-based assets (trees and crops), consultations with the relevant government departments (forest, agriculture) were undertaken. In case of delay in RAP implementation, the compensation will be adjusted as per the inflation rate. In case the negotiations would fail, and parties do not agree on rates, the LA Act (1894) will be applied fully to complete the entire acquisition process. The land to be acquired under GKHPP will be registered in the name of PEDO.

¹⁷ The compensation should be sufficient to replace the lost land and other assets.



5.5.3 “Good Practices” in Transmission Line Projects

The overall impacts of the construction of Transmission Line (TL) will be significantly low due to temporary nature of land use without formal acquisition or loss of ownership, and full compensation for the damages. However, for the tower siting, a special provision has been made in this project to pay compensation for land under the towers due to lack of easy access unlike the TL alignment. Although the footprint of the towers is not to be acquired under the Telegraphic Act of 1885, but for this Project, it is recognized that access to land under the towers is decreased and cultivation may become difficult as compared to the pre-project conditions. The Project will pay a negotiated compensation for land to be affected under each tower, but the title to the land(s) shall still remain with the owner(s).

Table 5.2 summarizes the differences between these Acts and OP 4.12. The GoKP and WB agreed on measures to address these gaps as given in **Table 5.2** below:

Table 5.2: Gaps between Land Acquisition Act 1894, Telegraph Act 1885, WAPDA Act 1958 and World Bank OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement, and Measures to Address

No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act/ Telegraphic Act/ WAPDA Act	Approaches to Address the Gaps
1	Screen the project early to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through surveys related to resettlement impacts and risks.	No equivalent Requirements (though the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act (PEPA) 1997 does require screening of social impacts that also include resettlement impacts)	Screening and categorization will be done as a part of social and resettlement planning. Scope will be defined; social, poverty and gender assessment will be undertaken.
2	Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, concerned nongovernment organizations and other stakeholders. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring & evaluation of RAPs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups and ensure their participation in consultations. Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' and other stakeholder concerns. Support the Social and cultural institutions of APs and their host population. Where involuntary resettlement impacts and risks are highly complex and	No equivalent requirements other than consultations being a key requirement of PEPA 1997 Land Acquisition Collector (LAC) or District Judge (in case of the Telegraph act) are the final authorities to decide disputes and address complaints regarding quantification and assessment of compensation for the affected lands and other assets.	Consultations will be conducted during the preparation and implementation of RAPs; Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) included in the present RPF and will be implemented as a part of each RAP. RPF including provisions to address the needs of vulnerable groups.



No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan Land Acquisition Act/ Telegraphic Act/ WAPDA Act	Approaches to Address the GAPS
	sensitive, compensation and resettlement decisions should be preceded by a social preparation phase.		
3	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.	Partially equivalent, provide opportunity to affected persons for negotiated prices but no clear procedure. No livelihoods restoration requirements	Procedures put in place for negotiated resettlement. A livelihood restoration plan will be prepared and included as a part of each RAP, and implemented along with respective RAPs.
4	Compensation to titleholders or registered non-titleholders.	The LAA recognizes only the titleholder as eligible for compensation and compensation provided only to titleholders and registered share-crop/lease tenants	Compensation for losses will be provided to all APs even without having legal titles of the land or other assets to be affected, whether registered or not
5	Provide needed resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to physically and economically displaced persons.	No provisions for the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance.	The present RPF addresses the requirements for requisite allowances and Social Development Plan will also be developed and implemented to share benefits of each Project.
6	Compensation for the land taken for construction of towers of transmission lines (loss of economic value)	No provision, the Telegraph Act (TA) provides that land for Tower construction or under a transmission line is not to be acquired or compensated as long as the land's permanent productive potential is not affected. Under the TA therefore only temporary impacts on crops are compensated.	Compensation will be paid at the negotiated value for each tower.
7	Pay compensation and provide other resettlement entitlements before physical or economic displacement.	Partially equivalent	Compensation payments will be made before damages occur.



No.	WB Involuntary Resettlement Policy Principles	Pakistan Acquisition Telegraphic WAPDA Act	Land Act/ Act/	Approaches to Address the GAPS
8	Implement the RAP under close supervision throughout project implementation.	No requirement for RAP development and implementation including supervision and monitoring		RAP implementation, supervision, monitoring, and evaluation will be done. The requirements have been included in RPF.
9	Disclosure requirements	Partially covered. The decisions regarding land acquisition and compensations to be paid are published in the official Gazette and notified in convenient places so that the people affected are aware.		Information related to losses of land, structures and other affected assets, and entitlements will be disclosed to the affected persons. The amounts of compensation and financial assistance will be disclosed to relevant individuals only. The present RPF will be disclosed locally as well as internationally through multiple means of communication.
10	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of project affected 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. Disclose monitoring reports.	No evaluation of resettlement outcomes and impacts on living standards.		Evaluation will be conducted, reports will be prepared and disclosed. The requirements have been included in RPF.

5.6. Social Development Plan:

The project will design a benefit-sharing program in the form of social development plan for the affected communities. This is beyond mitigation and compensation for losses to maximize development benefits. The objectives of benefit sharing program will be promoting local development in a socially and environmentally sustainable way and meeting the needs of affected communities.



6. COMPENSATION AND RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE

This entitlements for the AHs in this RAP have been developed to harmonize the gaps between LAA 1894 and WB OP 4.12 on involuntary resettlement as discussed in previous Chapter. The measures specific to the involuntary resettlement impacts of the GKHP have been addressed through provision of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to the affected households that need physical relocation, will lose land and situated assets or lose income and livelihoods. A resettlement policy has been developed for the GKHP by following the WB OP 4.12.

6.1 Resettlement Principles and Policy Adopted for the GKHP

The resettlement policy for the GKHP evolved in consultations with APs and other stakeholders. By following the objectives and principles of OP 4.12, the core involuntary resettlement principles for this project are:

- (i) land acquisition, and other involuntary resettlement impacts have been avoided or minimized by exploring all viable alternatives of the project design;
- (ii) time-bound Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared and APs will be assisted in improving or at least regaining their pre-project standard of living;
- (iii) provision of income restoration and rehabilitation to agriculture tenants, permanent and seasonal agriculture laborer has been made;
- (iv) consultations with APs on compensation and resettlement options, disclosure of resettlement information to APs, and participation of APs in planning and implementation of project has been ensured;
- (v) payment of compensation to APs including non-titled persons (e.g., informal dwellers/squatters and encroachers) for acquired assets at replacement cost has been covered;
- (vi) vulnerable groups and severely APs will be provided special assistance;
- (vii) payment of compensation and resettlement assistance will be made prior to the construction contractor taking physical acquisition of the land and prior to the commencement of any construction activities; and
- (viii) establishment of appropriate institutional, grievance redress, internal and external monitoring and reporting mechanisms.

6.2 Eligibility

Any persons or households or communities that suffer from loss of lands, crops, wood or fruit trees, residential or business structures, income, loss of access to land or other sources of livelihoods due to the projects under the GKHP, are eligible for receiving compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to mitigate such losses and restoration of living standards to improved or equal to prior to the projects. The eligibility has been determined as a result of social impact assessment surveys and studies.

6.3 Cut-Off Date

Eligibility to receive compensation, and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance is limited by a cut-off date as set for GKHP. Under this Project, October 25, 2019 is the cut-off date for



eligibility of entitlements which is the completion date of census and surveys of the APs. All eligible AHs have been informed about the cut-off date of the eligibility for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance under this Project. The cut-off date was publicly announced during interaction with AHs and other stakeholders in the project area and also through information dissemination material in a formal workshop to prevent influx of ineligible population. People moving in the Project affected area after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Likewise, fixed assets such as built structures or planted trees after the cut-off date will not be covered and compensated.

6.4 Entitlements

Adequate provisions have been made in the RAP to mitigate adverse impacts on the socio-economic conditions and livelihood of AHs. The eligibility, entitlements, and compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance are based on the provisions in the LAA 1894 and the WB OP 4.12. The APs eligible for compensation or resettlement and rehabilitation provisions under the GKHP:

- Persons losing land and situated assets including crops, fruit and wood trees, structures, with or without legal titles or covered under customary rights, whether temporarily or permanently;
- Tenants and sharecroppers, whether registered or not, based on prevailing tenancy arrangements, verbal or written;
- Persons losing the use or access to lands, natural resources, structures and utilities, including both titled and non-titleholders, registered or unregistered tenants, sharecroppers, encroachers or squatters;
- Persons losing business, income, salaries or wages both permanently or temporarily during construction;
- loss of communal lands, properties or public infrastructure; and
- Vulnerable APs;
- The AHs will be compensated through effective relocation, rehabilitation and income restoration measures that have been derived in from the analysis of living condition of AHs and vulnerable groups from the social impact assessment of GKHP.

An entitlement matrix (**Table 6.1**) has been designed to (i) cover all APs regardless of formal legal rights; and (ii) restore or enhance the livelihoods of all categories of APs, particularly those who are non-title holders and vulnerable. The APs are entitled to receive additional support in the form of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and full support during the resettlement process to ensure that they are not disadvantaged, and regain, and even improve their lost income and source of livelihood. Based on the above broad principles, the AHs are entitled to a combination of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, depending on the scope



of the impact, including social and economic vulnerabilities of the AHs. Consultations were conducted with the APs (including women) on the entitlements, they were oriented about potential impacts of land acquisition and resettlement on their lands and other assets, and income and livelihoods, type and estimated period of disruption due to construction, they were asked to share their views/expectations on the extent of impacts on their assets and income and livelihoods and preferred options for mitigation measures. The details of entitlements are given in **Table 6.1** below:

Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Permanent loss of on-the-road and off-the-road land for siting of Project facilities	All land losses (arable, commercial, residential and barren)	Titleholders and landholders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of off-the-road land at full replacement cost¹⁸ on prevailing market rate through private negotiations free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs. • Cash compensation of 50 feet offset to road land at prevailing commercial rates free of taxes, registration, and transfer costs.
Land taken to erect transmission line towers	All adverse effects on land use under towers independent of severity of impact	Titleholders and landholders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation for land taken for towers through private negotiations. • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
		Leaseholders (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewal of lease in other plots of equal value/productivity of plots lost, or Cash equivalent to market value of gross yield/income of affected land for the remaining lease years (up to a maximum of 3 years).
		Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation against standing crops equal to the market value of the lost harvest share once for temporary impact or twice for permanent impact.
		Agricultural workers losing their contract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including portions in kind) for the remaining part of the agricultural year.
	Access is not restricted and existing or current land use will remain unchanged	Titleholder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No compensation for land provided that the land is rehabilitated/restored to its former quality following completion of construction works. • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees.
	Sharecroppers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation, in cash, for all damaged crops and trees. 	

¹⁸ The replacement cost is equivalent to the market value of the land/assets, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs.



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
	due installation of transmission line	not)/encroachers/ squatters	
		Agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash indemnity corresponding to their salary (including cash for portions in kind) for the remaining part of the cropping season.
Loss of temporary access to agriculture land/ productive asset	Restriction to access	Titleholders/land holders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for loss of land. • Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees (if affected) at market rates. • Cash payment for loss of future crop production (if affected) at market rates for the period of loss of crops due to restriction of access. • In case of sharecropping/tenancy agreement, partial payment based on specific sharecropping/tenancy agreement with the sharecropper/tenant (written or verbal). • Cash payment for loss of income for the period of loss.
		Sharecroppers/ tenants/encroachers/squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for loss of land. • Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees at market rates, if trees are affected and cultivated by the affected sharecropper/tenant/encroacher/squatter. • Cash payment for loss of future crop production (if affected) at market rates for the period of loss of crops due to restriction of access. • Partial payment to the sharecropper/tenant/encroacher/squatter for loss of crops based on their specific sharecropping/tenancy agreement with the owner/possessor (verbal or written).
Severance impacts (permanent or temporary)	Access restricted to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • agriculture lands cultivated by landholders/ male or female seasonal agriculture labor/ sharecroppers/squatters 	All AHs (Non-titled user or squatter on private or state land).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connect severed pieces of lands through access ways, roads or bridges. • Restoration of pipes to irrigate severed land plots. • Restoration of water supply pipeline or installation of water points within 30 minutes round-trip travel time¹⁹. • Restoration of formal and informal walkways, roads or bridges. • The affected titleholders of injurious affection and severance will be eligible for 25% of the replacement cost determined for the acquired land as compensation for injurious affection and severance. The remaining plot will remain the property of the AHs.

¹⁹ The United Nations definition of access to an improved water source being within 30 minutes total round-trip travel time



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • /encroachers, • infrastructure, • social services, • social networks; • drinking water supply, • irrigation water channels, • walkways, formal or informal roads, bridges 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The lessees or tenants of injurious affection and severance will receive cash payment at the rate of the rental fee proportionate to the size of the severed piece of land for the duration of the remaining lease/rental period as per written agreement. • Non-titled land users (squatters or encroachers) of affected land will not receive any payments for injurious affection and severance.
Temporary impacts on arable land or non-arable land	Land required temporarily during civil works	Titleholders/landholders under customary rights/leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for loss of land. • Land will be temporarily acquired by a short-term lease agreement between the landholders/leaseholder and Contractor with the approval of Project Director. Rental terms to be negotiated to the satisfaction of the AHs. • Full restoration/reclamation of land to original use by the Contractor, as agreed with AHs. • The Contractor will make the payment of temporary land acquisition and full restoration cost. • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused.
		Sharecroppers/tenants/squatters/encroachers (registered or not)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No payment for loss of land. • The contractor will make the payment of temporary land acquisition and restoration. • Trees (if affected) at market rates. • Cash payment for income loss if any for the duration of the temporary impacts. • Cash payment for loss of standing crops and trees (if affected) at the market price. • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for one harvest (either winter or summer) by default for impacts caused.
Loss of crops	Arable land	Titleholders/landholders under customary rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation at full gross market rate for the standing crops based on average production as calculated by Agriculture Department, GoKP.



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Loss of wood trees	Trees affected	All APs owning trees (including squatters)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation of timber trees at replacement cost to the cultivator based on the market value of their dry wood volume as calculated by Forest Department, GoKP. • The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
Loss of fruit trees	Affected trees	Title holders/ cultivators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation to reflect income replacement based on market value of annual net product multiplied by 5 years and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree to the fruit bearing age, based on the information provided by Department of Horticulture, University of Agriculture, Peshawar. • The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation.
Loss of structures	All type of structures	Owners of built up structures both titled or non-titleholders (squatters/ encroachers), in case of community structures, the members of the committee or appointed administrator by concerned gov't department /community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at replacement cost²⁰ for affected structures by type of construction and other fixed assets calculated at the latest Market Rate System as fixed by the Communication and Works Department-GoKP, free of depreciation, exclusive of taxes. Cost of salvaged material will not be deducted either and salvaged material will be the property of AH(s). • In case of partial loss, cash assistance (compensation) will be provided to restore the remaining structure. If more than 25% of the building's area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure without deducting depreciation and salvaged material costs. • Cash compensation at the replacement cost for immovable assets attached to the land and/or buildings based on the latest MRS of GoKP to be calculated by Communication and Works Department of GoKP. • Provision of allowance to transport salvage material of structure to owners of structures to cover transportation expenses of salvage material including loading/unloading labor charges and other items.

²⁰ Replacement cost for structures includes reference to the market price of materials and labor, and the cost of transporting materials to the building site. The replacement cost further includes the cost of any registration and transfer taxes for land and buildings. The compensation against loss of structures will be compensated at the replacement cost calculated by following latest MRS rates of the GoKP



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
Loss of common property resources	Community/ Public assets	Community/ Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconstruction of the loss of resource/asset in consultation with affected communities and restoration of their functions.
Severe impact due to loss of income and employment	Land and non-land losses based on severe impacts due to loss of agriculture land or productive asset/income	All AHs losing more than 10% of family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-time lump-sum allowance for severe impact to the landholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for three years. One-time transitional allowance lump-sum allowance equal to one-year loss of income based on assessment of annual income. If placement of a tower or installation of transmission line damaged more than 10% of crop of an AP, the compensation against loss of crop will be one-time lump-sum allowance for severe impact to the landholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for one years.
Dislocation Allowance	Loss of residence or land	Physically displaced households of owners/tenants/ sharecroppers/ squatters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions of shifting allowance to physically displaced households to cover transportation cost of belongings, loading and unloading expenses based on average rent of local transport. One-time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent to one-year prevailing average rent of the area for moving to alternate premises. Provision of one-time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses at the rate of PKR 50,000/ household (lump-sum) to the AHs relocating within the affected village and PKR100,000/household to the AHs relocating to another area. Cash compensation to residents for loss of utilities instead of owners if installation expenses born by the residents.
Loss of livelihood	Livelihood restoration and rehabilitation of vulnerable affected households	All vulnerable affected households (below poverty line (small landholders /tenants/ squatters, full time agriculture workers, female headed households, disabled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One adult member of the affected household will be entitled for skill development and improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with 100,000/ cash assistance to utilize the existing or new income generating skills or establishment of micro enterprises with technical assistance under Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan (LRIP). Eligibility of affected households to livelihood restoration interventions as per provisions under the LRIP. Preference for full time employment opportunity to at least one member of the AHs during



Type of Loss/ Impact	Application	Entitled APs/AHs	Entitlements for Compensation, Resettlement and Rehabilitation
		headed households)	construction and operation, subject to meeting the requirements.
Loss of public services and facilities/ community assets	Schools, health centers, administrative services, infrastructure services, graveyards etc.	Service provider	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full restoration/rehabilitation at original site or reestablishment at relocation site of lost public services and facilities or community assets, including replacement of related land and relocation of structures according to provisions (i.e. mosques, footbridges, roads, schools, health centers, etc.).
Project benefits		All APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All affected households are entitled to get benefit from the interventions under Social Development Plan.
Unanticipated impacts			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the entire course of project implementation, the EA will deal with any unanticipated adverse impacts in the light of spirit of the Entitlement Matrix, if required, the Entitlement Matrix will be updated to mitigate adverse impacts by following Resettlement Policy Framework for KPHRED Program in compliance with WB Operational Policy on Involuntary Resettlement. OP 4.12.

6.5 Advance Notices

All AHs and affected communities both male and female irrespective of categories of eligibility and entitlements, will be given advance notices in writing before the loss occurs (i) first notice 3 months in advance; (ii) second notice one month in advance; (iii) third notice 7 days in advance; and (iv) fifth notice 24 hours advance.



7. LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION AND IMPROVEMENT PLAN

7.1 Introduction

As a result of social impact assessment and consultations with the APs and other stakeholders, an LRIP has been developed to ensure the restoration and sustainability of vulnerable APs livelihoods. The basic objective of income and livelihood restoration and improvement activities is to restore the economic and social status of the economically displaced vulnerable households to at least pre project level or better, in line with the requirements of WB OP 4.12.

Although the entitlement matrix developed for the project has adequate provisions for livelihood restoration and improvement of economically displaced households, but a well-planned management plan is required to restore the livelihoods and income levels of vulnerable households, in real terms, to pre-displacement level who are at a high risk of impoverishment.

The poor and extreme poor households showed willingness to take advantage of LRIP to avoid hardships due to loss of agriculture land that is their major source of income. An assessment of means of livelihoods of AHs was conducted through participatory appraisal tools to identify the full range of means of livelihoods of AHs to make a living. The results revealed that the primary source of income of 33 titleholders and 8 non-titleholder vulnerable AHs are land based. They have high dependency on the affected agriculture lands for their incomes and household food security. The vulnerable AHs primary sources of income can be classified as following:

- agriculture
- seasonal agriculture labor or daily wage labor during seasonal migration in Punjab Province and warmer areas of KP

They are also dependent on the lands for the fodder of their livestock and firewood/crop, animal dung and crop residues are also used as fuel for cooking food. They will also lose in-kind income in the form of grains for household consumption.

The skill base analysis of vulnerable households show that men are having skills in cultivation of crops, irrigate them, apply fertilizer and pesticides to crops, and harvest crops while women are involved in weeding of vegetable fields, picking vegetables, and placing vegetables in bags. Men and women also having skills in animal rearing. Men also work on daily wage labor particularly during seasonal migration and some work as drivers in the Kalam town. During summer, they establish small retail businesses to sell snacks/refreshments to tourists. The 15 AHs also involve in fishing to sell fried trout fish to tourists at their temporary and semi-permanent stalls.



7.2 Short Term Assistance

7.2.1 Shifting Allowance

The eight (8) physically displaced household will receive one-time financial assistance for transportation/shifting of household items, agriculture machinery, animals, loading and unloading expenses and shifting of salvage material to owners of residential structures.

7.2.2 Provision of Subsistence/Transition Allowance

The physically displaced households will get one-time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent at prevailing average rent of the area for moving to alternate house. Each household will also be provided with one-time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses.

The APs losing their livelihood as a result of the GKHPP will be supported with short-term income and livelihood restoration assistance for subsistence. These short-term income and livelihood restoration measures will be for immediate assistance in the form of one-time subsistence allowance for transitional period to meet minimum living expenses against temporary disruption to income during relocation of businesses.

7.2.3 Rehabilitation of Vulnerable and Severely Affected Households

The severely affected titleholder households who will lose more than 10% of family income will be provided with a severe impact allowance equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for three years.

The agriculture tenants, who will lose their livelihood, will receive rehabilitation assistance.

Vulnerable and severally AHs will be given priority in skilled, unskilled labor and job opportunities under the project during construction and operation phase. This provision will be included in the Contractors' agreements and will be monitored by the EA during the Project implementation.

7.2.4 Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Plan

a) Introduction

The impacts on the AHs income and livelihoods were assessed as part of the RAP preparation, which confirms that livelihoods of the APs will be affected in multiple ways. The pertinent findings of the RAP impacts accounted for formulating the LRIP. The Social staff of EA will prepare ToRs for the implementation of LRIP to be contracted out to an experienced NGO or a firm after the review and clearance of WB. This LRIP has been developed to guide implementation throughout the project period or even later, if the social and economic conditions of vulnerable APs would not revive to the pre-project level.



b) Purpose of Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan

The purpose of the LRIP is to stabilize, if not improve, the livelihood and income of vulnerable and severely affected households. The minimum acceptable scenario is to ensure that the net effect of the project on the livelihoods of the affected population is neutral. This objective will be achieved through developing household economies and improving skills and employment opportunities through provision of a number of interventions.

Development of skills and capabilities, technical and vocational training, provision of in-kind and financial support will contribute to enhancement of capacity of APs to find employment. Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, the assets - both material and social resources - and the activities required for means of living, which are sustainable, robust and are sufficiently diverse and could cope with impacts of the Project.

7.3 General Principles of the Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan

The general principles for planning and implementation of LRIP have been presented below:

Compliance with WB Policy: Since the GKHP will be financed by WB, the LRIP must be compliant with WB Policy. The aim is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the AHs that they are better off than they were previously. The Core Labor standards will be maintained including applicable workplace occupational safety norms. The provisions in the LRIP for APs are additional to compensation and resettlement support.

Eligibility criteria: The LRIP is for all adult members of those AHs whose livelihoods have been affected by the project. The AHs entitled to the livelihood restoration are severally affected and vulnerable AHs. Vulnerable are less capable of re-establishing themselves than the others due to their social and economic conditions and, therefore, face greater risks of hardship or impoverishment; these are households below poverty line and female-headed household with dependents. Severely affected AHs are the ones losing 10% or more of their income or productive assets due to impacts on income from subsistence agriculture. Following changes in the detailed design of the project, the eligibility criteria may need revision to accommodate new categories of AHs.

Participatory approach, social and gender inclusion: The LRIP will be implemented by following a participatory approach, eligible households will be facilitated to participate in all the LRIP processes (planning implementation, implementation, monitoring). Implementation and monitoring activities of LRIP shall be with participation of women to assess their need and concerns in particular are regarding their choices for livelihood restoration activities. Following actions will be taken to ensure participation of women and to take into account their needs, priorities, ambitions and concerns:

- Organized gender specific focus group discussions with women of vulnerable AHs on livelihood restoration issues to assess their needs and priorities, ambitions, concerns in particular regarding the choices of livelihood restoration activities;



- Provide assistance to women to coordinate with vocational training centers to organize training courses taking into account their specific needs.
- Women showed their preference to choose household based small businesses as it is convenient for women to operate such business within their house due to social and cultural restrictions. They will be given training and will be provided with follow-up support to help to set up businesses.

Support in the use of Compensation, Resettlement and Livelihood Restoration Money:

The NGO/firm will provide guidance and technical assistance for the use of compensation and resettlement and livelihood restoration assistance for the most feasible income generating activities. The past experience has showed that the compensation money and resettlement and livelihood assistance is usually used in non-productive activities such as building new houses, buying household items, marrying children etc.

Linkages and Combination with Existing and Planned Programs/Projects: The LRIP shall combine with but shall not overlap with the existing and planned government run livelihood development programs/projects in the project area. Existing national, provincial training and livelihood development programs/projects under implementation will be identified, targeting AHs. Combination with existing programs/projects is desirable to avoid duplication of budget. Women who have already been trained under a similar training program, will not be entitled to training under the LRIP; they could, however, use the total support amount to buy equipment/tools to apply new skills for generating income; APs who have been trained under any other programs but who could not find jobs will be eligible to more advanced refresh training.

Consultations with AHs and Other Stakeholders: The livelihood restoration interventions are developed in close consultations with the AHs for their livelihood restoration. Therefore, while formulating the implementation plan of the LRIP, a two-fold engagement with the APs will be ensured beginning with a household level baseline survey to identify needs and aspirations followed by a set of focus group discussions for feedback from them about the efficacy of the proposed interventions and activities and prioritization of the same. Their suggestions will be integrated into the final detailed LRIP at the early stage of project implementation/detailed design.

Context Specific and Appropriate Livelihood Restoration Activities: The livelihood restoration interventions should be doable, affordable and suitable with the needs of the eligible households, particularly the marginalized among them such as women and disabled. Risk assessment will be done and mitigation measures will be developed for each livelihood restoration intervention.

Flexibility: The LRIP should have flexibility since it is known that there are many variables that can influence the effectiveness of LRIP during design and implementation. Such flexibility ensures that risks and needed resources and improvements are identified and adjustments are made to respond to feedback from various groups and due to changing conditions.



LRIP is Based on Voluntary Adherence from Participants: The participation of AHs in the LRIP is purely voluntary; AHs not willing to participate will sign a form confirming their non-participation.

No Return of Investment by APs: LRIP support involves provision of training and/or equipment/material/livestock. AHs are not required to return the investment to the Project, which will be clearly written in contract signed between AHs and the Project.

LRIP is Non-Transferable: AHs cannot transfer LRIP to other AHs. AHs also cannot sell the equipment or other items received from the Project.

Transparency and Disclosure: Information that relates to LRIP planning and implementation (eligibility, entitlements, level of support, contributions of the households) shall be properly disseminated to the LRIP participants prior to accepting their application to benefit from the LRIP. Implementation of LRIP will be carried out with full transparency and disclosure.

Monitoring: The implementation and impacts of the activities done under the LRIP will be tracked through monitoring and evaluation and database will be maintained in the MIS of the Project. The household level baseline survey will serve as a comparison for evaluators to assess progress.

Grievance Redress Mechanism: In case of a complaints or disputes regarding LRIP formulation and implementation, the GRM developed for the Project will be used to address them.

7.4 Criteria for Livelihood Restoration Activities

Activities implemented under the LRIP will meet the following criteria:

- Activities which can be implemented by elderly and illiterate persons;
- Identification of risks and mitigation plan to recover risks;
- Generating quick and good income;
- Suitable to local market conditions;
- Requirement to implement activities, (i.e., agriculture land, skills, assets, space etc.);
- Training to be job oriented (suitable with local job market);
- Consistent with AH education and skills background to ensure the best work opportunities;
- Compatible with support amounts agreed.

The detailed methodology for preparing the LRIP implementation plan is attached as **Annex-A**.



7.5 Livelihood Restoration Activities

7.5.1 Skills Upgrading/Improvement

Any persons from AHs having basic skills in construction building will be given an opportunity in project related employment for semi-skilled and skilled worker jobs to up-grade their skills, i.e., ground working, masonry, resurface masonry, carpentry, painting, plumbing, pipe fitting, mechanical and electrical works, brick laying, welding, roofing, steel fixing, steel piling, scaffolding, iron work etc. These training would be most beneficial for the young persons' currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities within and outside the project open up for the able workers. This will directly impact the lowest denomination of APs and therefore generate the greatest impact.

The EA will make provision in the Contractors' agreements for employment of qualified and skilled or semi-skilled APs and their household members in the recruitment of local skilled and unskilled labor, and operations and maintenance jobs. The jobs, in the semi-skilled and unskilled category, will be offered to the APs on a preferential basis. Employment in the project construction will act as an added source of income and livelihood restoration of AHs. The EA will prepare a list of all capable unskilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers, among the AHs and provide the same to the contractors for employment. The EA will also monitor this through monthly statements of number of individuals employed from the AHs.

7.5.2 Livelihood Support to Agriculture Tenants

Agriculture tenants will be assisted in identifying suitable land plots for cultivation to the maximum possible extent. Provision of agriculture inputs or livestock will also be an option.

7.5.3 Livelihood Activities for Women

The construction industry is one of the most male dominated sectors in Pakistan. Women are under-represented in construction occupations and professions. Women experience difficulties in this sector including cultural and structural barriers, such as harassment and discrimination, limited networking opportunities and long and inflexible working hours which often result in poor career prospects and high levels of stress for women, particularly in field related jobs. It is important to focus on context specific livelihood activities for women keeping in view the social and cultural barriers for women to participate in the construction related livelihood activities. The following interventions for women are proposed in the LRIP.

a) Vocational Training for Women

The primary purpose of vocational training for women is to provide an employable skill set. Almost all of the women from AHs are having limited skills such as stitching/dress making, embroider, fruit drying and packaging, animal rearing, fruit processing, some aspects of vegetables and grains growing. The vocational training would be beneficial for the young women currently unemployed. The expectation is that once a skill is acquired, opportunities open up for the young and able women. Women would be eager to learning home-based



income generating skills, which would help them utilize their time for monetary gain while taking care of the household.

The project will engage the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Technical Education and Vocational Training Authority (KP-TEVTA), and/or any other private/non-profit/government sector technical education institute(s), as appropriate. It would be better to utilize KP-TEVTA's existing resources in providing vocational trainings to women. The modalities will be decided by KP-TEVTA and EA while support to the women will be provided by the Project in order to provide best training to women. The Project will cover the costs of the training, and women from eligible households will be given a choice to select any of the vocations for them. The duration of training will be 4 weeks to 36 months, depending on type of training. A certificate will be provided to them at the end of training to ensure marketability of skills.

b) Support to Women in Establishing Small Business

If any women from the AHs, who have already completed training courses of vocational skills and/or have enough experience in running small businesses, such women would be provided support in buying necessary equipment or other items. It will not be necessary for them to participate in training courses. The women could use the entire support amount to buy equipment. The households will sign and confirm receipt of their equipment.

7.5.4 Support from the Project to APs

For training, provided by the KP-TEVTA, the cost of training will be provided by the project. The LRIP implementing NGO/consultants will be responsible for following tasks:

- Establish and maintain linkages with the management of construction contractors or other government led projects, commercial, and industrial businesses in the Project area with the intention of identifying their manpower requirements (i.e. number, qualification, skills, schedule of deployment, etc.) and securing agreements for deployment of qualified APs to fill job vacancies;
- Establish an information communication mechanism to provide information to APs on the availability of jobs through posting of job vacancies in village information centers or through face-to-face communication;
- Close follow up of training at least once every month;
- Maintain close coordination and establish linkages with the project contractors, service providers, and consultants to recruit APs on a priority basis; and
- The NGO/consultants will help trained male and female APs to create linkages with organizations, district and tehsil governments, concerned authorities or an established employment agency to explore employment avenues to bridge the information gap, where they can employ their upgraded/new skills for a sustainable livelihood.



7.5.5 Institutional Arrangements For LRIP Implementation

The institutional arrangements will be developed for the implementation of LRIP with clear roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in implementation of LRIP. The Consultant/NGO will act as the executor of the implementation of LRIP. For each intervention, the Social & Resettlement Specialist (SRS) under PIC will act along with stakeholders in order to ensure the plan is implemented. PEDO will sign LRIP Contract with NGO or consultancy firm based on the TORs and costs approved by the WB. Agreements will be signed with various agencies involved in LRIP implementation, civil works contractors and service providers for LRIP implementation. Details for transfer of funds will be worked out in consultation with NGO/consulting firms by PMO and WB.

7.5.6 Costs Estimates for LRIP Implementation

An initial amount of PKR 150 million (USD 0.965 million) has been budgeted in the RAP for the implementation of LRIP. The estimated cost will be revised after preparation of LRIP implementation plan. These cost estimates will include cost of training courses and equipment or other items to be provided to APs after training.

7.5.7 Implementation Schedule For LRIP

After endorsement/approval of EA, the implementation plan LRIP along with TORs of the NGO/consulting firm will be sent to WB for review and clearance and its implementation will start soon after the clearance of WB. The LRIP will be implemented over a period of 4 years. An implementation schedule will be prepared for LRIP activities and vocational training as a part of LRIP implementation plan. The LRIP is expected to start within a quarter after start of the project implementation.

7.5.8 Monitoring and Evaluation of the LRIP

The LRIP implementation will be monitored internally and externally by a third party as part of the overall RAP monitoring and reporting. And evaluation of LRIP will also be conducted as part of the RAP evaluation. At the end of LRIP, an evaluation will be conducted to document the lessons learned to be used as guidance for other projects for PEDO and World Bank.

7.6 Draft Social Development Plan

7.6.1 Context

Project operations are likely to create many indirect economic benefits and opportunities through assistance to local communities to realize their development aspirations. As observed from the resettlement experiences, cash compensation and relocation assistance are not necessarily sufficient to re-establish and improve the living standards of the project APs and communities. To address the needs, the project should invest in long-term social development programs to ensure that benefits are widely distributed among communities for bringing about social and economic development in the area.



7.6.2. Approach

A Social Development Plan (SDP) has been prepared beyond compensation and resettlement is built on the principle to enabling project affected populations to reap the project benefits as a form of development strategy to increase investment effectiveness. SDP for the project can be defined as systematic mechanism to sustainably benefit local communities affected by the project's investment. The strategy substantiates the comprehensive compensation and resettlement policy of the project.

The benefit of the SDP is to make the community better-off and to support the community in such a way that their right of getting basic necessities be fulfilled. The benefits of social development plan adopted in the project can offer multiple advantages or measures – for instance, (i) it can help reduce and/or prevent potential risks of impoverishments from involuntary resettlement; (ii) the programs can contribute to quickly regaining income and livelihoods in post-resettlement period; (iii) it can promote support to the project implementation by the local stakeholders; (iv) with local support, the project can be completed sooner than later and therefore, the streams of project benefit begin to flow earlier; and finally (v) it promotes sustainable resettlement and local development.

7.6.3 Scope and Objectives

Since the affected communities are remote and rural, they lack many amenities and services. The SDP is designed to ensure that the affected populations share the envisaged social and economic benefits of the project. The objectives of SDP are to ensure that communities, particularly the poor and vulnerable, also benefit from this investment. The primary focus of SDP is to provide needed social and infrastructural development in the project area to facilitate and enhance socio-economic development of the local communities in and around the Project. The purpose of SDP is also to promote human and community well-being. The SDP may require the support of government line departments or non-profit organizations to implement the development interventions.

7.6.4 Identification of Priority Potential Projects

During the household survey the community prioritized broadly their development needs such as roads, electricity, water supply, health facilities. APs are spread over the entire length of the project. However, identification of specific locations, stakeholder engagement is essential in initiating and designing social and community development projects. The approach further requires participation of community, government line departments and PEDO towards successful identification of project locations where maximum villages around or population will benefit from the social development projects. The process will be carried out in a socially inclusive and consultative manner to ward off any form of “elite capture”.

All relevant social and environmental guidelines will be followed for screening, identify and preparing project proposals. The range of projects will be further refined through focus group discussions using priority ranking through participatory rural appraisal (PRA). The following would likely be potential community-based projects.

- **Provision of water supply schemes:** In the area, natural water springs are the major source of drinking water (91% of population) while 7.1% population have access to tap



water through installation of pipelines to get water from springs to the settlements. Women and children are involved in fetching water from springs, which requires time and efforts to get water from long distances. In addition, the water supply pipelines will need relocation due to construction work. The provision of water supply has been prioritized by the local population. Community led water supply schemes will be built under the Project. Improvements envisaged under this activity include provision of pumping stations, replacement of worn out pipelines, building of water storage tanks, etc. under tripartite approach to ensure sustainability.

- **Education Facilities:** The 80% girls and 60% boys are out of school in the area. Only large villages have girls and boys primary schools while there are few high schools for boys and are several km away from settlements. The girls primary schools are available in the big villages only. The local population demanded that girls primary, middle and high schools, separately for girls and boys, should be built in the area. In addition, most primary and elementary school require additional resources like teachers and equipment to improve quality of education. Some of the schools are defunct because of lack or absenteeism of teachers. Some schools require additional classrooms, repairs, furniture, equipment and amenities. In addition, schools located close proximity of construction may require health and safety awareness training.
- **Establish health clinics:** There are basic health units (BHUs) in main towns only. In case of emergencies, the middle/lower income families take their sick and the emergency cases to a BHUs. The average distance of BHUs are about 10 km from the villages. The project will provide a dispensary in the staff colonies of powerhouses and will support establishment of new clinics along the project areas. Project will strengthen health clinics presently provided to neighboring villages with training of Lady Health Workers (LHWs). New health clinic with community support will be established through consultation need assessment basis.
- **Access Roads:** The improvement of access roads is included under the social development plan as the condition of current access roads is not good. The access roads will benefit community daily travel and connect villages to main road to access and market goods and services.
- **Assistance in Sports and Culture clubs:** This will include provision of good will grants for promotion of sports and culture activities to engage youth. This will also cover support to local government, sports clubs, sports competitions, local festivals and cultural events to generate goodwill for the PEDO.

The above assessment only identified the sectoral level interventions, which is not sufficient to operationalize the SDP for the social uplift of the area. For SDP operationalization, these sectoral level interventions should be transformed into specific schemes/projects with details of their location, number, and other parameters necessary for their design and implementation. An implementation plan for the SDP will be prepared before start of SDP implementation, which will be shared with the WB for review and approval.



7.6.5 SDP Implementation Arrangements

The overall responsibility for the implementation of SDP will be with the PMO with the support of ESU to identify these specific project/schemes. PMO will develop Terms of Reference (ToR) and select a reputed consulting firm or NGO experienced in such assessment with good track record. They will undertake the need assessment, based on detailed consultations with the affected villages, main market centers, vulnerable groups including women, small and marginal land holders, landless, and other vulnerable groups. They will recommend the specific development schemes/projects, including detailed implementation and monitoring plans and budget.

The detailed SDP should also include operation and maintenance plans, which would require consultations and engagements with local or state government departments. PMO will ensure collaboration with the government departments and finalize the recommendations. The ToRs and the SDP implementation plan will be reviewed and cleared by the Bank.

7.6.6 Cost and Financing

A budget of PKR 780 million (USD 5 million) has been allocated for SDP. Project budget giving details of all the infrastructure, equipment, staffing, and procurement plan will be prepared as a part of the implementation plan. Any proposal for an SDP must be discussed with all stakeholders concerned and adapted to their needs in order for the project to move ahead. The infrastructure development works will be implemented by the PMO and local contractors engaged for this purpose. The supervision and monitoring will be done by Director ESU. In addition to internal monitoring, the implementation activities will be monitored by independent external monitor.



8. STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

8.1 Introduction

According to WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement, APs must be meaningfully consulted and provided with opportunities to participate in the planning and implementation of the RAP. Following the principles of WB Policy, both male and female APs were informed in a socially and culturally appropriate and timely manner during the preparation of social and environment safeguard instruments (RPF, ESMF, RAP and ESIA) and at the end of the process, of the outcomes of ESIA and planning processes.

8.2 Objectives of Consultation and Participation

The objectives of consultations were to:

- improve or propose changes in project feasibility design to avoid social and resettlement impacts in compliance with WB Policy;
- seek APs and other stakeholder's views on the construction of GKHPP;
- ensure effective participation of APs and seek their cooperation in activities required for resettlement planning and implementation;
- obtain information about the need and priorities of APs;
- gather information on relevant issues and receive feedback to address these issues at early stages of project design;
- determine the extent of APs concerns and suggest appropriate mitigation measures to address them in project implementation;
- facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlements;
- ensure transparency in all activities related to social mitigation and resettlement matters;
- discuss opportunities for APs participation in the project in accordance with the WB requirements; and
- inform APs about the RAP implementation process.

8.3 World Bank Policy Requirement on Information Disclosure and Consultations

The WB Policy requires the provision of relevant project information in a timely manner, at an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to the APs and other stakeholders. Information disclosure involves delivering information about a proposed project to the APs and other stakeholders. The purpose of the information disclosure requirements specified under WB Policy is to facilitate engagement of people so that a constructive



relationship between the parties is established at the outset and maintained over the life of the project. Special efforts were made to reach vulnerable groups lacking access to public media and information exchange. Some of the disclosing information methods are:

- information campaigns through electronic and print media;
- public meetings;
- focus group discussions;
- household/individual interviews;
- workshops/seminars;
- program websites; and
- local information boards at village information centers.

8.4 Primary and Secondary Stakeholders of GKHP

Three types of primary stakeholders are identified under this project are AHs who will be facing loss of land, livelihoods or other direct impacts as a result of project activities.

The other key stakeholders include the concerned government departments, District Collector/District and Tehsil Administration, KP Revenue Department, academia, print and electronic media and NGOs.

8.5 Stakeholder Engagement

A stakeholder engagement plan (SEP) has been prepared as a part of the ESIA and following WB OPs and international best practices. The SEP will act as a guideline to enable PEDO, and other involved parties, to systematically carry out socially and gender inclusive consultations with the primary and secondary stakeholders, to record their views and concerns and implement mitigation measures. The plan is aimed at enabling active and meaningful engagement of the stakeholder groups, especially the APs and venerable groups amongst them, and assures disclosure of information in a timely manner. The effective implementation of the SEP will mitigate the risks of poor stakeholder relations, particularly with APs throughout the Project lifecycle. The key features of the SEP are (i) identification and analysis of primary and other key stakeholders of the GKHP; (ii) principles and key considerations for stakeholder engagement; (iii) stakeholder engagement approach; (iv) detail of GRM in the legal framework of Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (GoKP) and program/projects specific GRM; (v) SEP implementation methodology; (vi) a plan for stakeholder engagement activities throughout the program/projects lifecycle; (vii) SEP monitoring, reviews and reporting (viii) key issues identified through stakeholder engagement activities during preparation of RAP of GKHP and their addressal.



The SEP is a “living” document which will be regularly updated to include and enable documentation of all consultation activities undertaken and adaptation of stakeholder engagement approach and methodology in the light of results of monitoring and reviews to ensure appropriateness and effectiveness approach and methods used in engaging stakeholders (evaluation).

8.6 Consultations Conducted With APs and Other Key Stakeholders

Efforts were made to maintain a steady consultation process with the APs and other relevant stakeholders in accordance with WB Policy. Extensive consultations were conducted for the preparation of GKHPP with primary and secondary stakeholders by consultants in collaboration with PEDO in Peshawar (KP provincial capital) and the project areas with APs, officials of relevant government departments, general public, experts from academia, NGOs, public representatives, community leaders, and local journalists including women and vulnerable APs.

The information dissemination and consultation activities were conducted from 31 August 2019 up till 14 Nov 2019. PEDO has also conducted a few consultation meetings in 2013 while carrying out the preliminary studies on the GKHPP.

The consultation activities also included four (4) workshops. The purpose of these four (4) formal information disclosure and consultation workshops was to provide orientation on GKHPP, the proposed technical design, share outcome of detailed social assessment and mitigation measures with the stakeholders and know their concerns and expectations. The information disclosure package of the workshops included summary of RAP of GKHPP (also including entitlement matrix) which was disclosed to the APs and other key stakeholders in order to consult the representatives of APs on (i) key potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts; (ii) eligibility criteria, cut-off-date and entitlements; (iii) proposed draft GRM; (iv) gender action plan; (v) LRIP; and (vi) SDP to have their comments and agreement; and (iv) discussion on the way forward.

In total, the consultation activities included 46 FGDs with 249 male and 36 female in 7 villages, 7 meetings with government officials with 12 individuals, key informant interviews with 7 women and 18 men, and 4 formal information disclosure workshops with 89 male and 26 female participants after preparation of RAP to present key finding of environment and social impact assessment and mitigation measure. Details summary of consultation activities is given in **Table 8.1**. The key issues raised by participants and addressal are summarized in **Table 8.2, 8.3 and 8.4**.

**Table 8.1: Details of Public Consultation Meetings**

Sr. No.	Location	Date	Number of Participants		
			Male	Female	
1	Project area including weir and powerhouse, transmission line corridor	Aug 31 to Sep 2019	249	36	46 meetings held in the first round of consultation with community level
2	Ashuran and Kanai villages at weir and powerhouse locations	Oct 17 2019	23	4	2 consultation meeting organized for WB Social Safeguard Consultant and PEDO Independent Environment and Social Consultants.
3	Swat and Peshawar cities	Oct and Nov 2019	12	-	7 meetings with government officials
Information Disclosure Workshops					
4	PEDO Complex, Peshawar	21 Oct 2019	24	3	Institutional Stakeholders
5	PEDO Complex, Peshawar	21 Oct 2019	24	-	Institutional stakeholders
6	Golden Star Hotel, Kalam	7 Nov 2019	70	-	APs, relevant gov't departments, public representatives, academia, civil society organizations.
7	Kanai village at weir site Kanai in the house of Omar Mohammad	14 Nov 2019	-	12	Women specific workshop
8	Palir village at powerhouse site in the house of Alamgir.	14 Nov 2019	-	9	Women specific workshop

8.7 Consultation with Non-Profit Organizations and Academia

Two non-profit organizations were involved in consultations named SRSP and Kalam Development Foundation (KDF), as they advocate for the sustainable management of environment, provision of social services and community infrastructure development, and conserving of the natural resources. They emphasized that concerns and suggestions of APs should be taken into account at the stage of the Project planning and implementation, and efforts should be made to avoid or minimize the adverse social and economic impacts. In case of non-avoidance, sufficient and timely payment of compensation and resettlement assistance, full mitigation of social and environmental impacts, effective consultations and participation of stakeholder particularly APs in resettlement concerns of the project should be ensured.



8.8 Feedback from the Stakeholder and their Addressal

Feedback from the consultations was overall supportive of project from primary and secondary stakeholders but request was made to enhance the benefits of the project to the local population through provision of social services, in addition to compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. Participants appreciated PEDO's efforts in bringing them together from a variety of stakeholders and representatives of APs for formal consultations in the workshops. All participants unanimously agreed that the draft RAP report was very comprehensive and extensively covered all social aspects including entitlement for resettlement and rehabilitations assistance. However, they have raised some concerns, which have been summarized in tables below. The main concerns raised during consultations include:

- All local stakeholders strongly demanded to change name of the project from Gabral-Kalam Hydropower Project to Kalam Hydropower Development Project;
- Impacts on private land and properties should be minimized, if minimization is not possible then impacts should be mitigated completely and sufficiently;
- Provisions should be made under the project for compensatory tree plantation and preservation of natural environment;
- Provision of employment during construction and operation phase to affected households;
- infrastructure development under social development plan; and
- Adequate measures should be taken to mitigate impacts on human health, water quality, and emissions and other environment issues.

Table 8.2: Key Concerns of Project APs and their Addressal

KEY CONCERNS	RESPONSE/ADDRESSAL
Minimize land acquisition to the extent feasible since the availability of suitable agricultural land is scarce in the project area.	While carrying out the feasibility studies for the GKHPP, PEDO ensured the minimum acquisition of private land by considering different design and weir location alternatives.
Adequate compensation for the loss of land. Payments to be made only to the legitimate owners at the prevailing market rates.	The principles and procedures for the valuation of assets at market rate have been laid down in RAP, in detail.
Compensation for land and structures to be paid prior to the construction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction activities will start only after the payment of compensation to the affected communities of their lost land and other assets including resettlement and rehabilitation assistance. • Compensation for loss of land, crops, trees, and structures will be paid in accordance with the



KEY CONCERNS	RESPONSE/ADDRESSAL
	<p>entitlement matrix presented in this RAP including compensation based on the market rate as well as replacement cost.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerable APs have been identified and assistance will be provided to them in addition to entitled compensation.
<p>Development schemes such as schools, drinking water supply schemes, health centers, mother and child health care centers, vocational training centers separately for men and women should be implemented in the affected villages. Access road from Kalam to Utror should be rehabilitated.</p>	<p>A Social Development Plan will be implemented as a part of the GKHPP having several interventions to address priority needs of the local communities particularly the affected population. In addition, a LRIP will be implemented to support the improvement of existing means of livelihoods and alternative off-farm income earning opportunities including women specific interventions.</p>
<p>Construction of fish ladders.</p>	<p>Fish ladders has been included in the Project technical design.</p>
<p>Employment opportunities should be provided to local skilled and unskilled labor in the project, as to improve the livelihood of the locals. At least one third of the local community, especially APs, should be engaged in the project related jobs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors will give preference to the local skilled and unskilled labor. Preference will also be given to the APs. • PEDO will also support the local communities to improve their skills in construction activities.
<p>Clearance of land should be minimized to the best possible extent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivated fields have been avoided to the extent possible while selecting the area for GKHPP. Where unavoidable, compensation will be paid as detailed in the present RAP/entitlement matrix.
<p>Compensation should be fair and should be delivered before start of work. Payment of compensation for project APs especially vulnerable APs should be ensured.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for any loss to crops, trees, and structures will be paid in accordance with the rates given in the present AP. These rates have been established based upon the official rates. • APC will be established to ensure that compensation is fair and paid in a timely manner. • Vulnerable APs have been identified and assistance will be provided to them in addition to the compensation.
<p>While selecting the place for weir and powerhouse, impacts on the structures should be avoided and relocation of settlements should be minimized by changing the design, where possible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlements, houses, and other structures would be avoided to the extent possible until and unless impacts cannot be mitigated and the settlement falls under the proposed site. In such situation compensation will be paid as per the RAP.
<p>Transport for relocation of assets and timely compensation to all APs should be provided.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition/ shifting assistance will be provided to the eligible/ entitled persons in addition to the compensation for the lost assets.
<p>Policy framework should be made for compensation of land at market rate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation against losses of land, crops, trees, structures and other assets will be paid to the APs in accordance with the present RAP.



KEY CONCERNS	RESPONSE/ADDRESSAL
Spoiled/damaged lands should be rehabilitated/ restored after the construction work is completed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will rehabilitate/ restore the lands damaged by the construction activities.
Local norms should be honored; and construction work should be completed in time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison with the community will be maintained during construction activities. The construction staff will be provided trainings regarding local norms. The construction staff will comply with the code of conduct. Construction activities will be completed in the shortest possible time.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wall along the river side should be built as to ensure waste in not dumped. Bridge over the river should be constructed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize waste generation and to facilitate efficient waste dumping. SDP will be implemented and assistance will be provided to the communities to address the community needs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing roads should not be damaged and new access road should be provided. Livelihood losses should be as minimum as possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contractor will take care during construction not to damage any roads. If roads will be damaged, Contractor will repair them. SDP will be implemented and assistance will be provided to the communities to address the community needs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respondents showed that they had no issue with the completion of this project. Barren land of some respondents will come under proposed muck disposal sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation issue for such land has been addressed in the RAP for GKHP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land compensation for all types of affected land should be provided. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The compensation provisions has been included in the RAP.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The APs took the plea that as compared to others in the nearby vicinity the only available land for agriculture and residential purposes is Cherat. The respondents elaborated that likely it is difficult to find suitable land both for agriculture and residential purposes in the nearby vicinity/area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> APs will be compensated as per prevailing market rate based on private negotiations so that they can purchase land and construct their houses in the new location.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main concern is that they want their land back after restoration which will be used for muck disposal, after completion of construction activity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The contractor will restore and return the land to owners in its original condition. The conditions will be made in the bidding document.

Table 8.3: Key Concerns of Women and their Addressal

KEY CONCERNS	ADDRESSAL
Women participation in the activities outside the home is limited. However, in case of loss	Compensation will be provided to the eligible and entitled APs including women and vulnerable people



of any property/assets, crops/trees, compensation should be provided.	in accordance with the entitlement matrix of compensation given in the present RAP/entitlement matrix covering the current market rates and replacement cost. Entitlements and compensation issues were also discussed with women. Women will be entitled for the compensation.
In some cases, local women are working in agricultural fields, so their routine activities should not be disturbed due to the construction activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison with the community will be maintained during construction activities. • The construction staff will be provided trainings regarding local norms. • The construction staff will comply with code of conduct. • A GRM will also be established to address community complaints.
Females of the community were eager to know if there will be any provisions in the project for area development.	An SDP has been designed and a budget of 5 Million US\$ has been allocated for this. SDP will be implemented as provided in the RAP to cater to the priority development needs of the area.
The local community should be allowed to collect the wood material from the trees cut.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for any tree to be chopped will be paid to the owner. • The owner will be allowed to take the fallen trees.
Resettlement issues should be discussed in the presence of whole local community/local population including female.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extensive consultations with women have been carried out while preparing the present RAP • Finalized summary of RAP will be disclosed and an Urdu translation will also be shared with the communities and women. • RAP implementation will be carried out in a participatory manner as explained in the present RAP. • APCs both for men and women will be established to ensure APs participation in the process.
Females of the project area should be employed during project implementation stage for undertaking some office work/file management etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractor will maximize employment of the locals and preference will be given to the APs including women.
Family male members should be employed in the project related jobs so that they can get the jobs in their own city/village instead of moving towards other cities for jobs. In this way their social safety could be enhanced.	Contractor will maximize employing the locals and preference will be given to the APs.

Table 8.4: Key Concerns of Institutional Stakeholders and their Addressal

KEY CONCERN	RESPONSE/REDRESSAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communications & Works (C&W) Department, National Highway Authority (NHA) and other stakeholders should be kept in loop as other road project passes in same vicinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional arrangement for the implementation RAP covering all relevant departments/ agencies has already been included in the present RAP. The line



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering team and Revenue team should be involved for land and structure assessment and compensation. 	<p>department will be consulted and involved during RAP implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need based liaison will be maintained with these departments during RAP implementation as and when needed.
<p>The key informants/representatives of Revenue Department were aware of the Gabral project and its location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The rates should be properly negotiated with the APs. ▪ Government should impose section 4 as soon as possible. ▪ Evidences available for the minimum and maximum range of rates with the office of Tehsildar Madiyan. ▪ The respondent enumerated this project as beneficial for the people of Kalam and overall for Pakistan. ▪ The owners will agree for the project provided they will be compensated for their property as per market rates. ▪ The project requires meticulous planning and careful implementation including complete and accurate information of all land holders. ▪ Compensation to the APs should be based on their lost property and payment should be made at the existing market rate, so that they are able to reconstruct their houses and purchase agriculture land in the nearby vicinity to regenerate their livelihood. 	<p>The comments from revenue department have been taken care of while developing the entitlement matrix and RAP.</p>

8.9 Information Disclosure after Approval of RAP

The approved RAP will be disclosed at PEDO and WB websites in accordance with WB Policy. The summary of final RAP (also including entitlement matrix and cut-off-date) will be translated into Urdu for local disclosure and both English and Urdu versions will be made available at key publicly accessible and convenient locations such as village information centers, APCs; the Project site, and office of PEDO, district and tehsil administration, LAC, PIC, contractor(s), sub-contractors and other parties involved in the Project implementation. An Information Booklet consists of salient aspects of RAP in Urdu will be distributed to APCs and each of the AHs. The important aspects of the RAP will be further disclosed to the male and female APs by organizing face-to-face orientation sessions, by the EA through location specific workshops.

8.10 Consultations with APs during Project Implementation

The EA will be responsible for managing and conducting meaningful consultation with directly APs and other affected groups throughout the project lifecycle.



Consultation proceedings will be properly documented. The essential documents will include: date, location, a list of the key issues raised by the participants, agreed actions, photographic records, and list(s) of participants. The minutes of the consultations, together with scanned sign-in sheets of the participants will be included in the monthly and quarterly reports and in the RAP. The data should be disaggregated by gender, with the key information recorded at the top of the minutes, stating the number of participants, the number of men, and the number of female participants. A consultation framework for the implementation stage is given in **Table 8.5**.

Table 8.5: Consultation and Participation Framework

Description	Target Stakeholders	Timing	Responsibility
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations and participation during verification of resettlement impacts and AP list - Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential APs; and communities within and around subproject area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before implementation of project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations with the APs/communities during RAP implementation - Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APs/ Communities within Project Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before commencement and during implementation of project activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishment of GRM and GRCs - Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APs/ Communities within Project Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before commencement of project activities and quarterly during implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Grievance redress - Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CO staff; consultants; relevant line departments; and APs (as needed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation Stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations with the APs/communities during internal monitoring - Location: various places in project area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APs/Communities within Project Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction Stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fortnightly meetings at project sites - Location: Site offices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO staff; consultants; and APs (as needed). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction Stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations with the APs/ Communities during the Independent Monitoring 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APs/ Communities within Project Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction Stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - M&E Consultants



Description	Target Stakeholders	Timing	Responsibility
- Location: various places in project area			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation workshops to review RAP implementation, any outstanding issues and grievances, views and concerns of APs; and actions needed to address them - Location: site offices within project area. 	- APs/ Communities within Project Area; relevant line department; relevant NGOs	- Six-monthly during implementation phase	- PMO/ESU and PIC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultations with the APs/ Communities during the site visits by the WB Review Missions. - Location: various places in project area. 	- PMO; project consultants; APs	- Construction/ Operation Stage	- PMO/ESU; WB Mission



9. GRIEVANCES REDRESS MECHANISMS

9.1 Regulatory Framework for Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Land Acquisition Act 1894 contains provisions pertaining to objections and hearings of APs of land and associated assets. The Act is limited to address grievances with respect to compensation and there is no provision in the legal framework for a continuous grievance redressal mechanism on the concerns and grievance of the APs and other stakeholders other than land acquisition, compensation and related matters.

9.2 World Bank OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement Requirements

The WB requires establishment of a suitable project level grievance redress mechanism in accordance with OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement to address concerns and grievances of project APs and other stakeholders. This mechanism can receive and facilitate resolution of the concerns or grievance of people who believe they are adversely affected by the project(s) under the Project's environmental or social impacts or the people who believe that their interest are at risk due to the project(s) including construction and operations activities. There is also provision for protection of complainants from retaliation and the right to remain anonymous, if requested, to receive and facilitate resolution of the AP's concerns and grievances regarding the project's social, resettlement and environment performance.

9.3 Existing Grievance Redress Mechanism of PEDO

PEDO has a provision for receiving written complaints manually and their redressal, but does not have standard operating procedures to receive and redress complaints and there is no practice of redressing anonymous complaints. There are a few examples that PEDO has established project specific GRM for projects/programs financed by financing agencies.

Currently PEDO has been receiving and redressing complaints under the "Pakistan Citizen Portal", a government-owned Mobile Application (available on both Android and iOS) established by Prime Minister's Performance Delivery Unit and is being used as a tool to promote citizen-centric and participatory governance. It is an integrated citizens' grievance redressal system connecting all government organizations both at federal and provincial levels. It provides a nation-wide window to connect people with government organizations at all levels for raising their issues with authorities, complaints' redressal and suggestions.

9.4 Grievance Redress and Mechanism for the Project

A project-specific grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established to receive, evaluate, and facilitate the resolution of affected parties' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the environmental and social performance at the level of the Project. The existing grievance redress system may be used in conjunction with the project-related GRM. The GRM will function during all phases of the project implementation. It will provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to address and resolve grievances arising from the implementation of the project.



PEDO will follow the GRM to address any dissatisfaction and complaints by APs or residents of area of influence of respective projects as set out for the Project. This procedure will be applied to address any complaints or grievances during the implementation of the Project.

9.4.1 Aims and Objectives of GRM

The GRM will aim to investigate charges of irregularities and complaints and grievances received from the APs and other stakeholders and provide a time-bound early, transparent and fair resolution to voice and resolve environmental and social concerns and grievances linked to the project. The fundamental objectives of the GRM are to:

- allow APs and other stakeholders the opportunity to raise concerns, complaints and grievances anonymously with a clear process using several intake locations and modes;
- reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both the Project and the APs, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved parties;
- facilitate the smooth implementation of the RAP, particularly to cut down on lengthy litigation processes and prevent delays in project implementation; and
- ensure that concerns and grievances are handled in a fair and transparent manner, in line with provincial laws and regulations, and WB's applicable Operational Policies.

9.4.2 Nature of Complaints to be Redressed

It is anticipated that during the Project implementation and operational phase, the nature of such complaints will relate to compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance; income and livelihood restoration matters; damages, mobility and access issues of general public or disruptions of services/utilities during civil works will be related to the project functionaries, environmental issues, non-observance of project principles, by different parties, as laid down in the RAP.

9.4.3 Information Dissemination about GRM

The APs will be fully informed of their rights and the procedures for addressing complaints, verbally, in writing or anonymously during the consultations in environment and social impact assessment surveys and studies, and will be informed again when the compensation is disbursed. The site office staff of ESU-PMO with the assistance of E&S staff of PIC and contractor(s) shall make the male and female APs, general public and other concerned stakeholders aware of the GRM, particularly the APs, through information dissemination campaigns, information dissemination material, face-to-face meetings, and formal workshops for both literate and illiterate APs. The GRM shall be publicized through the notice boards at the projects site offices, Contractors' construction camps at accessible and visible locations and affected villages. The illiterate men and women will be facilitated in documenting their verbal complaints by the ESU site office staff, PIC and the Contractors' staff and subsequent follow ups until their resolution. The names of the ESU, PIC and contractors' focal person their addresses and contact numbers of PMO/complaint registration number of PEDO will serve as hotlines for registering verbal concerns, complaints and grievances. The project information brochure will include a topic on GRM and a dedicated brochure on GRM will be prepared in Urdu language and shall be widely disseminated throughout the project area of influence and corridor of proposed roads and power transmission lines by the ES staff of PMO,

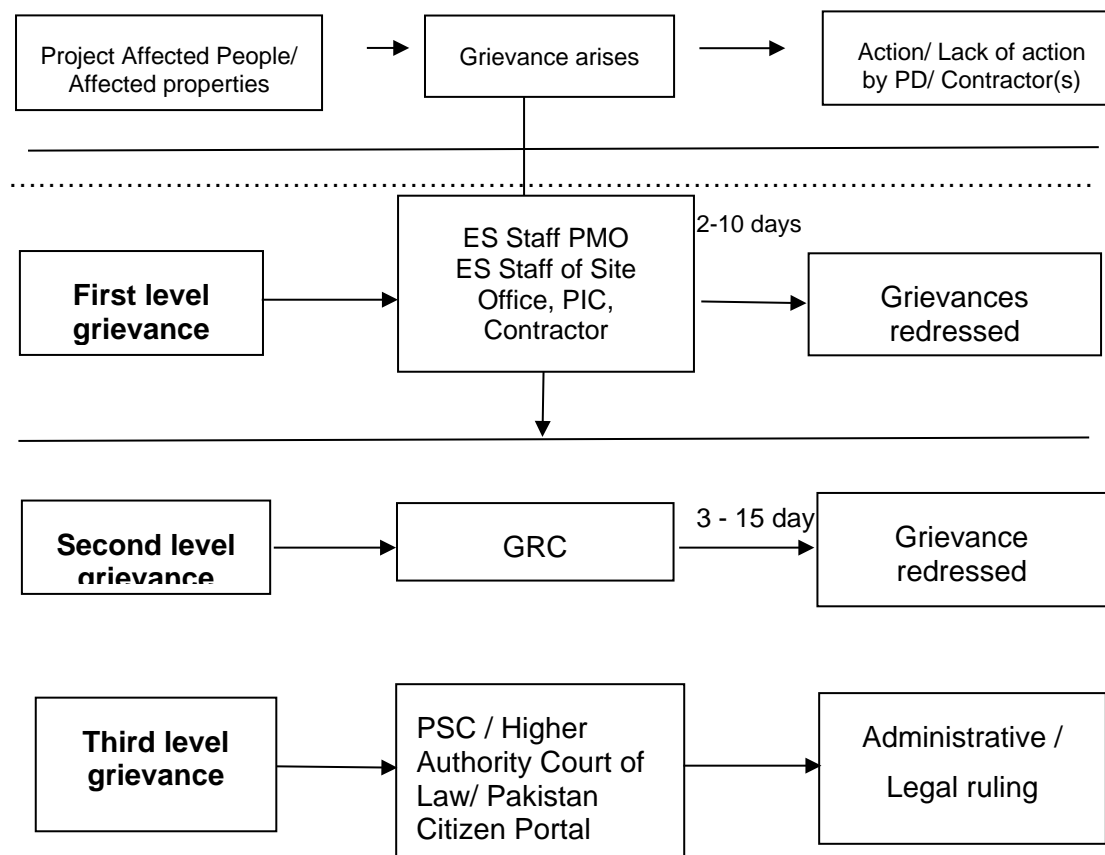


PIC and Contractors'. Grievances may be reported verbally, can be placed in the complaint boxes or filed in writing in the form of a letter, the Program website or by phone through designated staff of the ESU of PMO, PIC Contractor or telephone of PEDO.

9.5 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A three-tier GRM has been designed to provide a time-bound, early, transparent and fair resolution for APs and other stakeholder grievances (Figure 9-1). All complaints received verbally or in writing will be properly documented and recorded in the Complaint Management Register(s), sample provided in Annex-B. In addition, an easy-to-access web-based GRM will be developed. All possible efforts will be made to redress complaints through project specific GRM and the complainants will also be encouraged to seek redressal of their complaints through this mechanism. Despite all efforts, the complainant will have a right to lodge his/her complaint at the higher government administration or at the related court. The GRM for the projects is outlined below and consists of three levels with time-bound schedules for addressing grievances.

Figure 9-1: Grievance Redress Mechanism



9.5.1 First Tier of GRM

The PMO’s project site office will be the first tier of GRM which will offer the fastest and most accessible mechanism for resolution of grievances at local level either by the ES of PMO site office or any other site staff of PMO, PIC, and Contractors through the involvement of the representatives of APCs and informal mediators through negotiations. A local level GRC will be formed for this purpose headed by the Project Director with membership of Assistant Director-ESU, LAC and other relevant staff of Revenue Department, contractors’



representatives (chief resident engineer), representatives of other relevant departments, and PIC representative and two members from each APs Committee. These discussions will be conducted by led PMO and will involve the APs or other affected parties and members of the relevant grievance redress committee (GRC), and the site manager and chief engineer of the construction contractor. At this tier, the designated ES staff of PMO site office or other project implementing parties will make attempt to resolve the complaints within two (2) to ten (10) working days, depending on the nature of grievance. The PD will convene the meetings of local GRC and conduct proceedings informally to reach an amicable settlement between the parties within 10 days of receiving a complaint (verbally or in writing) from an AP or their representative. The report of the GRM meetings will be recorded in writing, and copies will be provided to the parties involved. At this stage, ES staff of PMO or PIC may ask PMO head office staff support and guidance in grievance redressal matters. Investigation of grievances will involve site visits and consultations with relevant parties (e.g. APs, staff of District Collector office, contractors, general public, utilities companies etc.). Grievances will be documented with personal details (name, address, date of complaint, nature of complaint etc.) will be included unless anonymity is requested. A tracking number shall be assigned to each complaint/grievance. Should the grievance remain unresolved or the AP not satisfied with the decision, the grievance can be lodged with the Program level grievance redress committee, led by the head of PMO.

9.5.2 Second Tier of GRM

The ES staff in PMO will refer the unresolved issues or grievances (with written documentation) to the second tier of GRM, the PMO central level GRC. The central level GRC shall be established by PEDO so that the APs and other stakeholders have recourse to refer their concerns and grievances. The GRC will consist of the following persons: (i) PEDO representative from senior management; (ii) head of PMO will act as secretary of the GRC; (iii) Project Director of GKHPP; (iv) representative of DC office; (v) representative of PIC; (vi) Chief Resident Engineer (CRE) of Contractor (on call); (vii) representative of relevant government offices (on call); (viii) two to three representative of respective APC (on call).

A hearing can be called with the GRC, if necessary, where the AP(s) can present details of his/her/their concern/grievance. The GRC will meet as necessary when there are grievances to be addressed. The GRC will suggest corrective measures at the field level and assign clear responsibilities for implementing its decision within 3-15 working days, depending on the nature of grievance. All possible efforts will be made to redress complaints through project specific GRM and the complainants will also be encouraged to seek redressal of their complaints through this mechanism. Despite all efforts, the existence of the GRC shall not impede the complainant's access to the government's higher administrative authorities or relevant court of law.

The functions of the GRC are: (i) resolve problems and provide support to APs arising from various social, resettlement and environmental issues such as land acquisition (temporary or permanent, as applicable), asset acquisition, eligibility for entitlements, compensation and resettlement assistance as well as environment issues including dust, noise, utilities (electric power, gas, telephone optical fiber, water supply), waste disposal, traffic interference, access and public safety; (ii) reconfirm grievances of APs, categorize and prioritize them and aim to provide solutions maximum within 3 to 15 working days; and (iii) report to the aggrieved parties about developments regarding their grievances and decision(s) of the GRC. The ES staff of PMO will be responsible for processing and presenting all relevant documents, field enquiries and evidences/proofs to the GRC, maintaining a database of complaints, recording decisions,



issuing minutes of meetings and monitoring to see that formal orders are issued and to ensure that required actions against decisions are being carried out. The PIC and Contractor ES staff will assist PMO in these tasks as and when required.

9.5.3 Third Tier of GRM

In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved directly by the second tier GRC or if complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of GRC, the affected people can seek alternative redress through the CEO or Board of Directors of PEDO, district administration, the Secretary Energy and Power Department or higher-level administrative authorities, the Pakistan Citizen Portal or the court of law, as appropriate.

The monitoring reports of RAP implementation shall include the following aspects pertaining to progress on grievances: (i) number of cases registered, level of jurisdiction (first, second, third tiers), number of hearings held, decisions made, status of pending cases; and (ii) lists of cases in process and already decided upon, may be prepared with details such as name with copy of NIC, complaint number, date of application, date of hearing, decisions, remarks, actions taken to resolve issue(s), and status of grievance (i.e., open, pending, closed).

9.6 Grievance Redressal Committee

The central level Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be formed by PEDO and as a continuing and functional structure, engaging personnel of PMO and other parties. The PEDO will specify that representatives of local/community authorities, elders, auditors, displaced persons and any other persons or entities can be included in the Committee as members.

The purpose of this grievance redressal committee (GRC) is to provide means to seek investigation and effective resolution of grievances related to any of the issues on social, resettlement and environment performance of the program/projects. And the purpose of LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) is to provide means to seek effective redressal of issues related to land acquisition and compensation. The detail of GRC chair and members is provided in **Table 9.1**. A minimum two members of GRC will be female.

Table 9.1: Composition-Program Level GRC

1	PEDO Senior Management official	Chair of the Committee
2	PMO Head	Deputy Chair, will preside over meetings when Chair is unable to attend
3	Concerned Project Director of respective projects	Secretary
4	Concerned LAC	Member
5	ESU Staff of PMO and respective site office	Member
6	Team Leader-PIC	Member (on call)
7	Chief Resident Engineer-Contractor	Member (on call)

At the Program level, the Director Social Safeguards of ESU-PMO will be responsible for processing and placing all papers before the PMO GRC, recording decisions, issuing minutes



of the meetings, and taking follow-up action to see that formal orders are issued, and decisions carried out. In the event that a grievance is not addressed at the previous levels, the APs can seek legal redress of the grievance in the appropriate courts.

9.6.1 Role of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Coordination Committee

LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) will play the role of Grievance Redress Committee to redress the grievances related to land acquisition and compensation issues, detail of members are provided in **Table 9.2**, minimum two members of LCC will be female. The ES staff will fully inform the APs of their rights and of the procedures under the LAA for addressing complaints both verbally or in writing during the process of land acquisition and compensation. Care will always be taken to prevent grievances rather than going through a redress process. This can only be obtained through careful implementation of the ESMP and RAP, by ensuring full participation and consultation of the APs, and by establishing extensive communication and coordination between the affected people, the PMO, the LAC and local government.

Table 9.2: Composition- LAR Coordination Committee

1	Concerned Deputy Commissioner (District Land Acquisition Collector)	Chair of the Committee
2	Additional Deputy Commissioner Revenue (land acquisition)	Deputy Chair, will preside over meetings when Chair is unable to attend
3	LAC	Member (also act as secretary of the committee)
4	Tehsildar	Member
5	Environment and Social Staff-PMO	Member
6	Chief Resident Engineer-Design and Supervision Consultants	Member (on-call)
7	Staff of concerned departments	Member (on-call)

The LCC will serve a due diligence function on land acquisition. It will meet once in a month and will review the progress of the land acquisition and compensation process of the Project, seek reports from the LAC, the Project Director and APCs, take cognizance of delays and anomalies in the process, suggest remedial measures and, if necessary, bring them to the notice of the Deputy Collector and KP Board of Revenue.

9.6.2 Functions of GRC and LAR Coordination Committee

The GRC and GRM will perform following functions:

- Ensure effective implementation of the Grievance Redressal Mechanism on the issues that fall under their jurisdiction.
- Ensure an easy access to GRM having provision to file grievances verbally or by phone, in writing or via web-based provision including the option of submitting grievances anonymously.



- GRC and LCC will look into all referred grievances and effectively address and resolve them within 15 days from the receipt of the grievances, in a timely and impartial manner.
- The GRC and LCC will deal promptly with any issues relating to land acquisition, resettlement, compensation or resettlement assistance that is brought before it.
- The GRC and LCC will take decisions on the basis of consensus or majority of votes.
- When required, the GRC and LCC would seek the assistance of other persons/institutions.
- Speaking orders/decisions of the committee on the grievances shall be recorded and replied to aggrieved parties/persons with a copy kept as record.
- In case aggrieved is not satisfied by the decision of the GRC and LCC, s/he can prefer an appeal within 10 days of the receipt of decision, the GRC could refer the case to the appropriate forum after examining the appeal.
- In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved by GRC, the APs can seek alternative redress through the higher administrative authority or court of law or as appropriate.

9.7 Capacity Building

The ESU staff of PMO shall organize training on GRC for the PEDO relevant staff, PMO, contractor, sub-contractors and service providers with the assistance of ES staff of PIC to orient about the GRM, grievance registration and handling procedures as laid down in the RAP. The orientation will focus on the methods of negotiations with community leaders and representatives of APs.



10. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS AND RAP IMPLEMENTATION

This Chapter describes the institutional arrangements to administer social aspects of the Project, provide details of entities that will be involved in implementation of RAP and their responsibilities, and measures to enhance the capacity of those who will be directly involved in implementation of the RAP.

10.1 Program Steering Committee

A Program Steering Committee (PSC) will be established by GoKP for policy guidance and to coordinate the project implementation. The PSC members may comprise of senior officials of Planning and Development Department, PEDO, Energy and Power Development, Revenue Department, Forest, Wildlife and Environment Department, Labor Department, Communication and Works Department, Agriculture Department, and Peshawar Electric Supply Company. The PSC will (i) meet every quarter or more frequently if required; (ii) take stock of program's progress; (iii) make policy decisions; (iv) resolve issues of project implementation; (ii) review semi-annual and annual project performance reports, and based on periodic discussions issue directions for effective project implementation.

10.2 Energy and Power Department (EPD)

The Energy and Power Department (EPD) is the lead government department for the project development and implementation. The proposed project will be implemented under the overall guidance of the Secretary, EPD. The Department aims to sustainably develop the potential of the province in hydroelectric power generation, alternate energy, and petroleum resources to contribute significantly in mitigating energy crisis and to generate resources for self-sustainability.

10.3 PEDO

PEDO is the EA of the proposed project. PEDO is an autonomous body with a Board of Directors under the overall administration of Secretary, EPD. PEDO is headed by a Chief Executive Officer (CEO) who is assisted by five General Managers and six Chief Engineers. The GM hydro (PEDO) is responsible for oversight of the proposed Program.

PEDO has the overall responsibility of project planning, design, implementation, land acquisition and resettlement, construction, environment and social management during construction, supervision and monitoring of the Program implementation. PEDO is overall responsible for preparation, implementation and financing the present RAP. The specific responsibilities of PEDO include (i) establishment of PMO; (ii) recruit and retain social, resettlement and gender staff at PMO head office and field office(s) by PIC, contractors and other project implementing parties and their capacity strengthening in environment and social management; (iii) identification of projects to be developed under the project; (iv) ensure that the project is compliant with the requirements of WB OP 4.12 Involuntary Resettlement and other Operational Policies, the RAP and LAA 1894 (with KP specific amendments); (v) cross-agency coordination; (vi) social impact assessment and preparation of RAP for other project identified under the program (vii) poverty, social and gender assessment and preparation of Gender Action Plan (GAP) for other project identified under the program; (vii) review and approval of RAP; (viii) local disclosure of RAP; (ix) submission of approved RAP to WB for compliance review and clearance; (x) public disclosure of RAP; (xi) financing for RAP



implementation; (xii) implementation of RAP; (xiii) supervision and monitoring of RAP implementation; and (xiv) preparation of RAP completion report.

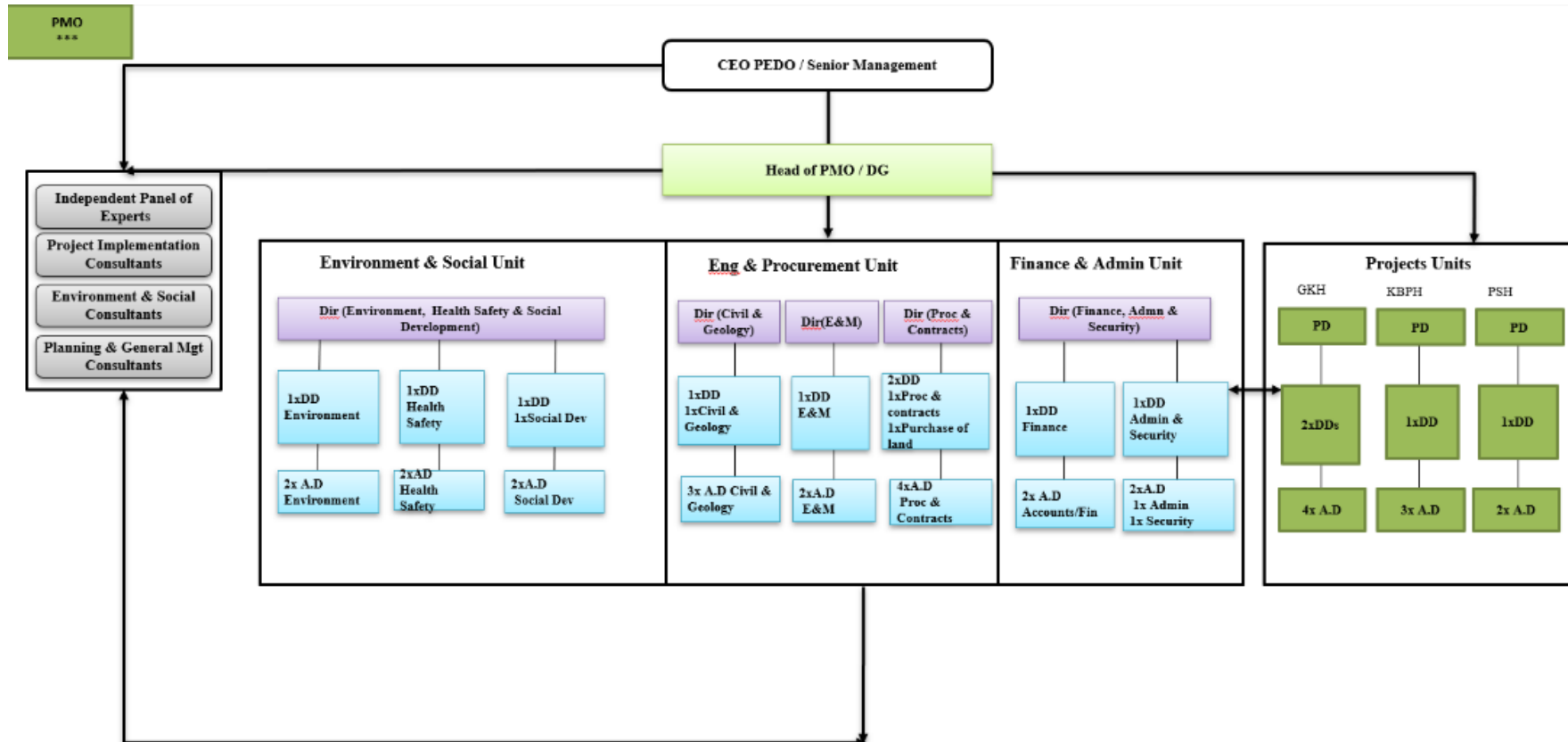
10.4 Program Management Organization (PMO)

PEDO has already established the Program Management Organization (PMO), which will manage the project on day-to-day basis under the overall supervision of PEDO. PEDO will exercise its functions through PMO, which will be responsible for planning and implementation of the project related activities, including social safeguards management.

PMO will establish an Environment and Social Unit (ESU) and the Head of PMO will be designated as the Chief Safeguards Compliance Officer. Under the PMO head office, Social, Resettlement and Gender Team will comprise of one Director Social Safeguards and two Deputy Directors Resettlement, Social Development, Gender (gender) and Labour. The GKHP Project level site office social staff will be headed by four Assistant Directors to liaise with male and female community members. There is a legal section in PEDO having permanent staff to provide legal support by representing it in the court of law related to cases regarding land acquisition and compensation. The **Figures 10.1** and **10.2** show the institutional arrangement for RAP implementation.



Figure 10-1: Institutional Arrangement at PEDO Level





10.4.1 Role and Responsibilities of PMO Head Office Social Staff

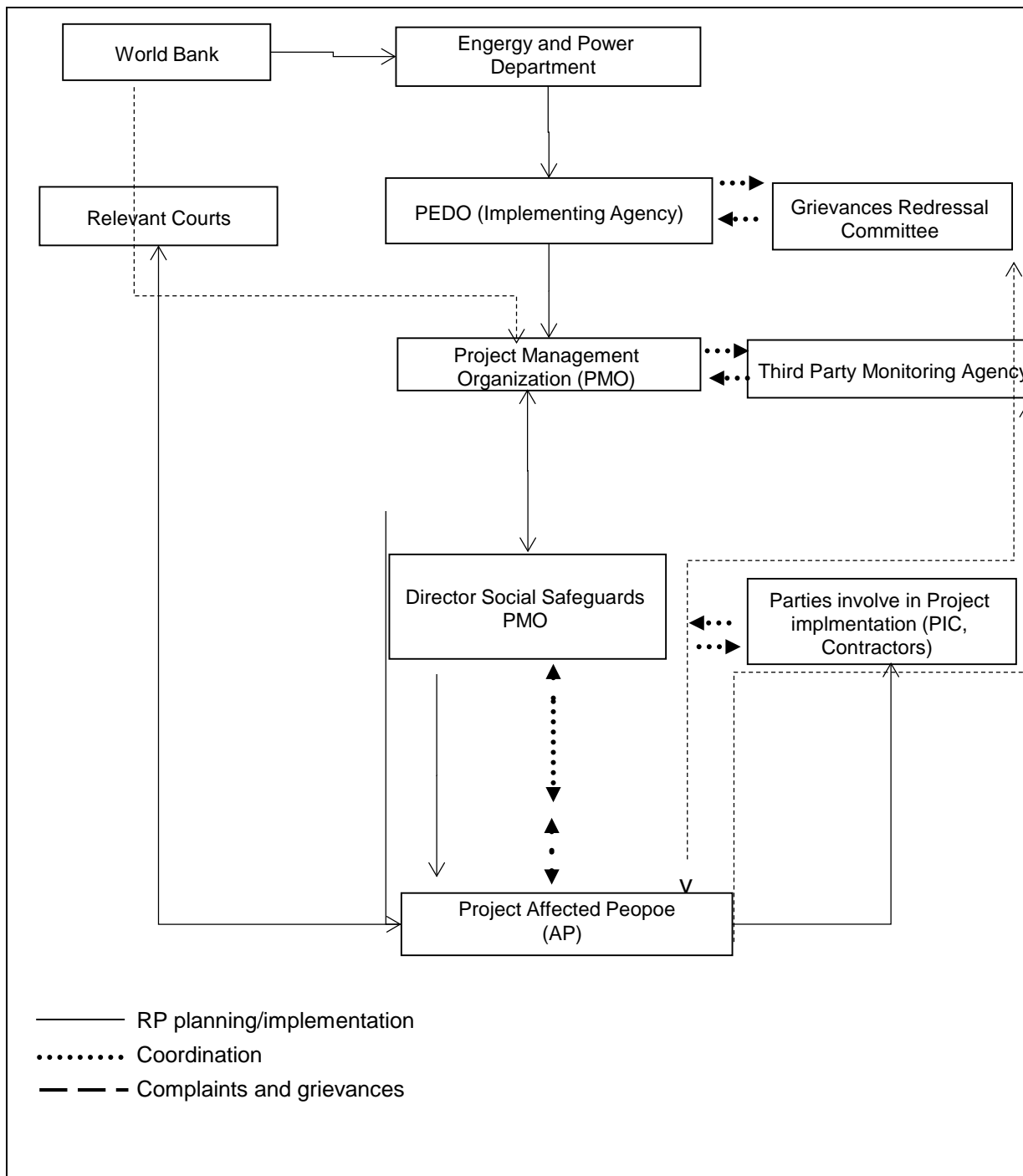
The Director Social Safeguards of ESU and his/her team will support the PMO in LAR related tasks and the ESU staff of project site office will facilitate communication and coordination with APs, district and tehsil staff of Revenue and other relevant departments, and assist in RAP implementation. The key responsibilities of Social and Resettlement Staff (SRS) within ESU of PMO head office are listed below.

- Ensure that the Projects comply with LAA 1984 and WB OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement;
- Take actions to avoid and minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by assisting in exploring alternative design options in collaboration with design engineers at the stage of project design;
- Ensure that bidding and contract documents include the clauses on the relevant provision of RAP implementation;
- Orient and coordinate closely with the Board of Revenue and relevant departments at provincial, district and tehsil regarding LAR activities;
- Develop an action plan for the implementation of RAP;
- Ensure that the required funds for implementation of RAP are approved and available;
- Synchronization of LAR activities with projects construction schedules;
- Facilitate disbursement of compensation in close coordination with the Revenue staff and the resettlement assistance with the Project Director as per schedule;
- Implement GRM by facilitating resolution of APs and other stakeholders' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the project's social performance, monitor implementation of GRM;
- Ensure transparency in compensation and R&R payments;
- After completion of compensation and R&R payment, facilitate in taking over possession of acquired lands free of encumbrances;
- Based on the results of internal monitoring, identify corrective actions and prepare corrective action plans to redress the grievances by taking remedial action to rectify any non-compliances of RAP and WB OP 4.12;
- In case of occurrence of unforeseen impacts, prepare addendum to the RAP and facilitate approval from PEDO and subsequent clearance from the WB;
- Internal monitoring and supervision of RAP implementation and manage database of LAR, GRM and other related LAR activities in the Management Information System;
- With support from field office staff, prepare monthly, quarterly/semi-annual monitoring and progress reports for submission to PMO, PEDO and WB;
- Liaison with contractors, sub-contractors, and service for the provision of employment to APs during construction and operations phase of the project;
- Facilitate hiring of third-party monitoring agency (TPMA) for external monitoring of RAP implementation;



- Facilitate TPMA in providing the record and all relevant data; and
- Any other social, gender and LAR related tasks.

Figure 10-2: Institutional Arrangement for RAP Implementation



10.4.2 Social Staff in Field Offices

The ESU field office staff will facilitate the RAP implementation activities and provide easy access of GRM to people who have concerns or grievances or want to discuss specific aspects of the land acquisition and resettlement, or any other social related matters. The field staff will



be provided office with adequate facilities including transport, computers and communication. The key tasks of the ESU Site Office staff are given below.

- Ensure that project is implemented in compliance with LAA 1984, WB OP 4.1, and WB OP 4.12;
- Disclosure of RAP and other LAR related information to the APs through face-to-face meetings and distribution of RAP information and GRM brochures in Urdu;
- Local disclosure of RAP at district and tehsil, general public and relevant government departments, academia, CSOs and other stakeholders;
- Distribute information brochure and GRM brochure to APs and other stakeholders and orient APs through face-to-face meetings;
- In case of occurrence of unforeseen impacts, conduct social impact assessment and prepare addendums to the RAP and facilitate approval from PEDO and subsequent clearance of the WB;
- Close coordination with all stakeholders including APs, officials of district and tehsil Revenue and other relevant Departments, affected communities for smooth functioning of LAR activities;
- Distribute advance notices to the APs for vacating structures or lands;
- Distribute notices to the entitled APs of the project regarding their payment of compensation;
- Facilitate the APs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- Develop a close interaction with the APs, affected communities and general public to address their concerns;
- Support the PMO in conducting regular consultations with APs and for preparing and implementing the RAP;
- Support the PMO in the effective implementation of the RAP, including relocation activities, LRIP, GAP and SDP;
- Help resolve grievances of AHs at local level, monitor and regularly report on the implementation of the GRM, and maintain a grievance log;
- Help the APs to put their complaints (if any) in front of GRC;
- Maintain and update database on LAR activities;
- Prepare monthly progress reports on RAP implementation for submission to the Director Social Safeguards of PMO head office; and
- Help APs in other related activities.

10.5 Local/District Government

District-based agencies have jurisdiction over land acquisition and compensation through application of Land Acquisition Act 1894 (the Act), rules, orders, and notifications. Land acquisition functions rest with Board of Revenue represented at District level by the District Collector (Deputy Commissioner) and Land Acquisition Collector (LAC). The LAC works under



the powers of District Collector/Deputy Commission as per LAA 1894. Other staff members of the Revenue Department, most notably Kanungo (Kanungo or Girdawar/expounder of law or supervisor of patwaris), Patwari (an official who keeps record regarding ownership of land) and Survey Khlasi (land surveyor) to carry out specific roles such as land survey, titles identification and verification of the ownership. Functions pertaining to assessment of compensation of non-land assets rest on other line-agencies and their District level offices.

PEDO will request to the Senior Member Board of Revenue to designate a dedicated LAC for the PEDO to assist in the land acquisition and compensation activities. LAC works as an arbitrator between land acquiring agency and public. The LAC is independent in the decision making as per LAA and under the powers of District Collector (the Deputy Commission). The LAC notify land owners of the requirement of land for public interest in the official gazette, and providing public notice. The LAC and the KP Revenue Department will undertake the revenue surveys of the area (as this is an unsettled area), be part of the rate negotiation committees, valuation and determine the unit cost and other assets. The LAC can receive the objections / grievances, after notifications under the Act within a specific period of time under Section 5-A as well as other sections.

10.6 Other Government Departments

The LAC requests the concerned government departments to carry out DMS of (i) land; (ii) structures; (iii) crops; (iv) fruit trees; and (v) wood trees. The assessment of the affected structures pertains to the Communication and Works Department; the assessment of affected wood trees pertains to the Forest Department; the assessment of crops and fruit trees pertains to the Agriculture Department. The LAC will be responsible for payment of the compensation to the affected titleholders and registered tenants, and cultivators of village common lands.

10.7 Affected Persons Committees

In order to formalize the process of consultation and coordination with the APs and make fair and timely compensation, and R&R assistance, location specific affected persons committees have been formed called Affected People Committee (APCs), separately for male and female. For the project, three male and three female APCs have been formed at village Ashuran, Kanai and Palir. Each committee has two to seven members and comprise of a president, a vice president, secretary and executive members nominated by various categories of APs. These APCs will hold meetings minimum twice a month, however, during the process of RAP implementation, APCs will hold more frequent meetings, as and when require. The APCs act as forum/platform for: a) disclosure of information and consultations; b) maintaining an on-going interaction between the staff of PMO, PIC, contractor, LAC, the APs and other implementing partners; and c) identify problems and coordinate with project implementing parties to undertake remedial/corrective actions before they turn into grievance.

10.8 Consultants Support for Social and Environment Safeguards

PEDO will acquire the services of a consultancy firm or firms as the Program Implementation Consultants (PIC) to act as Employer's Representative/the Engineer as defined in FIDIC²¹

21 Federation Internationale des Ingenieurs-Conseil (**FIDIC**) /International Federation of Consulting Engineers www.fidic.org



document to perform all the duties and obligations needed for the successful implementation and accomplishment of the Program activities. The key task of the consultancy services is to support recruiting contractors and to supervise them during the project implementation on behalf of PEDO. The consultant shall also carry out construction supervision and commissioning of projects. The role and responsibilities of PIC social staff are provided below.

- The lead social specialist under PIC will ensure that prior to bidding stage, social safeguard requirements are included in the design and bidding documents and contracts of contractor, sub-contractors and service providers for environment and social management;
- Provide assistance to PMO in the overall project management and implementation including implementation of RAP and ESMP;
- Review and finalize all kinds of reports including environment and social safeguard documents (ESMP and RAP); and supervise and monitor all program/project activities including implementation of social and environment safeguard instruments (ESMP and RAP) by assuming the role of “PEDO representative”. The PIC will Prepare Standard Operating procedures for the implementation of ESMP and RAP prior to start of their implementation;
- Carry out capacity building of PMO, PEDO, contractors and other relevant agencies in environment and social management. The PIC will ensure that the Contractor and other parties are fully coordinating with PEDO and WB, and other stakeholders for the implementation of RAP and ESMP;
- Conduct independent investigation of grievances and prepare factual documentation describing the circumstances of the grievances with necessary documentation, records and photographs, which may result in resolution or arbitration between the APs and PMO. Contractor, sub-contractors or service providers, and will attend hearings and provide all legal and other support to the PEDO;
- Ensure that proper Health and Safety measures are put in place as per WB’s Operational Policies;
- PIC shall attend monthly progress meetings of LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) with other stakeholders (the Consultant, the Contractor, the Client, the KP Revenue Department, line departments) as well as any other required meetings, and maintain record of meetings and follow up on the agreed actions;
- Maintain records, files and reports of RAP and ESMP implementation including other necessary documentation such as photographs in a manner suitable to meet PEDO and WB requirements;
- Supervise the implementation of the required environmental and social mitigations measures as defined in RAP and ESMP by the Contractor(s);
- Prepare and issue all necessary reports on implementation of RAP and ESMP and overall environment and social management as required by PEDO and WB, the format and contents of which are agreed with PEDO and WB. The reports shall include monthly photographs (referenced and dated) comprising overview and focal photograph of all key issues. The format of report will include the records of supervision and monitoring of ESMP, RAP, GAP and SDP implementation, and other aspects of environment and social



management. The main reports shall include (i) monthly progress reports to be submitted not later than the 05th day after the end of the month; (ii) detailed quarterly/six-monthly reports; (iii) a detailed completion report of RAP and ESPM implementation;

- The social staff will oversee implementation and conduct internal supervision and monitoring of environment and social safeguard instruments (ESMP, RAP and GRM) throughout project operation and ensure the quality of services provided by PMO in the implementation of ESMP and RAP and validate the monthly and detailed quarterly/bi-annual reports on environment and safeguards;
- Ensure that social staff hired by the Contractor and other implementing parties are having relevant qualification and experience. The ES staff of the contractor will work in collaboration and other implementing parties with ES staff of PIC throughout the implementation of ESMP and RAP;
- Assist the PMO social staff in conducting capacity building activities on social safeguards for the PEDO, PMO, contractors and other implementing agencies staff as necessary; and
- Supervise the work of the contractors in the field for the compliance with RAP.

The PMO will prepare monthly progress reports to be submitted to WB, social staff of PIC will review, validate, and ensure quality of these reports and compile them into quarterly progress reports to submit to WB for review and clearance. The social staff of PIC will also provide support to PMO in the preparation of a compensation and R&R payment completion report(s), prior to the start of civil works, to indicate the clearance of those sections/sub-components, where civil works could not commence before full payment of compensation and R&R assistance to APs. The report(s) will be validated by TPMA.

10.9 LAR Coordination Committee

A LAR Coordination Committee (LCC) will be formed at the district/local level before start of Project implementation. The key members of the LCC will be the following:

- District Collector as Chairperson
- Project Director GKHPP as Co-chair
- Land Acquisition Collector
- Assistant Director LAR
- Representatives of relevant District Departments (members)
- Representatives of APC Members
- Community Liaison Officer (a male and a female)
- Representatives of parties involve in project implementation (on call)

The purpose of LCC is: (i) to serve a due diligence function on land acquisition and resettlement; (ii) to facilitate and coordinate the on-going land acquisition and resettlement activities as per the approved RAP; (iii) coordinate disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance; and (iv) to solve LAR related issues. It will encourage local participation, ensure transparency and accountability by effective and efficient implementation of the RAP. It will also ensure payments to the APs according to the RAP entitlements and schedule provided in the RAP, and safeguard the rights of the severely affected and vulnerable APs. It will review



progress of the land acquisition and compensation and R&R payments process of the Project, seek reports from LAC and PD on compensation and R&R disbursement, take cognizance of delays and anomalies in the process, suggest remedial measures and, if necessary, bring them to the notice of the PMO head, senior management of PEDO, KP Board of Revenue as appropriate. The on-call members of LCC include representatives of district and tehsil level relevant departments, the representatives of APs from respective APCs, and any other stakeholders such as public representative, community leaders etc. The LCC will meet fortnightly and approve weekly schedules for the payments of compensation and R&R assistance as per provisions made in the Entitlement Matrix of RAP. The LAR Coordination Committee will act as local level GRC, the details of LCC roles and responsibilities as local level GRC are provided in Chapter 8.

10.10 World Bank

The World Bank, being the financier of the Program, besides supervising the activities periodically, will review the internal and external/third party monitors' compliance reports.

10.11 Third Party Monitoring Agency

PEDO will appoint a third-party monitoring agency (TPMA). The TPM will be executed by an individual expert or a firm. The TPM monitoring will cover all aspects of RAP implementation. Details of tasks of the TMPA provided in **Chapter 12**.

10.12 Capacity Enhancement

The environment and social staff of PMO, technical staff of PMO, PIC, PEDO relevant staff, contractor(s), sub-contractors, service providers, and relevant staff from other concerned departments will require capacity enhancement particularly in relation to social safeguards management in both resettlement and post-resettlement phases. The training program will help in enhancing their capabilities to better implement the RAP, GAP and social aspects of ESMP, and enhance awareness and sensitivity of social and environment aspects of the projects.

The key objective of training program is an effective environmental and social management of the project including GRM. The main objective of the training is to ensure that the requirements of WB Policy and RAP clearly understood and followed throughout the project implementation. The project works will be started after approval of the Project by BOD of WB, and engagement of PIC. The social staff of PMO and other parties involve in project implementation will be engaged to deal with the social, resettlement and gender issues. The training will help them to better understand and deal with these issues. A training/capacity enhancement program is planned for the project functionaries, which will be expanded as per requirements. The training program will consist of formal training workshops, share experience visits, a number of short mentoring sessions, and on-the-job training of the relevant staff, as and when required. The minimum seven training workshops will be organized and several short mentoring sessions, details are given in **Table 10.1** below.

**Table 10.1: Training Program for Capacity Enhancement**

	Participants	Training Imparting Agency / Person	Topics	Duration
1.	PEDO Project Management, PMO technical staff and social staff; Contractor, sub-contractors and service providers or relevant staff of any other project entities	Social, Resettlement and Gender and Specialists of PIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to WB Policy OP 4.12; • Brief on gaps between LAA and WB Policy, and measures to bridge the Gaps; • Brief on process of LAR planning and administration; • Introduction to RAP, GAP and ESMP, their importance and step-by-step process for identification of impacts and mitigation measures, RAP, GAP, ESMP preparation, implementation, and monitoring requirements; • Incorporation of ES safeguards and gender into project design and construction works contracts by following RAP developed for the Project; • Social sensitivities, human and gender aspects of the Project; • Implementation of LRIP; • Development and implementation of Social Development Plan; • Consultation, participation and disclosure; • Entitlements and compensation/ R&R assistance; • Institutional arrangements; • GRM importance and processes; • Monitoring and evaluation of RAP; and • Budget and Financing for RAP implementation. 	Two courses, each of 2 days duration, (one prior to the start of the Project and the other just before start of civil works)
2.	Selected site personnel including project, contractor's	Social, Resettlement and Gender Specialists of PIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to WB Policy; • Introduction to the RAP, its importance and step-by-step implementation ; • Social and gender sensitivities of the project; 	Prior to start of construction 2 days



	Participants	Training Imparting Agency / Person	Topics	Duration
	and service providers staff		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultation, participation and information dissemination; • GRM importance and processes; and • Dealing with APs and communities and general public regarding social, gender and resettlement issues 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance, requirements and techniques of Social Monitoring and Reporting. 	One day
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness of transmissible diseases; and • Social and cultural values (including gender issues). 	One day
3.	Relevant staff of PEDO, PMO, contractors Survey and other technical Staff	Social, Gender and Resettlement Specialists of PIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation of social parameters to be considered while carrying out surveys or interaction with APs of the project. 	One day
4.	Drivers,	Traffic Police relevant staff of contractors, sub-contractors and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road Safety, Defensive Driving, Waste Disposal, Cultural Values and Social Sensitivity. 	One day (2 hours session to be held after every 3 months)
5.	PMO staff, PIC, Contractors' staff	Social and Gender Specialist of PIC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues and Challenges in RAP, GAP, LRIP, and SDP implementation; and • Review and Revision/Development of Corrective Action Plans. 	1 day every month throughout project cycle
6	PMO staff, PIC, Contractors' staff	Social and Gender Specialist of PIC	Sharing Experiences and Best Practices Followed	Semi-annual



10.13 Social Mitigation

The social mitigation activities during design, pre-construction and construction will be implemented by the contractor(s) and sub-contractors; **Table 10.2** shows detail of such activities and responsibilities. The RAP related clauses shall be included in the tender and contract documents for civil works and provision of services. The Contractors' conformity with social mitigation measures and procedures shall be regularly supervised and monitored by PIC, and results shall be reported in the monthly and quarterly/bi-annual progress and monitoring reports to be submitted to PEDO and WB.

Table 10.2: Responsibilities for RAP Implementation and Social Mitigation

Agency	Responsibilities
PEDO	<p>Executing Agency with overall responsibility for project construction and operation and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that sufficient funds are available to timely implement the RAP; • Ensure that the Project, regardless of financing source, complies with the provisions of the RAP and <i>WB Policy</i>; • Ensure the PIC retained social, resettlement and gender staff for the duration of the project construction and until the completion of RAP implementation; • Ensure that all design mitigation and monitoring measures as specified in the RAP are incorporated in the contractor(s) agreements; • Ensure that Project implementation complies with WB OPs, and relevant government laws and regulations, as applicable; • For project duration ensure that the PIC and contractors commit and retain sufficient dedicated staff as to accomplish the RAP implementation effectively; • Ensure that social mitigation measures in the RAP are incorporated in the detailed design of the Project; • Obtain necessary certification of payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance as defined in the RAP, prior to mobilization of contractor for civil works at components with LAR impacts; • Confirm that RAP included in the bidding and contract documents of the contractor(s), sub-contractors and service providers; • Establish and implement a grievance redress mechanism, as described in the RAP, to receive and facilitate resolution of APs' concerns, complaints, and grievances about the RAP implementation and project's social performance; • Undertake regular supervision and periodic monitoring of the implementation of RAP (mitigation and monitoring measures) with assistance from ESU staff of PIC; and • Submit monthly and detailed quarterly monitoring reports on RAP implementation to WB with the assistance of ESU of PIC
Project Implementation Consultants (PIC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support PEDO to implement project in line with WB Policies; • For project duration, commit and retain social, resettlement and gender specialists to assist in implementing RAP. The PIC shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ensure disclosure of RAP including GRM; (ii) Conduct consultations and support PEDO in making payments of compensation and R&R assistance before start of civil works on sites with LAR impacts; (iii) Ensure proper and timely implementation of tasks specified in the RAP;



Agency	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Assist in conducting training on social safeguards and gender mainstreaming as specified in the RAP for relevant staff of PEDO, PMO, contractor, sub-contractors, service providers and other interested/relevant parties as necessary; (v) Conduct contractor workers' orientation on provisions in RAP before start of civil works; (vi) Undertake regular supervision and periodic monitoring of the contractor's social performance, as scheduled in the RAP; (vii) Conduct field observations on the implementation of all mitigation measures, specified in the RAP; (viii) Assist the contractor(s) to prepare monthly progress reports, as specified in the RAP, for submission to PEDO for review and subsequent submission to WB; and (ix) Assist in preparation of quarterly RAP implementation monitoring reports, as specified in the RAP, for PED to submit to WB <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During detailed design phase, ensure PEDO prepare bid documents with inclusion of social safeguard management including social issued related to utilities re-provisioning, waste management and spoils disposal, noise and dust control as described in the RAP and ESIA; • Assist PEDO to ensure that all RAP requirements are incorporated in the bidding and contract documents and drawn to the attention of bidders, especially at the pre-bid meeting by PEDO; • When detailed design is confirmed, on behalf of PEDO (project proponent) update RAP and obtain approval from PEDO and clearance from WB; • If after the detailed design, the footprint or alignment of the project changes and envisage to cause additional adverse social impacts that are not within the scope of the RAP that was prepared during loan processing, conduct additional social impact assessment and prepare addendum(s) to the RAP or update the RAP, get it approved from PEDO and subsequent submission to WB for clearance. And disclose and implement it prior to construction works at the sites/sections with LAR impacts; • Undertake awareness training and capacity enhancement activities for PEDO, Contractor, Sub-contractors and service providers for effective implementation of RAP including LRIP as described in this RAP; • Submit monthly RAP implementation status reports to PEDO and WB; • Play an effective role in implementing grievance redress mechanism, as described in the RAP, to receive and facilitate resolution of APs concerns, complaints, and grievances about the RAP implementation and Project's social performance; • Report to WB on all aspects of RAP management through quarterly monitoring reports, based on the results of supervision and monitoring of RAP implementation; • Based on the results of RAP supervision and monitoring, identify corrective actions and prepare corrective action plans, as necessary, for submission to PEDO and WB; and • Ensure contractor, sub-contractors and service providers implement all social measures as specified in the RAP and their contracts.



Agency	Responsibilities
Contractor	<p>The RAP, with all its provisions will be a part of the contractors' contract documents. No civil work will be initiated until all compensations and R&R payments are made to APs as per provision in RAP. The contractor must possess the expertise in the application of national legislation, provincial laws and regulations and WB Policy relating to land acquisition, resettlement, protecting child and gender rights, occupational health and safety issues. Following clauses will be included in the contract documents for social mitigation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The contractor must possess knowledge of the WB OPs, especially with regard to R&R of APs, public consultations; timely information dissemination and grievance redress mechanism; (ii) The contractor, as a first priority, will make efforts to offer the available skilled and unskilled jobs to the identified affected households and particularly to the vulnerable and severally affected AHs. For this purpose, details will be provided to the APs; (iii) The contractor will comply with all applicable provincial labour laws and regulations, and international Core Labour Standards (CLS) of ILO; (iv) The contractor will not differentiate between men and women wages and benefits for work of equal nature; (v) The contractor will not employ child labour; and (vi) The contractor will disseminate information and raise awareness at work sites on the risks of GBV and transferable diseases i.e. HIV/AIDS, TB, dengue fever for those employed during construction.

To facilitate RAP implementation, during construction the contractors, sub-contractors and service providers must cooperate with the social staff of PIC, APs and local population in avoiding, minimizing and mitigation social and resettlement impacts. However, experience suggests that contractors may have little impetus or interest in dealing with social issues in the absence of performance-related criteria. Clearances for payments will include certification from the Director Social Safeguards and Director Environment Safeguards of PMO as for the effective implementation of the mitigation measures of social and environment safeguard issues as specified in the RAP and subsequent documents. The completion of implementation of mitigation measures will therefore be linked to payment milestones.

10.14 RAP Implementation

The PEDO will be overall responsible for implementation of the RAP through social, resettlement and gender staff with other relevant staff of PMO, LAC and social and resettlement Staff under PIC (the consultants). After the approval of RAP by PEDO and its compliance review and clearance by WB, the PMO will disclose it publicly as well as the WB on its website and other means of communication. After disclosure and approval of the Program by World Bank, the PEDO will initiate the RAP implementation process. A timeline showing implementation steps, required actions and responsible persons for RAP implementation and post implementation scenario has been prepared and presented later in the Chapter.



10.14.1 Disclosure of RAP

Key features of this RAP have already been disclosed to the APs during consultation meetings and field level informal and formal interaction with them through a variety of tools following of WB. In this regard, four (4) formal workshops were held, one in Peshawar and three in the Project area. In the workshops, the disclosure of project introduction and summary of RAP (also including entitlement matrix) both in English and Urdu was presented through multimedia presentations and distribution of information brochure. At the initial stage of Project implementation, following disclosure plan will be followed:

- Mandatory posting of RAP in English on the WB and PEDO websites soon after its clearance by WB;
- A leaflet in Urdu will be prepared based on the salient aspects of the RAP specifically for the disclosure to the APs. The leaflet will be distributed by SRS of ESU to all AHs. It will enable the all APs to read it by themselves and be aware of their entitlements, unit rates of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, payment procedures available for various types of APs as given in the 'Entitlement Matrix', LRIP, GRM, and GAP;
- RAP will be translated into Urdu (including cut-off-date) by the PMO and disclosed to the APs and other stakeholders through social staff of PMO by holding face-to-face meetings. It will also be disclosed to women of AHs through meetings by the female social staff of PMO. Both versions of RAP (English and Urdu) will be made available at the website of PEDO, village information centers, APCs, offices of PEDO, PMO, PIC, contractors' camps, District Government and other relevant departments as an official public document;
- Disclosure of RAP in APs' meetings in close collaboration with their representatives (APCs) including GRM. SRS of PMO, in collaboration with the PIC and Contractor's, will organize village specific meetings in all three villages of APs of weir and powerhouse sites in coordination with the APCs to explain the RAP including entitlements, income and livelihood restoration assistance, relocation assistance, LRIP, SDP and process to engage APs in resettlement activities, GRM and overall LAR and social activities;
- A cheque disbursement schedule explaining the date, time and venue for disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance for each AH will be prepared in Urdu in collaboration with APCs and distributed to all AHs and copies of AHs list will be provided to the APCs and displayed in the Villages.
- A pack containing following information material will be prepared for each AH:
 - Pamphlet in Urdu based on salient aspects of RAP;
 - Inventory of losses with detail of compensation, R&R assistance to be paid to the AHs (for each individual AH);
 - Posting and disseminating information of regular schedules for disbursement of compensation and R&R cheques to APCs explaining the date, time and venue for receiving cheques in a minimum possible time;
 - Full payments of R&R assistance three months before vacating the land and housing structures;



A comprehensive information dissemination and consultation process will be started soon after the approval of the updated RAP; all AHs will be informed about the process for compensation, R&R payments with tentative schedule for vacating the land and housing units. The consultation process will be an integral part of the RAP implementation and will continue throughout the duration of its implementation.

PMO will continue to ensure that all AHs understand the implementation procedures of the RAP and measures to be taken to compensate and assist them through SRS of PMO and PIC. PEDO and PMO will keep the AHs informed and facilitate addressing any grievances to a maximum level. The APs will be informed about the Grievance Redress process to review and resolve any disputes concerning compensation and other payments or resettlement issues through their representatives. Thus, there will be a continuous on-site consultation with APs to ensure that the APs receive their due entitlements/benefits on timely, efficient and transparent manner.

10.14.2 Procedures for Disbursement of Payments

A step-by-step procedure has been established for disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance amount/cheques to the APs, detail is as under:

a) Verification of APs

Verification of the APs will be made through their National Identity Cards (NIC) numbers. It is important to mention that few APs do not have updated ID cards, these APs will be eligible to receive resettlement and rehabilitation assistance and those also who have provided their first names only. These APs will provide an affidavit with a photograph duly attested/signed by the two of the APC members and identification of such APs will also be verified by minimum two members of respective APC. The SRS of PIC will be responsible for verification process. All APs must bring their original NIC and a copy of it at the time of receiving cheques. In the case of married couples/households, the compensation will be paid to the one who owns the assets. This is usually the man but if these assets are jointly owned by couple, then the amount is paid to both the parties.

b) Timing of Payment of Compensation, R&R Assistance

The payment of compensation to titleholder and registered non-titleholders of affected land will be made by LAC as per procedures laid down in the LAA and rules, but the payment of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be made by minimum three months in advance through cross cheques before start of civil works for which a schedule will be issued separately for each category of APs. No land will be possessed by PEDO or handed over to the contractor for commencement of construction works without full payment of due compensations and R&R assistance to the APs except extraordinary cases. However, in case of delays from the APs side, the assessed/allocated amount of compensation and R&R assistance will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, in the LAC on account for land related compensation and in the Project account for R&R assistance. In such cases, PEDO will document detail of each case and may possess land before payment of compensation and R&R assistance, and will follow the decision of GRC, in consultation with APCs as per defined procedures in the RAP.

c) Vacation of Site

The APs will be given advance written notices of the date, time, and place of payments in their own villages through APCs and public announcements through village information centers.



The payments of compensation against land and other fixed assets will be made by LAC as per provisions in the LAA and by the cheques of the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance will be signed by the Project Director. All payments will be made through cross cheques.

The AHs (title/non-titleholders) of agriculture land and residents of housing units will be provided three months advance notices in writing, dissemination of information in village information centers and face-to-face meetings with APs before handing over possession of land to the contractor, to facilitate the relocation of residents of houses after receiving compensation and R&R assistance. If an AP will not vacate the land or structure after getting payment of compensation and/or R&R assistance after a period of one month, the SRS of PMO will submit an application to the GRC. GRC will decide action on case-to-case basis in coordination with APCs.

d) Cases of Disputes/Grievances Regarding Payments

In case of a dispute, the allocated amount of compensation and R&R assistance will be pledged in the names of the concerned APs, pending until a final decision by GRC. In such exceptional cases, the PEDO may possess the land without payment of compensation and resettlement assistance. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per procedures laid down in the grievance redress mechanism. However, PEDO reserves the right for removal of crops, trees and structures in case of disputes, in consultation and coordination with APCs and district government representatives.

e) Absentee APs

If any APs identified AP could not be traced during the Project implementation stage, the PMO will make all possible efforts to contact him/her, if not possible then PEDO will issue three consecutive official notices at local level in the all three villages and a public notices in local newspaper informing the APs to contact the PMO for payment. Non-resident APs may receive the compensation after the notified schedules of payments by providing a proof of his/her absence. They will be eligible to receive R&R assistance before completion of the project and compensation of land and situated assets as per procedures laid down in the LAA and rules. PMO has to deposit the money in the LAC account for land related compensation and in the account of the Project for R&R assistance, as applicable.

f) Release of Funds for Compensation Payments and R&R Assistance

The compensation payments will be made during summer as 90% of the people in the Project area migrate in winter season to warmer areas. Only one member of the family or one married couple stays behind to look after the housing structure and animals. The construction schedule will be developed keeping in view this limitation.

And civil works also cannot be done during winter season due to harsh cold weather and non-availability of construction labor. The PEDO is responsible for timely provision of finances for RAP implementation, for the compensation, and R&R assistance and PMO will be responsible for administration. Allocations will be reviewed on monthly and quarterly basis, based on the budgetary requirements to be indicated in the updated RAP. As mentioned earlier, the compensation funds will go from the PEDO to designated account of the LAC and will be disbursed by the LAC on behalf of District Collector/Deputy Commissioner Office to the APs. But the funds of R&R assistance will go from PEDO to PMO for direct disbursement to APs.



g) Facilitation to Women in Payments

The PMO through SRS and female staff of PIC will organize women specific meetings to ensure that women are equally consulted and have participated in the implementation of the RAP with timely access to payments of compensation and R&R assistance. If women will face any problems in getting compensation and resettlement assistance, male and female APCs will facilitate the PMO to resolve the problems.

h) RAP Implementation Schedule

The Project works will be implemented over a period of 05 years/60 months (2020-25). This includes first year as pre-implementation period and four (4) years for construction. The detailed engineering design works will start from in Q 1, 2020. The pre-construction period is expected to be 12 months for preparing detailed design, cost estimates, BOQs, drawings specifications and bidding documents for contracts Award. The work will be executed/completed under the project PIC. The information of construction schedule will be shared with the APs and general public including installation of signage in the Project area.

In case of any changes to the scope, technical design, construction or operation of the project and associated infrastructure at the stage of Project implementation or operations, which would result in additional environment and social impacts, PEDO will carry out ES assessments and stakeholder engagement activities to prepare ES documents to enhance positive and mitigate adverse impacts in accordance with WB OP. The ES documents will be approved by PEDO/GoKP and will be submitted to WB for compliance review and clearance, and will be disclosed in the manner provided in WB OP and RAP. During the course of Project implementation and operation, the information about ES updates will be regularly disclosed to the APs and other key stakeholders.

A composite tentative implementation schedule has been prepared for tasks such as RAP disclosure, pre-implementation and implementation activities, in accordance with timeline matching with the tentative timeline of land acquisition and civil works schedule and presented in **Table 10.3**. The proposed schedule will be revised at the stage of updating the RAP. However, the schedule is subject to modification depending on progress of land acquisition process, the detailed design, the civil works schedule, and other project activities. The LRIP activities will be implemented during the construction phase. The proposed activities in the RAP are divided into two broad categories based on the stages of work and process of implementation (i) Pre-implementation phase (ii) RAP implementation phase.

i) Preparatory / Pre-Implementation Stage

The major tasks during the preparatory stage are setting up relevant institutional arrangements for the resettlement activities, recruitment of SRS of PMO and PIC. The RAP at this stage will be updated for approval by PEDO, if required, and cleared by WB, and disclosed to the APs through distribution of information brochure in Urdu and translation of RAP in Urdu. The translation will also include the Cut-off-Date. Upon the clearance of RAP, all the arrangements for disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance need to be done.

j) RAP Implementation Stage

At this stage, the payment of compensation and R&R assistance will be made and relocation of APs of affected houses will be done; LRIP activities will be initiated; and at the completion of RAP implementation, delivery of proposed land to the Contractor for commencement of the civil works.



During RAP implementation, the RAP implementation process, management of unforeseen social safeguard issues, consultation and participation, disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance and effectiveness of GRM will be the activities to be monitored at this stage. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of PMO in general and SRS under PIC in particular starting from early stage of RAP implementation and will continue till the completion of RAP implementation and the Project, as per ESP requirements of WB. The SRS of PIC will assist PEDO in internal monitoring function and compiling the internal monitoring/progress reports.



Table 10.3: Proposed Timeline for Update, Approval and Implementation of RAP

Steps	Tasks	Responsibility	Quarters																							
			Year				Y-1				Y-2				Y-3				Y-4				Y-5			
			Quarter	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4			
Pre-Implementation Stage																										
	Recruitment of SRS	PEDO PMO																								
	Updating of RAP after detailed engineering design, if required	PIC																								
	Consultations (on-going)	SRS of PMO, PIC																								
	Disclosure of draft of updated RAP on PEDO and WB websites	PMO, PEDO																								
	Disclosure of final RAP both in English and Urdu at the websites of PEDO and WB	PMO/PEDO, WB																								
	Urdu translation of RAP and disclosure to APs	SRS of PMO and PIC																								
	Distribution of Information leaflet in Urdu to the APs and other stakeholders	PMO with the assistance of PIC																								
	Training of PMO and relevant staff of other implementing parties	SRS of PIC																								
RAP Implementation Phase																										



Evaluation of the RAP implementation	TPM																	
Submission of RAP evaluation report to WB and clearance by WB	PEDO																	



11. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING

11.1 Budget for Land and Asset

This Chapter describes the methodology adopted to compute the unit rates for different types of resettlement impacts and provides an assessment of costs. The costs have been calculated based on the LAR related project impacts to be compensated as per entitlements of different categories of APs, as described in the Entitlement Matrix in **Table 6.1**. The WB Policy requires the prompt compensation at full replacement cost²² to be paid for the loss of assets due to the project.

Being the project owner, the GoKP through its EA (PEDO) is responsible for timely allocation of the funds needed to implement the RAP. Allocations will be reviewed on monthly and quarterly basis based on the budget requirements indicated in the RAP. The PMO is responsible to disburse the compensation and R&R amounts in an efficient, timely manner during the course of the RAP implementation.

This budget is limited to compensations to APs of the Project only, as per Census Data, any persons who build asset after cut-off date (25th October 2019) will not be eligible for compensation under this RAP.

The budget for land, crops, fruit trees, wood trees and structures will be disbursed to the APs by the District Revenue Department (District Collector/Deputy Commission Swat office) by LAC deputed by the District Collector. If, required, the PEDO will request to the Sr. Member Board of Revenue, GoKP to designate a dedicated LAC for the project. After having a dedicated LAC, the District Collector of Swat will delegate his/her powers to the LAC to lead the land acquisition and compensation process. The LAC will make payments directly to APs through his/her office as per standard procedures of the KP Revenue Department through cross cheques.

The compensation funds for other items of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance; livelihood restoration and improvement; and gender mainstreaming will be disbursed to the APs directly by the Project Director (PD) of project through cross-cheques. The funds allocated for the interventions under Social Development Plan will be paid/spent by the PD to the implementing parties. The SRS of PMO project site office will disburse cheques of these amounts to the APs on weekly basis in their own villages, in the presence of SRS of PIC and minimum 2 members of respective APCs as representatives of APs who will act as witness to avoid grievances.

The PMO, on behalf of PEDO, will be responsible for financing to implement the RAP and payment of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amounts to the APs in an efficient, timely and transparent manner. It will ensure that:

- Necessary human and financial resources are provided for the implementation of this RAP;

²² The replacement cost is equivalent to the market value of the land/assets, sufficient to replace the lost assets and cover transaction costs. The value of an asset determined by market transaction of similar assets and finally arrived at after negotiations with the owners. It includes transaction costs and without the depreciation and deductions for salvaged building material.



- Necessary arrangements are in place for active participation of all the concerned officials and field staff in the implementation of this RAP in an effective, efficient and transparent manner; and
- Amount of compensation will be timely paid to the eligible APs only, well in advance before taking possession of the land and other assets as per procedure laid down in the RAP.

PMO will be responsible for ensuring the prompt provision and efficient flow of the budgeted funds for RAP implementation. The PD will ensure that land acquisition and compensation are adequately funded and carried out in accordance with the mechanism given in the RAP. The RAP includes the cost of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation entitlements of the APs including relocation, income and livelihood restoration support.

The cost estimates have been based on the rates derived through consultation with APs, officials of relevant government departments (KP Revenue Department, Communication and Works Department, Forest Department and Agriculture Department), valuation data at the website of GoKP, similar hydropower projects of PEDO (such as Matliltan Hydropower project) and market surveys as described.

If payments are delayed for more than a year, the PEDO and LAC will adjust all cash entitlements based on annual inflation rates by using GDP deflator²³ as notified by the Government of Pakistan.

11.2 Determining the Unit Rates for Affected Land and Assets

Based on the principles of WB Policy as laid down in the RAP, the methodology for assessing unit rates of private affected land and other assets including crops, trees and structures is described as follows:

11.2.1 Valuation of Land to be Acquired

The unit rates for all types of private land for GKHPP have been estimated based on the rates of an on-going nearby similar project 'Matliltan Hydropower Project' of GoKP of year 2017 being implemented by the PEDO. These rates have been recently negotiated with the APs of the project. For GKHPP, these rates have been taken as a reference for cost estimation and updated based on annual inflation rate of last two years. The consultations with APs were also conducted to acquire information about expectations of APs on the rates of their affected lands and associated assets. A discussion on the proposed rates was also conducted with APs by the representatives of District Collector of Swat in the presence of PEDO and ES consultants in the information disclosure and consultation workshop. These rates will be presented again for negotiations and agreement with APs with the support of local *jirgas* at initial stage of project implementation during the period of detailed design. The negotiated rates will be approved by competent authority of GoKP. These rates will be formally disclosed to the APs and used for compensation payments. The estimated unit's rates for cost of land is provided in **Table 11.1**:

²³ In accordance with the Economic Survey of Pakistan each year the unit rates are updated for the current year using the GDP deflator.

**Table 11.1: Unit Rates for Different Categories of Land**

Type of land	Rate/Kanal (PKR)	Rate/Kanal (USD)
(i) Cultivated land	3,000,000	19,354.8
(ii) Barren (non-cultivated land)	800,000	5,161.3
(iii) Hilly (non-cultivated land)	500,000	3,225.8

11.2.2 Compensation for Loss of Crops

The compensation for crops estimated at full gross market rate is based on average production of crops to be calculated by Agriculture Department, GoKP. The APs cultivate their lands once a year in summer only due to harsh cold weather in winter. Generally, the maize and vegetables are grown on affected lands. For cost purposes, maize and vegetables are considered as base crops and the rates based on the highest yields of these crops are adopted for compensation (Table 11.2).

Table 11.2: Unit Rates for Different Categories of Crops

Type of Crop	Rate/Kanal (PKR)	Rate/Kanal (USD)
Maize and Vegetables	150,000	967.4

11.2.3 Compensation for Loss of Fruit Trees

The unit rates for affected fruit trees are estimated at replacement cost based on market value as per information provided by Department of Horticulture, University of Agriculture, Peshawar. It also includes annual net product multiplied by 5 years and investment cost needed to re-grow the tree to the fruit bearing age. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owner and its value will not be deducted from the compensation. The rates are given below (Table 11.3):

Table 11.3: Unit Rates for Fruit Trees

Type of Tree	Age (Years)	Unit Rate (PKR/Tree)	Rate/Kanal (USD)
Apple	5 to 10	6,900	44.5
	Above10	7,100	45.8
Apricot	Above10	7,000	45.2
Peaches	5 to 10	7,000	45.2
Walnut	Above10	7,500	48.4

11.2.4 Compensation for Loss of Wood Trees

The unit rates for timber/weed trees are based on the market value of their dry wood volume as per cost estimates provided by the Forest Department, GoKP. The wood of the fallen tree will remain with the owners and its value will not be deducted from the compensation (Table 11.4).

**Table 11.4: Unit Rates for Wood Trees**

Type of Tree	Girth (Feet)	Unit Rate (PKR/Tree)	Rate/Kanal (USD)
Eucalyptus (<i>Safeda</i>)	Up to 2	1,000	6.5
	4 to 6	3,500	22.6

11.2.5 Compensation for Loss Structures

The compensation for loss of structures is valued at replacement cost based on cost of by type of construction and other fixed assets material, labour, transport and other construction costs based on the latest Market Rate System as fixed by the Communication and Works Department of GoKP exclusive of taxes. Cost of salvaged material will not be deducted either and salvaged material will be the property of APs. In case of partial loss, cash assistance (compensation) will be paid to restore the remaining structure (if more than 25% of the building area is affected, cash compensation will be computed for the entire building/structure). The cash compensation for immovable assets will also be paid at replacement cost attached to the land and/or buildings.

Table 11.5: Unit Rates for Different Types of Structures

Description	Unit	Rate (PKR)	Unit Rate (PKR/Tree)
Pucca Construction	Ft. ²	1,700	11
Semi-pucca Construction	Ft. ²	1,100	7.1
Katcha Construction	Ft. ²	800	5.2
Boundary Walls			
Pucca Construction	Rft.	1,700	11

11.2.6 Payment for Temporary use of Land by the Contractor

The rent for temporary use of land for the construction activities will be taken on rent by construction contractor(s) for the period of occupying land through a written short-term rent or lease agreement between the respective land owners and contractor with the approval of PD. Rental terms will be negotiated to the satisfaction of the APs. The contractor will be responsible for full restoration/reclamation of land to original condition and use by the contractor or the contractor will make the payment of land restoration to the owner, as agreed with APs. The affected land owners and tenants (as per their tenancy agreements either verbal or written) will be provided crop compensation for standing crops, if affected, at full gross market rate based on average production of crops to be calculated by Agriculture Department, GoKP. In case of loss of trees or structures on the land, the contractor will pay the compensation cost as per provisions in the entitlement matrix.

11.3 Resettlement and Rehabilitation Assistance as Per World Bank Policy

11.3.1 Severe Impact Allowance

The severe impact allowance has been determined based on the severity of impact due to loss of land and other productive assets and income and livelihoods more than 10% of their overall productive assets or income. During RAP's preparation phase, census, DMS and



socio-economic analysis of APs revealed that 50 households will be severally affected. A number of rehabilitation measures have been defined relevant to each category of APs, to mitigate the severe impacts through short terms allowances and longer-term measures. The purpose is to sufficiently cover the potential risk of impoverishment of severally affected households. The severe impact allowance covers: (i) one-time lump-sum allowance for severe impact to the landholders equal to market value of gross annual yield of lost agriculture land for three years; (ii) In addition, one-time lump-sum allowance equal to one-year loss of income based on assessment of annual average income of severally affected households.

11.3.2 Dislocation Allowance:

The range of measures have been defined for the rehabilitation of AHs at new locations to cover uncertainties based on the principles of WB Policy. These measures comprise of: (i) shifting allowance has been determined based on average transportation cost to hire vehicle, loading and unloading (labor wages), and other related costs. It is assessed that the unit cost of shifting allowance (PKR 25,000) is sufficient to cover the transportation of household goods, personal belongings, furniture, machinery, usable salvage material to their new location; (ii) one-time cash assistance as dislocation subsidy equivalent to one-year prevailing average rent of the area for temporary stay at a rented house; (iii) one-time transitional allowance to cover extraordinary living expenses at the rate of PKR 50,000/ household (lump-sum) to the AHs relocating within the affected village and PKR100,000/household to the AHs relocating to another area; (iv) one-time cash payment for loss of utilities for installation expenses to be borne by the AHs at new residence.

11.3.3 Income and Livelihood Restoration and Improvement

The key impact of the Project is on the land-based income and livelihoods of AHs. In addition to compensation to replace lost assets, assistance for rehabilitation will be provided to achieve or at least restore the living standards of the AHs at the same level of well-being that was before the Project. The AHs will be provided opportunities to develop their alternative off-farm sources of livelihoods that are sustainable. A number of measures for restoration of livelihood and rehabilitation have been defined in the RAP for AHs to restore their social and economic status prior to the project. These measures have been designed to mitigate impacts of imposed socioeconomic changes and meet development needs of economically affected, severally affected and vulnerable persons based on extensive field assessments of AHs and analysis of facts and figures of the project impacts. These include: (i) one adult member of the AH will be entitled for skill development and improvement training or setting up micro enterprises with 100,000/ cash assistance to utilize the existing or new income generating skills or establishment of micro enterprises with technical assistance under LRIP; (ii) eligibility of AHs to livelihood restoration interventions as per provisions in the LRIP; (iii) preference for full time employment opportunity to at least one member of the AHs during construction and operation, subject to meeting the requirements.

11.4 Resettlement Budget

The total estimated resettlement budget is given in the **Table 11.6** below:



Table 11.6: Total Estimated Resettlement Budget 24

Sr. No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Cost / Unit (PKR)	Amount (PKR Million)	Amount (USD Million)
A.	Compensation Cost for Permanent Loss of Land					
(i)	Arable land/Arable land having structures	Kanal	208.857	3,000,000	626.571	4.029
(ii)	Barren Plain (non-cultivated land)	Kanal	927.223	800,000	741.778	4.770
(iii)	Barren Hilly (non-cultivated land)	Kanal	57.380	500,000	28.690	0.185
	Sub-total (A)	Kanal	1,193.460		1,397.039	8.984
B.	Land Taken for Towers					
(i)	Payment for Occupation of Land for installation of Towers	Towers and TL	12	1,000,000	12.000	0.077
	Sub-total (B)		12		12.000	0.077
C	Compensation Cost for Affected Crops					
(i)	Standing crops to owners and tenants	Kanal	206.64	150,000	30.996	0.199
(ii)	Standing crops due to installation of towers and transmission line	Kanal	88.958	150,000	26.687	0.172
	Sub-total (C)		295.598		57.683	0.371
(i)	Wood Trees (privately owned)					
	Eucalyptus (Safeda)	AHs	10	Various	0.030	0.000
(ii)	Wood Trees (owned by Forest Department)	Forest Deptt.	636	Various	127.200	0.818
(iii)	Fruit Trees (privately owned)	AHs	19	Various	0.135	0.001
	▪ Apple		15	Various	0.106	0.001
	▪ Apricot		2	Various	0.014	0.000
	▪ Peaches		1	Various	0.007	0.000
	▪ Walnut		1	Various	0.008	0.000
	Sub-total (D)				127.500	0.820
E	Compensation Cost for Affected structures					
(i)	Residential Structures	ft ²	10,616	Various	18.047	0.116
(ii)	Boundary Wall	rft	90.00	Various	0.153	0.001
	Sub-total (E)				18.200	0.117

²⁴ Budget items A to G and J-1 alongwith their contingencies are covered under PC-1 for purchase of land and project management organization. Items H, I and J (except J-1) will be covered under umbrella PC-1.



F	Severe Impact Allowance					
(i)	Permanent Loss of Cropped Land (3 Year crops) both owners and tenants as per their tenancy arrangements	Kanal	206.64	450,000	92.988	0.598
(ii)	Transitional allowance to owners and tenants as per their tenancy arrangements	Kanal	206.64	450,000	92.988	0.598
	Sub-total (F)		413.280		185.976	1.196
G	Dislocation Allowances for Physically Displaced					
(i)	Transportation/Shifting Allowance	AHs	8	25,000	0.200	0.001
(ii)	Dislocation Subsidy (rent for one year)-	AHs	8	120,000	0.960	0.006
(iii)	Transitional support Allowance	AHs	8	100,000	0.800	0.005
(iv)	Household utility Replacement Allowance	AHs	8	25000	0.200	0.001
	Sub-total (G)				2.160	0.014
H	Livelihood Restoration and Improvement Plan for Severally Affected and Vulnerable AHs (below poverty line)	AHs	Lump sum	N.A.	150.0	0.965
	Sub-total (H)		50		150.0	0.965
I	ii) Social Development Plan (including Gender Action Plan)	Project AOI	Lump sum	N.A.	780.0	5.0
	Sub-total (I)				780.0	5.016
J	RAP Implementation					
(i)	Administrative cost			Lump sum	10.500	0.068
(ii)	RAP Implementation Consultants			Lump sum	80.000	0.514
(iii)	Training and Capacity Building			Lump sum	75.000	0.484
(iv)	Consultations			Lump sum	5.000	0.032
(v)	GRM Implementation			Lump sum	10.000	0.064
(vi)	Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant and RAP Completion Audit Report			Lump sum	100.000	0.643
	Total (J)				280.500	1.804
	Total (A-J)				3,011.059	19.364
	Contingencies @ 30% of the total cost				903.318	5.809
	Grand Total				3,914.376	25.173
1 USD = PKR 155						



12. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

12.1 Introduction

The Monitoring of RAP implementation help in timely identification, analysis and removal of the bottlenecks at various stages of project implementation and expediting actions. The monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation will serve the interests of the project planners, executors, and financier, as they share the common concern for timely corrective measures. Specifically, the objectives of the monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation are: (i) administrative monitoring whether the time lines of RAP implementation are being met, (ii) to assess whether compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance measures are implemented and are sufficient, (iii) to identify problems or potential problems and ensure that grievances are dealt on a timely basis and consistent with the process defined in the RAP, (iv) to identify methods of responding immediately to mitigate hardships/issues, and most importantly, (v) socio-economic monitoring during and after the land acquisition and resettlement process to ensure that APs are settled and their standard of living is restored or improved. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of RAP implementation will be taken up at all stages of the project. The M&E activities to ensure the effective implementation of RAP are described as follows.

12.2 Internal Monitoring

Internal monitoring will be a responsibility of the PMO which will be carried out routinely with the support of PIC and assisted by ESU of PMO, and contractor's social staff. The internal monitoring will include review of status of RAP implementation in the light of policy, principles, targets, budget and duration as laid down in the RAP. Indicators for the internal monitoring are related to processes and immediate outputs and results. Some of the key monitoring indicators (where applicable) will include:

1. Review effectiveness of land acquisition and resettlement planning process, i.e., adequacy of enumeration of project land acquisition and resettlement impacts, timeframe, budgetary provision, institutional arrangements, GRM, mitigation of unforeseen resettlement impacts etc.);
2. Timeliness, adequacy of the consultations organized and information dissemination campaigns carried out with regard to RAP and APs are aware of entitlement packages, payment procedures, grievance redress mechanism, etc.;
3. Status of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and relocation and Income/livelihood restoration activities;
4. Local level grievance redress committees are established to ensure fairness and transparency in RAP implementation process;
5. Provision of finances by PEDO/GoKP for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance provided on time;
6. Three-month advance notices to residents of houses for relocation before demolition;
7. Timely disbursement of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance amount to APs as per schedule in an efficient and transparent manner and in conformity with the provisions in the Entitlement Matrix;



8. Provision of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor and employment opportunities to AHs with numbers including number of persons whose skills are upgraded;
9. Verify recording and addressing the concerns/grievances of APs are dealt on timely basis during and after land acquisition and resettlement process and consistent with the RAP;
10. Major issues of conflict between APs and PMO, Revenue Department or contractors are addressed efficiently;
11. Effectiveness of implementation of LRIP;
12. In case of additional impacts, immediate actions are taken and provision of additional funds to cover additional mitigation activities;
13. Effective collection of gender disaggregated data and gender specific consultations with women;
14. Conformity of contractors' compliance with provisions in the RAP;
15. Degree of satisfaction of APs and AHs who received compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, support for restoration of their income and livelihood;
16. Satisfaction level of APs and other users of services provided under the SDP;
17. Any changes in social and economic parameters related to living standards of AHs;
18. Efficient restoration of public utilities and/or other affected services/infrastructure; and
19. Lease agreements signed for the temporary use of land and full restoration of land after completing construction.

12.3 Management Information System (MIS)

PMO with the assistance of social, resettlement and IT staff of PIC will establish a Management Information System (MIS) to collect and organize monitoring outputs on a regular basis. The database generated through the census, baseline socioeconomic survey, land acquisition, resettlement and rehabilitation payments, and consultations/stakeholder engagement activities will become essential inputs of the MIS. It will include specific systems to track the implementation of RAP in accordance with the mechanism set out in the RAP. The monitoring data of RAP implementation will be recorded in a database, analyzed and used to generate facts and figures for the monthly monitoring reports, which will be consolidated into quarterly monitoring reports. It will start tracking the progress from the social impact assessment to the implementation completion of RAP, especially payment of compensation, and the resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, relocation and income restoration activities.

12.4 Third Party Monitoring

The World Bank policy requires monitoring activities to correspond with the Project's risks and impact. The projects by their nature may cause physical and economic displacement. Therefore, third party/external monitoring will be carried out by a third-party monitoring agency (TPMA). The TPM results will be included in the PMO periodic reports.

If unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during the project implementation, the PMO will follow the mechanism set out in the RAP for monitoring and reporting of the implementation of safeguards plans; ensure compliance with LAA 1894 and WB OP 4.12 and



disclose monitoring results; and identify necessary corrective and preventive actions if needed.

The PMO will hire services of a qualified and experienced Social and Resettlement Specialist or a firm as TPMA with advice and concurrence of WB on the selection process, to verify monitoring information of project to undertake resettlement monitoring during the RAP implementation and an evaluation after the implementation of respective RAP. TPM will be carried out on quarterly basis. Prior to mobilization of civil works for project components/sub-components with LAR impacts, a completion report on payments of compensation and resettlement assistance and clearing of the site will be prepared by PMO which will be verified by a TPMA.

The key responsibilities of third-party monitor will be assessing the status of RAP implementation in the light of the policy, principles, targets, budget and duration and providing inputs to the PMO by developing a corrective action plan with specific actions, responsibilities and timeframe to resolve any outstanding issues/grievances. The key tasks during TPM include:

- Develop specific monitoring indicators for undertaking monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation including the participation, consultation and disclosure;
- Review results of internal monitoring and verify claims through random checking in the field to assess whether resettlement objectives have met. Involve the all categories of APs and their representatives in assessing the impacts of resettlement for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Review and verify the progress of RAP implementation and prepare quarterly reports for the PMO and including the implementation of GRM;
- Transparency in disbursement of compensation and R&R assistance;
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy of compensation and resettlement and rehabilitation assistance given in the RAP and the livelihood opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs after project-induced changes;
- Evaluate and assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultation process with APs, particularly those vulnerable, including the adequacy and effectiveness of grievance procedures and legal redress available to the APs and other affected parties, and dissemination of information about these;
- Verify the RAP implementation completion report prepared by PMO on payments of compensation and resettlement assistance before clearing of the sites with resettlement impacts;
- Sufficiency of resettlement and rehabilitation assistance to cover loss of land, income and other assets;
- To check if APs were able to sustain their living standard;
- To check if APs were able to restore their sources of income;
- How many semi-skilled, skilled and unskilled labor, and employment opportunities were provided to AHs in the projects related works;
- Any changes in restoration of income levels;



- How do the AHs assess the extent to which their own living standards and livelihoods have been restored;
- Communications and reactions from APs on entitlements, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance; and
- Grievance procedures; recording of complaints, reporting and processing time, and their redressal.

The results will be communicated by PMO to the PEDO and the WB through the quarterly Program progress reports or as specified in the respective RAP.

12.5 Evaluation/Audit of RAP Implementation and Management

The TPMA will also conduct evaluation/audit of RAP implementation after its completion. Evaluation is summing up of an assessment of overall implementation approach and process, of RAP implementation, and their intended objectives and outcomes. An assessment of resettlement objectives and outcomes is measured against baseline conditions. The evaluation exercise assesses resettlement efficacy, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability, drawing lessons to guide future resettlement planning. The evaluation will provide gender disaggregated information and concentrates on following parameters:

- Efficacy of mechanisms and indicators for internal and third-party monitoring;
- Disclosure of monitoring reports as per procedures laid down in the RAP;
- Institutional arrangements and effectiveness and efficiency of PMO and PIC roles in RAP Implementation;
- Mechanism used for consultation, participation and disclosure of information to APs;
- Evaluation and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the consultations process with APs, particularly those vulnerable and severely affected, including the adequacy and effectiveness of LRIP, grievance procedures and administrative and legal redress available to the affected parties, and dissemination of information about these;
- Assessment of the resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability for drawing lessons for future resettlement policy formulation and planning;
- Evaluation of adequacy of compensation given to APs and livelihoods and employment opportunities and incomes as well as the quality of life of APs due to project-induced changes;
- The impact of compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation assistance, and livelihood restoration and improvement support on standards of living of AHs, to evaluate whether the objectives of the RAP have been achieved and AHs regained their living standards or improved;
- Evaluation of results of LRIP; and
- Level of satisfaction of APs in the post resettlement period.

12.6 Disclosure of Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

The PMO will submit TPM reports of RAP implementation to the WB for review and posting on the PEDO and WB websites, and promptly disclose to the APs and other key stakeholders through localized means of communication with executive summary in Urdu particularly the



information relevant to APs interest such as information related to disbursement of compensation of land and related assets and R&R assistance, relocation, livelihood/income restoration, grievances; and corrective actions. These issues are of direct relevance to the APs, which also have the elements of participatory monitoring. The evaluation report of TPMA will be shared with PEDO and WB, and disclosed to the public. The provision of third-party monitoring and evaluation will be made in the RAP/projects budget. A sample terms of reference for TPMA is attached an **Annex-C**. However, this terms of reference will be finalized by the PMO and will be approved by the WB before start of hiring process.



Annex-A: Methodology for Preparation of Detailed LRIP Implementation Plan

Desk Analysis

The existing documents including WB Policy and RAP of the Project will be studied and salient points will be extracted to feed into the process of devising the detailed LRIP.

Data Collection

A baseline survey of selected beneficiary AHs will be conducted, the baseline survey will be conducted of all AHs whose member(s) are selected to benefit from the LRIP. The survey will have four major sections:

- Basic Profile selected AP
- Livelihood Profile of the HH of selected AP
- Expectations and Aspirations
- Detailed Needs Assessment

In this connection, a structured survey questionnaire will be developed. A team of minimum 2 male and 2 female qualified and experienced surveyors will be engaged to conduct the survey of eligible AHs under a Livelihood Development Specialist (consultant). The NGO/consultant will conduct training of surveyors; they will be briefed about the nature and design of the questionnaire and what information is required to design detailed LRIP based on survey of selected APs, and will also include on-the-job training and quality assurance measures.

It is estimated that the AHs survey will be conducted within a period of four weeks with approximately 50 APs identified from the census survey. The detailed data from the survey will be collated in Microsoft Excel format and will be made available to PMO, and internal monitors for future use.

Outcome of Survey and FGDS

- Socioeconomic profile of the AHs
- Livelihood profile of the selected AP and his/her household
- Expectations of the AHs
- A menu of informed choices for livelihood restoration activities based on the detailed need assessment

Focus Group Discussions for Confirmation of Choices

After the team finalized a list of participants and activities based on the findings of the survey, consultations with APs will be conducted at various locations on the proposed choices to take their feedback. All interested male and female of APs will sign individual agreements with the project to confirm their participation in LRIP and agree upon with the terms and conditions.



Documentation of Consultation Findings and Observations

Findings of all consultations and observations will be compiled after conclusion of the survey and the FGDs, which will be critical to the success of the LRIP. All FGDs will be recorded to maintain formal record and transparency.

Information Dissemination and Disclosure

Immediately after the start of Project implementation, information about RAP and LRIP will be disclosed as per procedures laid down in the RAP. In addition to this, following steps will be taken in order to enable AHs to make informed choices from the proposed livelihood interventions:

First round of FGDs will be held with all vulnerable and severally affected APs to disseminate information about LRIP, explain LRIP principles and to answer to questions and concerns of APs; therefore, APs could start discussions with their families;

Second round of gender inclusive FGDs will be held with APs at village information centers to explain in more detail the LRIP to interested male and female of AHs to enable them to make choices for livelihood restoration activities among the proposed interventions; however, these choices would not be definitive at this stage and APs would be able to change their minds. During the FGDs, the AHs who will not be able to make choices and want to discuss more with their families or the Project social staff will be provided an option to meet individually later. AHs will be informed to make a final choice within 2 weeks to be conveyed during survey.

The list of interested households with their choices will be compiled and displayed at village information centers and will also be shared with APCs to again inform AHs to take 2 weeks to make final choices.

Institutional Arrangements For LRIP Implementation

The institutional arrangements will be developed for the implementation of LRIP with clear roles and responsibilities of agencies involved in implementation of LRIP.



Annex-B: Sample Forms for Recording Grievances and Minutes of GRC Meetings

Grievance Logging and Initial Response Template

Date of Receiving:		Grievance Number:	
Mode of Receiving:			
Name of Aggrieved Party/Person(s)			
Name of Organization			
Position			
Address			
Telephone/Fax			
Cell Number			
Email Address			
Most effective mean to receive response (please tick)	Post: _____	Email: _____	Phone: _____
Nature of Complaint:			
Received by:			
Date Inputted			
Initial Response (date and sent by):			
Resolved / Addressed by	Name: _____	Signature: _____	
Nature of Resolution			
Date of Resolution			
On-going/Closed			
Comments, if any			
Name of Signature of ESS staff			



**FORMAT FOR RECORDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF
GRIEVANCE REDRESS COMMITTEES**

1. Name of the complainant/s:
2. National identification number:
3. Address:
4. Date of the inquiry:
5. Time:
6. Whether complainant participated or not:
7. Grievance or issue (in summary):
8. Statement made by the complainant/s:
9. GRC recommendation:
10. Participants in the GRC:
11. Copies to:



Annex-C: Terms of Reference for Third Party Monitoring Firm

External Monitor expert is required to verify and assess the monitoring information relevant to the implementation of this RAP of GKHP. The external expert will (i) verify the internal monitoring undertaken by PMO; (ii) conduct site visits, (iii) conduct meeting with relevant stakeholders district and provincial authorities involved in land acquisition and review implementation of resettlement activities semi-annually; (iv) review records of compensation payments, verify provision of entitlements to affected people and assess the significance of identified measures in restoring or enhancing AP's quality of life or livelihood; (v) advise PMO on safeguard compliance issue that arise in connection with the Project and agree on timeline in the conduct of agreed activity; (v) in the event of non-compliance, report to WB any non-compliance identified and recommend corrective actions to be incorporated in the corrective action plan to be prepared by the PMO.

Scope of Work

- To prepare a monitoring and evaluation plan, for review and approval by the PMO and WB. The plan should clearly define the activities and deliverables per reporting, schedule and highlight the scope and strategy of monitoring system, key indicators and methodology in the collection and analysis of data;
- Validate the internal monitoring and reporting of PMO. The external monitor is expected to review the adequacy of PMO's internal monitoring and reporting procedure, including the number and qualification of company staff engaged in implementing the RAP at different stages, determine adequacy and integrity of the process, recommend corrective actions and agree on the schedule of implementation of these corrective actions, if necessary;
- Validate the adequacy of public consultation and disclosure of information as designed and described in the RAP. Where necessary, the External Monitor should advise PMO if additional public consultation and disclosure of information need to be undertaken. The External Monitor should validate on ground that appropriate consultations and information disclosure took place;
- Assess the extent to which the entitlement matrix, list of displaced/APs or households (authorized representative of affected households), and specific entitlements such as compensation amount and procedure, are followed including timeliness of payment. The Monitor must closely look into the veracity/correctness of available proof of compensation such as receipt or any other document stating acceptance of compensation by the representative of APs/households;
- Assess the adequacy of income restoration strategy and evaluate the matching of specific livelihood development activities against the needs of the intended recipients/beneficiaries. The External Monitor should document the implementation of each activity and determine effectiveness to affected people including women and vulnerable groups;
- Assess the adequacy of institutional arrangements, specifically the capacity of PMO, the local authorities involved in the land acquisition and resettlement process and other



organizations expected to implement the RAP to ensure that the objectives of the RAP and the OP 4.12 are achieved, and suggest necessary enhancement measures, if necessary;

- Validate the adequacy of the GRM and suggest necessary enhancement measures, subject to further public consultations and disclosure, if necessary. Verify on ground the level of awareness of the community within the project impact area on the existing GRM, common issues raised, resolution of each registered case and level of satisfaction of community on the GRM;
- Conduct an interim audit of land acquisition and compensation and resettlement activities for people affected by the Project. As part of the audit, the following will be conducted:
- Socio-economic survey will be undertaken to gather information on the AP's land area, land use including farm and livelihood activities, yield and income derived from the affected land, and APs sources of incomes, etc. prior to the Project taking possession of the land;
- Audit of status of compensation payments, use of funds received by the affected people and current socio-economic living conditions;
- Audit of project impacts on women as well as their needs and concerns and identify any additional potential assistance for women in affected villages;
- An assessment of whether compensation at replacement cost has been paid, whether the livelihoods and standard of living of the APs have been restored and whether all activities implemented are in line with WB's policy requirements;
- Based on the findings of the audit, the external monitor will prepare a Corrective Action Plan with estimated budget, timeline and implementation arrangements;
- When unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts are found during RAP implementation, the External Monitor should assess and advise PMO the need to conduct additional social impact assessment and/or updating of RAP, and ensure all existing applicable requirements, entitlements and provisions are followed;
- Document and highlight major problems/issues encountered and lessons learned;
- Where necessary, participate in discussion with PMO and among various Project lenders (such as WB) and its consultants;
- The External Monitor will conduct semi-annual site visits, interview affected people and conduct consultations;
- Immediately after completion of RAP implementation, the External Monitor will undertake a RAP Completion Audit covering all APs. The audit will also be supported by findings of the socio-economic survey which will include data on livelihoods and income levels of affected people that would help to determine whether affected households have been able to restore or improve their socio-economic status compared to the pre-Project level;
- In the event that the RAP Completion Audit finds that the objectives of the RAP and the OP 4.12 have not been met, the External Monitor will continue with the quarterly site visits during the duration of the implementation of the Corrective Action Plan; and
- Within 2 years following the completion of RAP implementation (or Corrective Action Plan in case Audit findings show non-compliance), conduct annual site visits to monitor whether affected people have maintained or improved their socio-economic status.



Deliverables

The External Monitor will deliver the following reports:

- ✓ A Monitoring and Evaluation Plan, within one month after appointment
- ✓ Interim Audit Report, within 3 months after completion of land acquisition compensation payments
- ✓ External monitoring reports
- ✓ In the event that a Corrective Action Plan is prepared following the audit, prepare a close out report upon completion of CAP implementation.
- ✓ Following completion of RAP/CAP implementation, prepare annual monitoring reports thereafter.

External monitoring reports and all other reports will be submitted simultaneously to PMO and WB. An evaluation report at the end of the project will be prepared with critical analysis of the achievements of the program and performance of the project as well as PMO.

Qualification and Experience of Consultant

The Consultant will have sufficient technical capacity to provide the above services and the specialists will have a Master degree in social science or relevant field and a minimum of 10 years' experience in dealing with social/community development projects and demonstrated experience in the resettlement monitoring requirements, as per involuntary resettlement/land acquisition, WB's involuntary resettlement operational policy, Pakistan's Land Acquisition Act of 1894, etc.



Annex-D: Representative Photographs



DMS at Weir Site



DMS at Chirat Village (colony area)



DMS at Kanai muck disposal area



DMS at Chirat village



DMS at Chirat access road site



DMS at Powerhouse site



DMS of muck disposal area



DMS at muck disposal area



Socioeconomic survey at Rashnail village



Socioeconomic survey at Mahai village



Socioeconomic survey at Weir site (Kanai)



Socioeconomic survey at Powerhouse site (Sher Killey)



Socioeconomic survey at Palir village



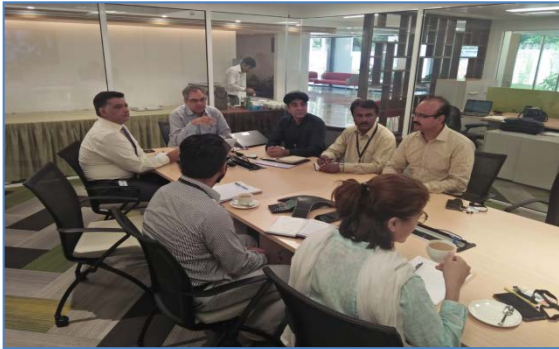
Socioeconomic survey at Rashnail village



Socioeconomic survey at Powerhouse



Socioeconomic survey at muck disposal area



Meeting through video conference on GKHP at World Bank, Islamabad



Meeting at PEDO Office Peshawar



Meeting with World Bank Consultants and other Official at PEDO HQ Peshawar



Consultation at Wildlife & Forest Department, Swat



Meeting with Design Consultants



Consultation with Divisional Forest Officer Forest at Swat



Consultation with Divisional Forest Officer Wildlife at Swat



Meeting with District Officer Fisheries, Swat at Gulkala



Meeting with Communication and Works Department, Swat



Meeting with Representative of Tehsildar Kalam at Kalam



Meeting with Assistant Commissioner at Kalam



Field visit of Project Area in Kalam



Consultation with local community in Kalam



Consultation with local Community at Aushran



Consultation with women in project area



Consultations with locals at Chirat



Field visit of Project Area



Field visit of Project Area



Consultations with locals at Kalam



Consultations with locals at Kalam



Consultations with locals at Kalam



Consultations with locals at Kalam



Disclosure/ Consultation Workshop with the Officials and the Stakeholders at Golden Star Hotel, Tehsil Road Kalam District Swat on November 07, 2019

